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PUBLIUS VERGILIUS MARO.

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A REVISED TEXT

OF THE

POEMS OF VERGIL

Vergilius

WITH NOTES AND A VERGILIAN DICTIONARY

BY

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Hunc textum Vergilianum, ex editionum praestantium recensione confectum et diligenter revisum, discipulis suis atque omnibus principis poetarum Romanorum studiosis dedicat eorumque veniae commendat

EDITOR.

PREFACE.

THE text here presented is the result of a careful comparison of the older editions, especially those of Heyne, Jahn, and Forbiger, with those of Ladewig, Ribbeck, and Conington, more recently published. In the twenty years since the issue of my edition of "The Aeneid, with Explanatory Notes," important changes have been made in the orthography of the Vergilian text. The labors of Ritschl and Brambach have done much toward establishing a correct and uniform Latin orthography for schools, and also a characteristic orthography for the texts of authors belonging to different periods. The improved and more accurate forms of spelling due to these and other distinguished scholars, have been based partly on the authority of the Roman grammarians, and partly on the critical study of monumental and numismatic inscriptions and the best existing manuscripts. In former investigations of this kind too much weight was given to the manuscripts, none of which probably date back earlier than the fourth century of our era, while inscriptions contemporary with the best periods of the language, and presumably representing the orthography of such periods, were left more or less out of view.

Giving proper consideration to monuments of this latter kind, without losing sight of the prevailing forms of spelling

found in the best manuscripts, the critics of whom I have spoken have laid the foundation of a general scheme of Latin orthography, which we may reasonably accept as representing the best period of the language in its external or orthographical form. This period was the age of Quintilian or the period extending from Nero to Hadrian—A. D. 54–118. The best results of these investigations are embodied in the works of Wilhelm Brambach.* The system which he has proposed has met with general acceptance, and is likely to impress itself on all future editions of Latin authors.

In the present text I have in general adopted the spelling proposed by Brambach; following, at the same time, his suggestion as to the treatment of those writers of the Augustan age, such as Livy and Vergil, who are alleged to have had a fondness for the old-fashioned forms.†

The most characteristic feature of this archaic spelling is the form *vo* in such words as have usually been written with *vu;* as *volgus*, *volnus*, *cervos*, *volt*, *vivont*, *divom*, and the like—forms which occur so frequently in some editions of Vergil that they give the poet the appearance, as compared with his friend Horace, of one of the ancients of a century or two earlier.

Other recent or living scholars have pursued a more moderate course in the treatment of the Vergilian text; giving it a little of the archaic coloring, but not rendering it a complete likeness of Plautus or Lucilius. Indeed, no two of the critics of this class can perfectly agree in their results; for the restoration which they have attempted of the actual spelling of

* "Die Neuegestaltung der lateinischen Orthographie in ihrem Verhältniss zur Schule," Leipsic, B. G. Teubner, 1868; and the smaller work, "Hülfsbüchlein für lateinische Rechtschreibung," translated by W. Gordon McCabe, A. M., New York, Harper & Brothers, 1877.

† "Vergilius amantissimus vetustatis," Quint., i, 7, 18.

Vergil is largely conjectural. I would, therefore, prefer to write this class of words in the form which, no doubt, Quintilian and his contemporaries used in making new copies of Vergil, following the spelling which Augustus seems to have preferred, and giving us everywhere such forms as *vulnus*, *vivus*, *divum*, and *volvunt*, rather than *volnus*, *vivos*, *divom*, and *volvont;* and my reason would be the same as theirs, namely, that the true *sound* was nearer *u* than *o*. It was, perhaps, a usage of *o* kindred to that in our English *neighbor*, *arbor*, and the like. But, on the whole, I have felt constrained to defer to the authority of those who have access to original documents, and to admit these forms into the text to some limited extent. I have therefore adopted, at least for the present, the *vo* spelling in *volgus*, *volnus*, *voltus*, in *volt* and *voltis* of the verb *volo*, and in the genitive plural ending *vom*, as in *divom* and *Argivom*. But the nominative and accusative endings *vos* and *vom* of the second declension, the forms *quoius* and *quoi* of the relative pronoun, *quom* for *cum*, and the verbal endings *vont* and *vontur*, for *vunt* and *vuntur*, and the participial ending *volsus* for *vulsus*, I have not employed. Also, I have used the ending *imus* in superlatives, such as *maximus* and *optimus*, and in some ordinals, as *decimus*, rather than the older forms *optumus*, *maxumus*, and *decumus*. The ending *umus* in such words leads to error in pronunciation; so much, indeed, that it was rejected by Caesar, who substituted *imus*, an innovation generally adopted by subsequent writers. In the treatment of these classes of words my text will be found very nearly like that of Ladewig.*

I can not but think that Vergil, in writing such words, while

* "Vergil's Gedichte erklärt von Th. Ladewig," eighth edition, by Carl Schaper, Berlin, Weidmann, 1877.

in his love of the old ways he preferred, just as we do in English, the traditional forms, must have pronounced them precisely in the same manner as did Caesar, Augustus, and Horace; that is, with an indefinite sound of *u* instead of *o* in *vo*, and of *i* instead of *u* in *umus*.

Ribbeck,* in common with other recent critics, has reproduced or aimed to reproduce in the orthography of his text the diversity and inconsistency exhibited in the manuscripts. For, as the old English writers, so also the Latin authors and copyists, were often at variance with themselves in the spelling of words. But though such exact representations of the variable and unsettled orthography of the language are of much interest and importance in critical philology, and in what is called the pathology of a language, it is obvious that for the general reader and for school purposes the text should be as uniform and consistent as possible.

The words which are most variable in the manuscripts are the compounds of adjectives and verbs with prepositions. The difficulty of choice here is very great. After much effort in the direction of some systematic method, I have taken, on the whole, for each class of compounds, the forms given first by Brambach, where he allows more than one, and where the authorities are so variable as to make the choice nearly or quite a matter of indifference; while I have used the exceptional compound forms in individual words which in manuscripts and inscriptions are found nearly or absolutely uniform. Thus in the compounds *impar*, *implico*, and others of the same class, which in Ribbeck vary somewhat between *inpar*,

* "P. Vergili Maronis Opera, recensuit Otto Ribbeck," Leipsic, B. G. Teubner, 1859. Exceedingly rich in citations of manuscripts and other authorities.

inplico, and *impar* and *impliso*, etc., I have uniformly adopted the latter; and in other classes, which as a general rule remain unassimilated, as in compounds of *ad* and *con* with words beginning with *l*, I have used the assimilated forms in particular words, as *alligo* and *colligo*, because those are quite uniformly given in the manuscripts, though we write *adloquor*, *adludo*, *conluceo*, *conlabor*, etc. The orthography of such compounds seems never to have been settled; but it is probable that the actual pronunciation in respect to assimilation and euphonic accommodation was much more systematic than the spelling.

Whatever errors of judgment in the decision of these questions, and whatever inconsistencies of orthography, the reader may detect, I trust will be met with the indulgence which the present difficulty of determining such problems, more difficult now than ever before, seems justly to call for.

The notes on the Aeneid are substantially those of my former edition. In the interpretations occasional changes have been made, several of them suggested by the admirable commentary of Mr. Conington.*

The Dictionary is designed to be a complete exhibition of Vergilian usages of words. It has been prepared with very great care and labor, and yet I fear it will be found very far short of the perfection I would have desired. Trusting, however, that it may be, at least, the basis of something more entirely satisfactory, I venture to give it into the printer's hands. Whatever value it may possess is, of course, largely due to the Vergilian dictionaries, keys, and vocabularies hitherto published, as well as to the general dictionaries from Forcellini to the Harpers. My own labor has consisted in examining the text to

* "The Works of Virgil, with a Commentary," by John Conington, M. A., London, Whittaker & Co., 1872, 3 vols.

ascertain the best interpretations and definitions of words, and to furnish the Dictionary with the references necessary to illustrate and verify the meanings given. One feature of the work, which I find in none before, is a complete representation of all the proper and personal names found in the text. For this I am indebted chiefly to the list appended to the smaller edition of Ribbeck.

In the first edition of my Aeneid, published in 1860, I called attention to the proper spelling of the name Vergilius; which, indeed, at that time, had already been ascertained and adopted by some of the best Vergilian scholars of Germany. It has now become so familiar to American scholars, through German editions of the classics and through some of our own best authorities, that I have ventured to adopt the true name in the present edition of the works of Vergil.

As to the fact that the poet called himself Vergilius, Latin scholars are now universally agreed. It is the form found in all the earliest manuscripts and inscriptions, while Greek writers uniformly represented the name by the corresponding form Οὐεργίλιος or βεργίλιος. In Mommsen's "Inscriptions," in which are found many, probably all, examples of the family name on extant monuments, it is everywhere *Vergilius*. In the feminine form, in one single example Virgilia is used instead of Vergilia. The most notable and most accessible of these inscriptions is that of the "baker's tomb" close by the Porta Maggiore at Rome; a monument pertaining to the age of the poet himself. On this appears the name of the baker in the genitive form, Vergili Eurysacis.

When we come to the MSS., both of Vergil and other Latin authors in which his name occurs, none earlier than the ninth century change the *e* to *i*; while many of that century, and even

some of the tenth, retain the correct form; but about the end of the tenth century the latter seems to have entirely yielded its place.

The cause of this change seems to have been that the monks of the mediaeval period, many of whom devoted themselves to the copying of classical manuscripts, took a fancy to substitute "Virgilius" for "Vergilius." They probably thought that there was little difference in sound between the *e* and the *i*, and that their new spelling of the poet's name was more in keeping with some of their notions about its origin and significance. For in the fourth Eclogue he had sung, as they believed, of the Divine Son of the *Virgin;* the Messiah prophesied in the same poem was the *virga*, or branch of Jesse and David; moreover, the poet was the magician of the golden branch, or *aurea virga* of the sixth book of the Aeneid.* And therefore the name was transformed into *Vir*gilius. This change of one letter, which seemed to them, and which seems to many of our own day, so trivial, would be received almost as an outrage in the case of any living or recent author. Suppose, for example, we should write T*i*nnyson for T*e*nnyson, or Sp*i*nser for Sp*e*nser, would there not be a very general protest?

In the oldest MSS., the "Vatican" or "Roman" and the "Medicean," dating from the fourth and fifth centuries, we find in the text of the fourth Georgic, v. 563, Vergilium, and invariably the genitive Vergili in the oft-repeated formula of the copyists, used to mark the end and beginning of the several books— as at the end of the second Georgic: "P. Vergili Maronis Georgicon lib. II. expl(icitus), incipit lib. III. feliciter." So, too, the name of the poet several times occurs in the fine palimpsest MS. of Pliny, of the fourth century, published by Sillig as the fifth

* See Fleckeisen's Jahrbücher, 97, pp. 294–296.

volume of his edition of Pliny's Natural History, where it is uniformly Vergilius.

The correct form was known to the learned Politianus of the fifteenth century, and was restored in several of the earliest printed editions of the works of Vergil, both Italian and German; but the monkish authority was too strong for them.

Nearly half a century ago German philologists began once more to write the name in its proper form. The earliest examples I have found are in Fickert's Pliny, 1842, and Obbarius's Prudentius, 1845. The German philological magazines soon adopted both Vergilius and Vergil; Vergilian editors, as Freund, in 1851, and Ladewig, in his edition of 1854, ventured to use the correct form, and the example was followed by the editors of Latin classics generally; so that the misspelled word has now disappeared from nearly all German philological and classical writings, excepting old publications, and reprints of old editions.

In England and America the corrected *Latin* form is used by all the best authorities, such as the Latin grammars of Roby, Harkness, and Gildersleeve, the Harpers' Latin Dictionary, representing the scholarship of Short and Lewis, and other eminent Latinists, the Conington edition of Vergil, by far the foremost English edition of the present century, and by the American Journal of Philology. Many, indeed, still adhere to the *English* form, while admitting the proper spelling in Latin. But, of course, the incongruity of Vergilius and Virgil can not long be tolerated, and the latter, as in Germany, must speedily follow its cognate of the dark ages.

LIFE AND WRITINGS OF VERGIL.

PUBLIUS VERGILIUS MARO was born at Andes, a village near Mantua, in the consulship of Pompey and Crassus, B. C. 70. Vergil's father possessed a farm at Andes sufficiently valuable to place his family in easy circumstances, and to afford him the means of educating his son under the most eminent teachers then living in Italy. The education of Vergil appears to have been commenced at Cremona, from whence, on assuming the manly gown, in his sixteenth year, he was transferred to the charge of new teachers at Milan.

After pursuing his studies, probably for several years, at Milan, he placed himself under the instruction of the Greek poet and grammarian, Parthenius, who was then flourishing at Naples. At the age of twenty-three he left Naples for Rome, where he finished his education under Syro the Epicurean, an accomplished teacher of philosophy, mathematics, and physics.

Vergil's love of literary pursuits, as well as the delicacy of his physical constitution, led him to choose a life of retirement rather than that public career which was more generally deemed proper for a Roman citizen. Hence, at the age when aspiring young Romans usually entered upon the stirring scenes of political and military life, he withdrew from Rome to his native Andes, with the intention of devoting himself to agriculture, science, and letters. The Sicilian Greek, Theocritus, was at this time his favorite author, and it was from him that the general plan, though not the individual character, of the Bucolics was derived.

The minor poems, such as the Culex, Ciris, etc., which have been appended to the works of Vergil, and which are sometimes

reckoned among his earlier productions, are ascribed to him on very insufficient grounds. The Eclogues were begun about B. C. 42, at the request of C. Asinius Pollio, who was then acting as the lieutenant of Antony in Gaul. Pollio was himself distinguished as a poet, and not less as a scholar, orator, and historian. Under his patronage the second, third, and fifth Eclogues had already been written, when the literary labors and the peaceful life of the poet were suddenly interrupted. The veteran legions of Octavian, on returning from Philippi, and demanding the allotments of land which had been promised them as a reward for their services in the civil war, were authorized to take possession of eighteen Italian cities, with the district of country pertaining to each. The cities thus treated were those which had espoused the side of Brutus. For this the unhappy occupants of the adjacent country were forced to give up their hereditary estates to the rapacious soldiery. As the lands of Cremona, which was one of the condemned cities, were not sufficient to satisfy the legionaries to whom they had been assigned, they took violent possession also of a part of the country belonging to the neighboring city of Mantua. Vergil, whose farm was in this district and was thus endangered, had recourse at first to Pollio, and for a time was secure under his protection. But when that commander, in B. C. 41, marched with his troops to the aid of L. Antonius in the Perusian war, Vergil was compelled to seek relief from Octavian in person, and for this purpose visited Rome. It was the kind reception given him by the emperor on this occasion which inspired the grateful and glowing eulogy contained in the first Eclogue, written in the summer of B. C. 41.

After the close of the Perusian war, the Mantuan country was again disturbed by the demands of the veterans, and our poet in vain, though at the risk of his life, attempted to maintain his rights against the centurion Arrius. Fleeing again for succor to Octavian, he was reinstated, though not without long and anxious delay, in the possession of his farm. During this period of delay and depressing uncertainty, in the autumn of B. C. 41, he wrote the ninth Eclogue, in which he bewails his unhappy lot. But on obtaining at length the object of his petition, his joy and grati-

tude found utterance in the beautiful hymn called the fourth Eclogue, in which he hails the auspicious times just dawning on the world, and initiated by the consulship of his friend and patron Pollio in B. C. 40. The sixth Eclogue was composed in the following year, B. C. 39, in fulfillment of a promise made to Varus.* The eighth was written in the autumn of the same year in honor of Pollio, who had gained a brilliant victory over the Parthini, a people of Dalmatia. The two remaining Eclogues, the seventh and tenth, were probably composed in the two following years.

Though the material of the Bucolics is taken largely from Theocritus, and to some extent from other Greek poets, yet Vergil has given to most of them something of a national character by associating this foreign material with circumstances and personages pertaining to his own time and country. In the first and ninth Eclogues, for example, he describes with deep feeling, in the dialogues of the shepherds, the social miseries attending the wars of the triumvirate, and in the fourth he dwells with delight on the anticipated return of peace and blessedness under the reign of Octavian. In the first, again, he finds, or rather makes for himself, the opportunity of expressing his grateful love and admiration of the youthful emperor, while in the fifth he commemorates, under the name of Daphnis, the greatness and the untimely death of the deified Caesar. Finally, in the sixth and tenth, in the midst of myths and fancies derived from his Grecian masters, he has immortalized the name of his friend Cornelius Gallus.

The scenery of the Eclogues, as well as the manners and customs of the husbandmen who make up their *personnel*, are quite as much Sicilian as Italian. It is unfortunate, too, that Vergil has given these poems a still more foreign air by the use of Greek instead of Italian names. But this was the taste of the times. He labors, also, under another disadvantage, as compared with Theocritus, in the want of a Latin dialect suitable for shepherds and herdsmen, or, at least, in not employing one. While the Sicilian Greek pastoral generally uses a form of speech approximating closely to the nature of its rustic characters, the language of Vergil's shepherds is too much like that of cultivated society.

* Ribbeck assigns the sixth Eclogue to the year B. C. 41.

But though liable to such criticisms, the Eclogues are among the most graceful and beautiful of all idyllic poems, and they possess a charm which fascinates the reader more and more with every perusal.

The Eclogues established the reputation of the poet, and gained him at once ardent friends and admirers among the most powerful and the most cultivated of the Romans. Among these, besides his early and fast friend Pollio, were Octavian, Maecenas, Varius, Horace, and Propertius. These and all other educated Romans of the day regarded Vergil as already superior in many respects to any poet who had yet appeared. It was most of all in the exquisite finish and harmony of his hexameters that he excelled all who had preceded him. The hexameter verse had been first introduced into the Latin language, at the close of the second Punic war, by the soldier and poet Ennius. But though distinguished by originality, strength, and vigor, the poetry of Ennius was harsh and rugged to a degree which rendered it to the more cultivated tastes of later generations almost intolerable. Nor by the poets who succeeded Ennius had any such improvement been made in the composition of Latin verse as to admit of any comparison between them and their Grecian models. It was reserved for two great poets of Rome, two congenial spirits, filled with the most lively admiration of each other, laboring side by side, both striving earnestly for the same object—it was reserved for Vergil and Horace to elevate the national poetry to a character worthy of Rome, to develop all the resources of their noble language, and to make it flow both in heroic and lyric verse with all the grace and dignity that had hitherto been characteristic of the Greek alone.

After the publication of the Eclogues, Vergil appears to have passed the remainder of his life chiefly at Naples. His feeble health was probably the occasion of this.

It was here that he composed the Georgics, a didactic poem in four books, in which he endeavors to recall the Italians to their primitive but long-neglected pursuit of agriculture. In point of versification this is the most finished of the works of our poet, and, indeed, as Addison remarks, it may be regarded as in this

respect the most perfect of all poems. In the first book he treats of the management of fields, in the second of trees, in the third of horses and cattle, and in the fourth of bees. He has gathered into this poem all the experience of the ancient Italians on these subjects, and he has contrived to make them attractive by associating them with wonderful beauty of diction and imagery, and with charming variety of illustration.

Having devoted seven years, from B. C. 37 to the writing of this work, and conscious that his poetic labors must be ended by an early death, he now entered upon the long-cherished plan of composing an Epic in the Homeric style, which should at once commemorate the glory of Rome and of Augustus, and win back the Romans, if possible, to the religious virtues of their progenitors. He chose for his theme the fortunes of Aeneas, the fabled founder of the Julian family; and, hence, called his epic the Aeneid, which he divided into twelve books. He had already been employed eleven years upon this great work, and had not yet put to it the finishing hand, when he was overtaken by his last sickness. Having made a voyage to Greece, with the intention of visiting Attica and Asia, on arriving at Athens he met Augustus, who happened to be at that time returning from Asia Minor to Italy. Vergil was easily persuaded by his friend and patron to return with him immediately to Rome, which, however, he was not destined again to see. His malady had continually increased during the voyage, and a few days after landing at Brundisium he expired. His death occurred in B. C. 19. His remains were conveyed from Brundisium to Naples, and buried on the hill of Posilippo, in the tomb still preserved and revered as the "tomb of Vergil."

It is said that Vergil, a short time before his death, desired to burn up his Aeneid, in consequence of the imperfect state in which it would necessarily be left. But being dissuaded from this purpose by his friends Tucca and Varius, he directed them in his will to strike out all the verses that were incomplete, but to add nothing. It does not appear, however, that anything was erased by them, unless we admit the account of some of the grammarians who alleged that Tucca and Varius rejected the four

verses, *Ille ego*, etc., commonly placed at the beginning, and the passage 567–588 in the second book.

Thus the Aeneid, like some of the grandest sculptures of Michael Angelo, was left unfinished, and with some parts, perhaps, in the rough. But I am not sure that our interest is not even enhanced in the works of both of these great Italian masters by the very fact that these unfinished parts show us the hand, as it were, still holding the chisel, and in the act of creation.

There is another fault, too. Vergil was an imitator. He gloried in imitation. He borrowed without stint from Homer, from Apollonius, from the Greek tragedies, and, in short, he laid under contribution all the earlier poets both of Greece and of Rome. Nothing beautiful in them, nothing fitted to his purpose escaped his search. But he so appropriated to himself, and assimilated to his own modes of thought their ideas, images, and forms of expression, that they come before us in the Aeneid in all the freshness and individuality of new creations. The Aeneid stands nearly in the same relation to all preëxisting literature as does the "Paradise Lost." The authors of these two epics are the greatest of all plagiarists; but the borrowed thought in both of them assumes so much of their individuality that their plagiarism becomes a beauty and a virtue. They are plagiarists of the older poets in the same sense that the painter is a plagiarist of nature.

But while the Aeneid, through the premature death of the poet, has been left to us somewhat incomplete, and while it claims no great degree of originality, but is largely the offspring, not of Vergil alone, but of the genius of all antiquity, it always has been, and always will be, justly regarded as the best and noblest of all the poetic creations of the Roman mind, and as one of the choicest productions of all literature. There are fashions in criticism as well as in other things; not, indeed, so changeful and transitory as those of dress, but fashions nevertheless; and of late years some scholars, even eminent scholars, have fallen into the habit or affectation of speaking with some contempt of "the court poets of the Augustan age." This fashion will have its day; but it can not set aside the verdict of so many generations past. Vergil and

Horace are in no danger. The Aeneid is too grand, too beautiful, too pure, to be despised, neglected, or lost.

It is replete with all the qualities which are essential to a great work of art. It is great in conception and invention. It is wonderfully diversified in scenes, incidents, and characters, while it never departs from the vital principle of unity. It is adorned with the finest diction and imagery of which language is capable. In discoursing of great achievements and great events, it never comes short of the grandeur which befits the epic style; in passages of grief and suffering it takes hold of our sympathies with all the power of the most affecting tragedy. What a sublime epic of itself is the account of the sack of Troy! what a tragedy of passion and fate is presented in the story of Dido! Indeed, the student will find in the Aeneid many dramatic scenes, many vivid pictures of life and manners, many lively narratives of adventure, any one of which would be of itself a poem, and would secure to its author an enviable fame.

Of the preëminent worth of Vergil's poems, and of their importance as literary studies, the most striking proof is presented in the fact that so many of the classics of modern poetry, in all cultivated languages, have manifestly been produced under the moulding and refining influence of this great master of the art. Dante, who felt all the power of "the Mantuan," ascribes to him whatever excellence he has himself attained in beauty of style; and, in the generous avowal of his indebtedness, he utters one of the noblest eulogies ever bestowed by any poet upon a brother poet:

"Oh degli altri poeti onore e lume,
  Vagliami 'l lungo studio, e'l grande amore,
  Che m' han fatto cercar lo tuo volume;
Tu se' lo mio maestro e lo mio autore:
  Tu se' solo colui, da cu' io tolsi
Lo bello stile, che m'ha fatto onore." *

* Dell' Inferno, Canto I, 82.

P. VERGILI MARONIS
BUCOLICON
LIBER.

ECLOGA I.

MELIBOEUS. TITYRUS.

Mel. Tityre, tu patulae recubans sub tegmine fagi
Silvestrem tenui Musam meditaris avena:
Nos patriae finis et dulcia linquimus arva;
Nos patriam fugimus: tu, Tityre, lentus in umbra
Formosam resonare doces Amaryllida silvas.
Tit. O Meliboee, deus nobis haec otia fecit.
Namque erit ille mihi semper deus; illius aram
Saepe tener nostris ab ovilibus imbuet agnus.
Ille meas errare boves, ut cernis, et ipsum
Ludere, quae vellem, calamo permisit agresti.
Mel. Non equidem invideo; miror magis: undique totis
Usque adeo turbatur agris. En, ipse capellas
Protinus aeger ago; hanc etiam vix, Tityre, duco.
Hic inter densas corylos modo namque gemellos,
Spem gregis, ah! silice in nuda conixa reliquit.
Saepe malum hoc nobis, si mens non laeva fuisset,
De caelo tactas memini praedicere quercus.
[Saepe sinistra cava praedixit ab ilice cornix.]
Sed tamen, iste deus qui sit, da, Tityre, nobis.
Tit. Urbem, quam dicunt Romam, Meliboee, putavi
Stultus ego huic nostrae similem, quo saepe solemus

Pastores ovium teneros depellere fetus.
Sic canibus catulos similis, sic matribus haedos
Noram, sic parvis componere magna solebam.
Verum haec tantum alias inter caput extulit urbes,
Quantum lenta solent inter viburna cupressi.
Mel. Et quae tanta fuit Romam tibi causa videndi?
Tit. Libertas; quae sera, tamen respexit inertem,
Candidior postquam tondenti barba cadebat;
Respexit tamen, et longo post tempore venit,
Postquam nos Amaryllis habet, Galatea reliquit.
Namque, fatebor enim, dum me Galatea tenebat,
Nec spes libertatis erat, nec cura peculi.
Quamvis multa meis exiret victima saeptis,
Pinguis et ingratae premeretur caseus urbi,
Non umquam gravis aere domum mihi dextra redibat.
Mel. Mirabar, quid maesta deos, Amarylli, vocares,
Cui pendere sua patereris in arbore poma:
Tityrus hinc aberat. Ipsae te, Tityre, pinus,
Ipsi te fontes, ipsa haec arbusta vocabant.
Tit. Quid facerem? neque servitio me exire licebat,
Nec tam praesentis alibi cognoscere divos.
Hic illum vidi iuvenem, Meliboee, quotannis
Bis senos cui nostra dies altaria fumant.
Hic mihi responsum primus dedit ille petenti:
"Pascite, ut ante, boves, pueri; submittite tauros."
Mel. Fortunate senex! ergo tua rura manebunt,
Et tibi magna satis, quamvis lapis omnia nudus
Limosoque palus obducat pascua iunco.
Non insueta gravis temptabunt pabula fetas,
Nec mala vicini pecoris contagia laedent.
Fortunate senex! hic inter flumina nota
Et fontis sacros frigus captabis opacum.
Hinc tibi, quae semper, vicino ab limite saepes
Hyblaeis apibus florem depasta salicti
Saepe levi somnum suadebit inire susurro;
Hinc alta sub rupe canet frondator ad auras;
Nec tamen interea raucae, tua cura, palumbes,

Nec gemere aëria cessabit turtur ab ulmo.
Tit. Ante leves ergo pascentur in aethere cervi,
Et freta destituent nudos in litore pisces;
Ante, pererratis amborum finibus, exsul
Aut Ararim Parthus bibet, aut Germania Tigrim,
Quam nostro illius labatur pectore voltus.
Mel. At nos hinc alii sitientis ibimus Afros,
Pars Scythiam et rapidum Cretae veniemus Oaxen,
Et penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos.
En umquam patrios longo post tempore finis,
Pauperis et tuguri congestum caespite culmen,
Post aliquot, mea regna videns, mirabor aristas?
Impius haec tam culta novalia miles habebit?
Barbarus has segetes? en, quo discordia civis
Produxit miseros! en, quis consevimus agros!
Insere nunc, Meliboee, piros, pone ordine vitis.
Ite meae, felix quondam pecus, ite capellae.
Non ego vos posthac, viridi proiectus in antro,
Dumosa pendere procul de rupe videbo;
Carmina nulla canam; non, me pascente, capellae,
Florentem cytisum et salices carpetis amaras.
Tit. Hic tamen hanc mecum poteras requiescere noctem
Fronde super viridi: sunt nobis mitia poma,
Castaneae molles, et pressi copia lactis;
Et iam summa procul villarum culmina fumant,
Maioresque cadunt altis de montibus umbrae.

ECLOGA II.

ALEXIS.

Formosum pastor Corydon ardebat Alexim,
Delicias domini, nec, quid speraret, habebat.
Tantum inter densas umbrosa cacumina fagos
Adsidue veniebat. Ibi haec incondita solus
Montibus et silvis studio iactabat inani:
O crudelis Alexi, nihil mea carmina curas?

Nil nostri miserere? mori me denique coges.
Nunc etiam pecudes umbras et frigora captant;
Nunc viridis etiam occultant spineta lacertos,
Thestylis et rapido fessis messoribus aestu
Allia serpyllumque herbas contundit olentis.
At mecum raucis, tua dum vestigia lustro,
Sole sub ardenti resonant arbusta cicadis.
Nonne fuit satius, tristis Amaryllidis iras
Atque superba pati fastidia? nonne Menalcan,
Quamvis ille niger, quamvis tu candidus esses?
O formose puer, nimium ne crede colori!
Alba ligustra cadunt, vaccinia nigra leguntur.
Despectus tibi sum, nec, qui sim, quaeris, Alexi,
Quam dives pecoris, nivei quam lactis abundans;
Mille meae Siculis errant in montibus agnae;
Lac mihi non aestate novum, non frigore defit.
Canto, quae solitus, si quando armenta vocabat,
Amphion Dircaeus in Actaeo Aracyntho.
Nec sum adeo informis: nuper me in litore vidi,
Cum placidum ventis staret mare; non ego Daphnim,
Iudice te, metuam, si numquam fallit imago.
O tantum libeat mecum tibi sordida rura
Atque humilis habitare casas, et figere cervos,
Haedorumque gregem viridi compellere hibisco!
Mecum una in silvis imitabere Pana canendo.
Pan primus calamos cera coniungere pluris
Instituit; Pan curat ovis oviumque magistros.
Nec te paeniteat calamo trivisse labellum:
Haec eadem ut sciret, quid non faciebat Amyntas?
Est mihi disparibus septem compacta cicutis
Fistula, Damoetas dono mihi quam dedit olim,
Et dixit moriens: "Te nunc habet ista secundum."
Dixit Damoetas; invidit stultus Amyntas.
Praeterea duo, nec tuta mihi valle reperti,
Capreoli, sparsis etiam nunc pellibus albo,
Bina die siccant ovis ubera; quos tibi servo.
Iam pridem a me illos abducere Thestylis orat;

Et faciet, quoniam sordent tibi munera nostra.
Huc ades, o formose puer: tibi lilia plenis,
Ecce, ferunt Nymphae calathis; tibi candida Nais,
Pallentis violas et summa papavera carpens,
Narcissum et florem iungit bene olentis anethi;
Tum casia atque aliis intexens suavibus herbis
Mollia luteola pingit vaccinia caltha.
Ipse ego cana legam tenera lanugine mala,
Castaneasque nuces, mea quas Amaryllis amabat;
Addam cerea pruna: honos erit huic quoque pomo;
Et vos, o lauri, carpam, et te, proxima myrte,
Sic positae quoniam suavis miscetis odores.
Rusticus es, Corydon: nec munera curat Alexis,
Nec, si muneribus certes, concedat Iollas.
Heu, heu! quid volui misero mihi? floribus austrum
Perditus et liquidis immisi fontibus apros.
Quem fugis, ah, demens? habitarunt di quoque silvas
Dardaniusque Paris. Pallas, quas condidit arces,
Ipsa colat; nobis placeant ante omnia silvae.
Torva leaena lupum sequitur, lupus ipse capellam;
Florentem cytisum sequitur lasciva capella;
Te Corydon, o Alexi: trahit sua quemque voluptas.
Aspice, aratra iugo referunt suspensa iuvenci,
Et sol crescentis decedens duplicat umbras:
Me tamen urit amor; quis enim modus adsit amori?
Ah, Corydon, Corydon, quae te dementia cepit!
Semiputata tibi frondosa vitis in ulmo est.
Quin tu aliquid saltem potius, quorum indiget usus,
Viminibus mollique paras detexere iunco?
Invenies alium, si te hic fastidit, Alexim.

ECLOGA III.

MENALCAS. DAMOETAS. PALAEMON.

MEN. Dic mihi, Damoeta, cuium pecus? an Meliboei?
DAM. Non, verum Aegonis; nuper mihi tradidit Aegon.

MEN. Infelix o semper, ovis, pecus! ipse Neaeram
Dum fovet, ac, ne me sibi praeferat illa, veretur,
Hic alienus ovis custos bis mulget in hora;
Et sucus pecori et lac subducitur agnis.
DAM. Parcius ista viris tamen obicienda memento.
Novimus, et qui te, transversa tuentibus hircis,
Et quo—sed faciles Nymphae risere—sacello.
MEN. Tum, credo, cum me arbustum videre Miconis
Atque mala vitis incidere falce novellas.
DAM. Aut hic ad veteris fagos cum Daphnidis arcum
Fregisti et calamos: quae tu, perverse Menalca,
Et, cum vidisti puero donata, dolebas,
Et, si non aliqua nocuisses, mortuus esses.
MEN. Quid domini faciant, audent cum talia fures!
Non ego te vidi Damonis, pessime, caprum
Excipere insidiis, multum latrante Lycisca?
Et cum clamarem: "Quo nunc se proripit ille?
Tityre, coge pecus!" tu post carecta latebas.
DAM. An mihi cantando victus non redderet ille,
Quem mea carminibus meruisset fistula caprum?
Si nescis, meus ille caper fuit; et mihi Damon
Ipse fatebatur; sed reddere posse negabat.
MEN. Cantando tu illum? aut umquam tibi fistula cera
Iuncta fuit? non tu in triviis, indocte, solebas
Stridenti miserum stipula disperdere carmen?
DAM. Vis ergo, inter nos, quid possit uterque, vicissim
Experiamur? ego hanc vitulam—ne forte recuses,
Bis venit ad mulctram, binos alit ubere fetus—
Depono: tu dic, mecum quo pignore certes.
MEN. De grege non ausim quicquam deponere tecum:
Est mihi namque domi pater, est iniusta noverca;
Bisque die numerant ambo pecus, alter et haedos.
Verum, id quod multo tute ipse fatebere maius—
Insanire libet quoniam tibi—pocula ponam
Fagina, caelatum divini opus Alcimedontis:
Lenta quibus torno facili superaddita vitis
Diffusos hedera vestit pallente corymbos.

In medio duo signa, Conon, et—quis fuit alter,
Descripsit radio totum qui gentibus orbem,
Tempora quae messor, quae curvus arator haberet?
Necdum illis labra admovi, sed condita servo.
DAM. Et nobis idem Alcimedon duo pocula fecit,
Et molli circum est ansas amplexus acantho,
Orpheaque in medio posuit silvasque sequentis.
Necdum illis labra admovi, sed condita servo;
Si ad vitulam spectas, nihil est, quod pocula laudes.
MEN. Numquam hodie effugies; veniam, quocumque vocaris.
Audiat haec tantum—vel qui venit, ecce, Palaemon.
Efficiam, posthac ne quemquam voce lacessas.
DAM. Quin age, si quid habes; in me mora non erit ulla,
Nec quemquam fugio: tantum, vicine Palaemon,
Sensibus haec imis, res est non parva, reponas.
PAL. Dicite, quandoquidem in molli consedimus herba.
Et nunc omnis ager, nunc omnis parturit arbos,
Nunc frondent silvae; nunc formosissimus annus.
Incipe, Damoeta; tu deinde sequere, Menalca.
Alternis dicetis; amant alterna Camenae.
DAM. Ab Iove principium, Musae: Iovis omnia plena;
Ille colit terras; illi mea carmina curae.
MEN. Et me Phoebus amat; Phoebo sua semper apud me
Munera sunt, lauri et suave rubens hyacinthus.
DAM. Malo me Galatea petit, lasciva puella,
Et fugit ad salices, et se cupit ante videri.
MEN. At mihi sese offert ultro, meus ignis, Amyntas,
Notior ut iam sit canibus non Delia nostris.
DAM. Parta meae Veneri sunt munera: namque notavi
Ipse locum, aëriae quo congessere palumbes.
MEN. Quod potui, puero silvestri ex arbore lecta
Aurea mala decem misi; cras altera mittam.
DAM. O quotiens et quae nobis Galatea locuta est!
Partem aliquam, venti, divom referatis ad auris!
MEN. Quid prodest, quod me ipse animo non spernis, Amynta,
Si, dum tu sectaris apros, ego retia servo?
DAM. Phyllida mitte mihi: meus est natalis, Iolla;

Cum faciam vitula pro frugibus, ipse venito.
MEN. Phyllida amo ante alias: nam me discedere flevit,
Et longum "Formose, vale, vale," inquit, "Iolla."
DAM. Triste lupus stabulis, maturis frugibus imbres,
Arboribus venti, nobis Amaryllidis irae.
MEN. Dulce satis umor, depulsis arbutus haedis,
Lenta salix feto pecori, mihi solus Amyntas.
DAM. Pollio amat nostram, quamvis est rustica, Musam:
Pierides, vitulam lectori pascite vestro.
MEN. Pollio et ipse facit nova carmina: pascite taurum,
Iam cornu petat et pedibus qui spargat harenam.
DAM. Qui te, Pollio, amat, veniat, quo te quoque gaudet;
Mella fluant illi, ferat et rubus asper amomum.
MEN. Qui Bavium non odit, amet tua carmina, Maevi,
Atque idem iungat volpes et mulgeat hircos.
DAM. Qui legitis flores et humi nascentia fraga,
Frigidus, o pueri, fugite hinc, latet anguis in herba.
MEN. Parcite, oves, nimium procedere: non bene ripae
Creditur; ipse aries etiam nunc vellera siccat.
DAM. Tityre, pascentis a flumine reice capellas:
Ipse, ubi tempus erit, omnis in fonte lavabo.
MEN. Cogite ovis, pueri; si lac praeceperit aestus,
Ut nuper, frustra pressabimus ubera palmis.
DAM. Heu, heu, quam pingui macer est mihi taurus in ervo!
Idem amor exitium pecori pecorisque magistro.
MEN. His certe neque amor causa est: vix ossibus haerent.
Nescio quis teneros oculus mihi fascinat agnos.
DAM. Dic, quibus in terris—et eris mihi magnus Apollo—
Tris pateat caeli spatium non amplius ulnas.
MEN. Dic, quibus in terris inscripti nomina regum
Nascantur flores; et Phyllida solus habeto.
PAL. Non nostrum inter vos tantas componere lites.
Et vitula tu dignus, et hic,—et quisquis amores
Aut metuet dulcis, aut experietur amaros.
Claudite iam rivos, pueri: sat prata biberunt.

ECLOGA IV.

POLLIO.

Sicelides Musae, paulo maiora canamus!
Non omnis arbusta iuvant humilesque myricae;
Si canimus silvas, silvae sint Consule dignae.
  Ultima Cumaei venit iam carminis aetas;
Magnus ab integro saeclorum nascitur ordo.
Iam redit et Virgo, redeunt Saturnia regna;
Iam nova progenies caelo demittitur alto.
Tu modo nascenti puero, quo ferrea primum
Desinet ac toto surget gens aurea mundo,
Casta fave Lucina: tuus iam regnat Apollo.
Teque adeo decus hoc aevi, te Consule, inibit,
Pollio, et incipient magni procedere menses;
Te duce, si qua manent sceleris vestigia nostri,
Inrita perpetua solvent formidine terras.
Ille deum vitam accipiet divisque videbit
Permixtos heroas et ipse videbitur illis,
Pacatumque reget patriis virtutibus orbem.
At tibi prima, puer, nullo munuscula cultu
Errantis hederas passim cum bacchare tellus
Mixtaque ridenti colocasia fundet acantho.
Ipsae lacte domum referent distenta capellae
Ubera, nec magnos metuent armenta leones.
Ipsa tibi blandos fundent cunabula flores.
Occidet et serpens, et fallax herba veneni
Occidet; Assyrium volgo nascetur amomum.
At simul heroum laudes et facta parentis
Iam legere et quae sit poteris cognoscere virtus:
Molli paulatim flavescet campus arista,
Incultisque rubens pendebit sentibus uva,
Et durae quercus sudabunt roscida mella.
Pauca tamen suberunt priscae vestigia fraudis,
Quae temptare Thetim ratibus, quae cingere muris
Oppida, quae iubeant telluri infindere sulcos.
Alter erit tum Tiphys, et altera quae vehat Argo

Delectos heroas; erunt etiam altera bella,
Atque iterum ad Troiam magnus mittetur Achilles.
Hinc, ubi iam firmata virum te fecerit aetas,
Cedet et ipse mari vector, nec nautica pinus
Mutabit merces: omnis feret omnia tellus.
Non rastros patietur humus, non vinea falcem;
Robustus quoque iam tauris iuga solvet arator;
Nec varios discet mentiri lana colores,
Ipse sed in pratis aries iam suave rubenti
Murice, iam croceo mutabit vellera luto;
Sponte sua sandyx pascentis vestiet agnos.
"Talia saecla," suis dixerunt, "currite," fusis
Concordes stabili fatorum numine Parcae.
Aggredere o magnos—aderit iam tempus—honores,
Cara deum suboles, magnum Iovis incrementum!
Aspice convexo nutantem pondere mundum,
Terrasque tractusque maris caelumque profundum,
Aspice, venturo laetantur ut omnia saeclo!
O mihi tam longae maneat pars ultima vitae,
Spiritus et, quantum sat erit tua dicere facta:
Non me carminibus vincet nec Thracius Orpheus,
Nec Linus, huic mater quamvis atque huic pater adsit,
Orphei Calliopea, Lino formosus Apollo.
Pan etiam, Arcadia mecum si iudice certet,
Pan etiam Arcadia dicat se iudice victum.
Incipe, parve puer, risu cognoscere matrem:
Matri longa decem tulerunt fastidia menses;
Incipe, parve puer: cui non risere parentes,
Nec deus hunc mensa, dea nec dignata cubili est.

ECLOGA V.

DAPHNIS.

MENALCAS. MOPSUS.

MEN. Cur non, Mopse, boni quoniam convenimus ambo,
Tu calamos inflare levis, ego dicere versus,
Hic corylis mixtas inter considimus ulmos?

Mop. Tu maior; tibi me est aequum parere, Menalca,
Sive sub incertas Zephyris motantibus umbras,
Sive antro potius succedimus. Aspice, ut antrum
Silvestris raris sparsit labrusca racemis.
Men. Montibus in nostris solus tibi certat Amyntas.
Mop. Quid, si idem certet Phoebum superare canendo?
Men. Incipe, Mopse, prior, si quos aut Phyllidis ignis,
Aut Alconis habes laudes, aut iurgia Codri.
Incipe; pascentis servabit Tityrus haedos.
Mop. Immo haec, in viridi nuper quae cortice fagi
Carmina descripsi et modulans alterna notavi,
Experiar; tu deinde iubeto ut certet Amyntas.
Men. Lenta salix quantum pallenti cedit olivae,
Puniceis humilis quantum saliunca rosetis,
Iudicio nostro tantum tibi cedit Amyntas.
Mop. Sed tu desine plura, puer; successimus antro.
Exstinctum Nymphae crudeli funere Daphnim
Flebant—vos coryli testes et flumina Nymphis—
Cum complexa sui corpus miserabile nati
Atque deos atque astra vocat crudelia mater.
Non ulli pastos illis egere diebus
Frigida, Daphni, boves ad flumina; nulla nec amnem
Libavit quadrupes, nec graminis attigit herbam.
Daphni, tuum Poenos etiam ingemuisse leones
Interitum, montesque feri silvaeque loquuntur.
Daphnis et Armenias curru subiungere tigris
Instituit, Daphnis thiasos inducere Bacchi
Et foliis lentas intexere mollibus hastas.
Vitis ut arboribus decori est, ut vitibus uvae,
Ut gregibus tauri, segetes ut pinguibus arvis,
Tu decus omne tuis. Postquam te fata tulerunt,
Ipsa Pales agros atque ipse reliquit Apollo.
Grandia saepe quibus mandavimus hordea sulcis,
Infelix lolium et steriles nascuntur avenae;
Pro molli viola, pro purpureo narcisso,
Carduus et spinis surgit paliurus acutis.
Spargite humum foliis, inducite fontibus umbras,

Pastores—mandat fieri sibi talia Daphnis—
Et tumulum facite, et tumulo superaddite carmen:
"Daphnis ego in silvis, hinc usque ad sidera notus,
Formosi pecoris custos, formosior ipse."
MEN. Tale tuum carmen nobis, divine poeta,
Quale sopor fessis in gramine, quale per aestum
Dulcis aquae saliente sitim restinguere rivo;
Nec calamis solum aequiparas, sed voce magistrum.
Fortunate puer, tu nunc eris alter ab illo.
Nos tamen haec quocumque modo tibi nostra vicissim
Dicemus, Daphnimque tuum tollemus ad astra;
Daphnin ad astra feremus: amavit nos quoque Daphnis.
MOP. An quicquam nobis tali sit munere maius?
Et puer ipse fuit cantari dignus, et ista
Iam pridem Stimicon laudavit carmina nobis.
MEN. Candidus insuetum miratur limen Olympi
Sub pedibusque videt nubes et sidera Daphnis.
Ergo alacris silvas et cetera rura voluptas
Panaque pastoresque tenet Dryadasque puellas;
Nec lupus insidias pecori, nec retia cervis
Ulla dolum meditantur; amat bonus otia Daphnis.
Ipsi laetitia voces ad sidera iactant
Intonsi montes; ipsae iam carmina rupes,
Ipsa sonant arbusta: "Deus, deus ille, Menalca!"
Sis bonus o felixque tuis! en quattuor aras:
Ecce duas tibi, Daphni, duas altaria Phoebo.
Pocula bina novo spumantia lacte quotannis
Craterasque duos statuam tibi pinguis olivi,
Et multo in primis hilarans convivia Baccho,
Ante focum, si frigus erit, si messis, in umbra,
Vina novum fundam calathis Ariusia nectar.
Cantabunt mihi Damoetas et Lyctius Aegon;
Saltantis Satyros imitabitur Alphesiboeus.
Haec tibi semper erunt, et cum sollemnia vota
Reddemus Nymphis, et cum lustrabimus agros.
Dum iuga montis aper, fluvios dum piscis amabit,
Dumque thymo pascentur apes, dum rore cicadae,

Semper honos nomenque tuum laudesque manebunt.
Ut Baccho Cererique, tibi sic vota quotannis
Agricolae facient; damnabis tu quoque votis.
MOP. Quae tibi, quae tali reddam pro carmine dona?
Nam neque me tantum venientis sibilus austri,
Nec percussa iuvant fluctu tam litora, nec quae
Saxosas inter decurrunt flumina valles.
MEN. Hac te nos fragili donabimus ante cicuta.
Haec nos "Formosum Corydon ardebat Alexim,"
Haec eadem docuit "Cuium pecus? an Meliboei?"
MOP. At tu sume pedum, quod, me cum saepe rogaret,
Non tulit Antigenes—et erat tum dignus amari—
Formosum paribus nodis atque aere, Menalca.

ECLOGA VI.

VARUS.

Prima Syracosio dignata est ludere versu
Nostra nec erubuit silvas habitare Thalia.
Cum canerem reges et proelia, Cynthius aurem
Vellit, et admonuit: "Pastorem, Tityre, pinguis
Pascere oportet ovis, deductum dicere carmen."
Nunc ego—namque super tibi erunt, qui dicere laudes,
Vare, tuas cupiant et tristia condere bella—
Agrestem tenui meditabor harundine Musam.
Non iniussa cano. Si quis tamen haec quoque, si quis
Captus amore leget, te nostrae, Vare, myricae,
Te nemus omne canet; nec Phoebo gratior ulla est,
Quam sibi quae Vari praescripsit pagina nomen.
Pergite, Pierides. Chromis et Mnasylos in antro
Silenum pueri somno videre iacentem,
Inflatum hesterno venas, ut semper, Iaccho:
Serta procul tantum capiti delapsa iacebant,
Et gravis attrita pendebat cantharus ansa.
Aggressi—nam saepe senex spe carminis ambo
Luserat—iniciunt ipsis ex vincula sertis.

Addit se sociam timidisque supervenit Aegle,
Aegle, Naiadum pulcherrima, iamque videnti
Sanguineis frontem moris et tempora pingit.
Ille dolum ridens "Quo vincula nectitis?" inquit.
"Solvite me, pueri; satis est potuisse videri.
Carmina, quae voltis, cognoscite; carmina vobis,
Huic aliud mercedis erit." Simul incipit ipse.
Tum vero in numerum Faunosque ferasque videres
Ludere, tum rigidas motare cacumina quercus;
Nec tantum Phoebo gaudet Parnasia rupes,
Nec tantum Rhodope miratur et Ismarus Orphea.
Namque canebat, uti magnum per inane coacta
Semina terrarumque animaeque marisque fuissent
Et liquidi simul ignis; ut his exordia primis
Omnia et ipse tener mundi concreverit orbis;
Tum durare solum et discludere Nerea ponto
Coeperit et rerum paulatim sumere formas;
Iamque novum terrae stupeant lucescere solem
Altius, atque cadant submotis nubibus imbres;
Incipiant silvae cum primum surgere, cumque
Rara per ignaros errent animalia montis.
Hinc lapides Pyrrhae iactos, Saturnia regna,
Caucasiasque refert volucres furtumque Promethei.
His adiungit, Hylan nautae quo fonte relictum
Clamassent, ut litus "Hyla, Hyla" omne sonaret;
Et fortunatam, si numquam armenta fuissent,
Pasiphaen nivei solatur amore iuvenci.
Ah, virgo infelix, quae te dementia cepit!
Proetides implerunt falsis mugitibus agros:
At non tam turpis pecudum tamen ulla secuta est
Concubitus, quamvis collo timuisset aratrum
Et saepe in levi quaesisset cornua fronte.
Ah, virgo infelix, tu nunc in montibus erras:
Ille, latus niveum molli fultus hyacintho,
Ilice sub nigra pallentis ruminat herbas,
Aut aliquam in magno sequitur grege. "Claudite, Nymphae,
Dictaeae Nymphae, nemorum iam claudite saltus,

Si qua forte ferant oculis sese obvia nostris
Errabunda bovis vestigia: forsitan illum,
Aut herba captum viridi, aut armenta secutum,
Perducant aliquae stabula ad Gortynia vaccae."
Tum canit Hesperidum miratam mala puellam;
Tum Phaëthontiadas musco circumdat amarae
Corticis, atque solo proceras erigit alnos;
Tum canit, errantem Permessi ad flumina Gallum
Aonas in montis ut duxerit una sororum,
Utque viro Phoebi chorus adsurrexerit omnis;
Ut Linus haec illi, divino carmine pastor,
Floribus atque apio crinis ornatus amaro,
Dixerit: "Hos tibi dant calamos, en accipe, Musae,
Ascraeo quos ante seni, quibus ille solebat
Cantando rigidas deducere montibus ornos.
His tibi Grynei nemoris dicatur origo,
Ne quis sit lucus, quo se plus iactet Apollo."
Quid loquar, aut Scyllam Nisi, quam fama secuta est
Candida succinctam latrantibus inguina monstris
Dulichias vexasse rates et gurgite in alto
Ah! timidos nautas canibus lacerasse marinis;
Aut ut mutatos Terei narraverit artus,
Quas illi Philomela dapes, quae dona pararit,
Quo cursu deserta petiverit, et quibus ante
Infelix sua tecta supervolitaverit alis?
  Omnia, quae, Phoebo quondam meditante, beatus
Audiit Eurotas, iussitque ediscere lauros,
Ille canit—pulsae referunt ad sidera valles—
Cogere donec ovis stabulis numerumque referri
Iussit et invito processit Vesper Olympo.

ECLOGA VII.

MELIBOEUS. CORYDON. THYRSIS.

Mel. Forte sub arguta consederat ilice Daphnis,
Compulerantque greges Corydon et Thyrsis in unum,
Thyrsis ovis, Corydon distentas lacte capellas,

Ambo florentes aetatibus, Arcades ambo,
Et cantare pares, et respondere parati.
Huc mihi, dum teneras defendo a frigore myrtos,
Vir gregis ipse caper deerraverat; atque ego Daphnim
Aspicio. Ille ubi me contra videt, "Ocius" inquit
"Huc ades, o Meliboee! caper tibi salvus et haedi;
Et, si quid cessare potes, requiesce sub umbra.
Huc ipsi potum venient per prata iuvenci;
Hic viridis tenera praetexit harundine ripas
Mincius, eque sacra resonant examina quercu."
Quid facerem? neque ego Alcippen, neque Phyllida habebam,
Depulsos a lacte domi quae clauderet agnos;
Et certamen erat, Corydon cum Thyrside, magnum.
Posthabui tamen illorum mea seria ludo.
Alternis igitur contendere versibus ambo
Coepere; alternos Musae meminisse volebant.
Hos Corydon, illos referebat in ordine Thyrsis.
  Cor. Nymphae, noster amor, Libethrides, aut mihi carmen,
Quale meo Codro, concedite—proxima Phoebi
Versibus ille facit—aut, si non possumus omnes,
Hic arguta sacra pendebit fistula pinu.
  Thy. Pastores, hedera crescentem ornate poetam,
Arcades, invidia rumpantur ut ilia Codro;
Aut, si ultra placitum laudarit, baccare frontem
Cingite, ne vati noceat mala lingua futuro.
  Cor. Saetosi caput hoc apri tibi, Delia, parvus
Et ramosa Micon vivacis cornua cervi.
Si proprium hoc fuerit, levi de marmore tota
Puniceo stabis suras evincta cothurno.
  Thy. Sinum lactis et haec te liba, Priape, quotannis
Exspectare sat est: custos es pauperis horti.
Nunc te marmoreum pro tempore fecimus; at tu,
Si fetura gregem suppleverit, aureus esto.
  Cor. Nerine Galatea, thymo mihi dulcior Hyblae,
Candidior cycnis, hedera formosior alba,
Cum primum pasti repetent praesaepia tauri,
Si qua tui Corydonis habet te cura, venito.

Thy. Immo ego Sardoniis videar tibi amarior herbis,
Horridior rusco, proiecta vilior alga,
Si mihi non haec lux toto iam longior anno est.
Ite domum pasti, si quis pudor, ite iuvenci.
Cor. Muscosi fontes et somno mollior herba,
Et quae vos rara viridis tegit arbutus umbra,
Solstitium pecori defendite; iam venit aestas
Torrida, iam laeto turgent in palmite gemmae.
Thy. Hic focus et taedae pingues, hic plurimus ignis
Semper, et adsidua postes fuligine nigri;
Hic tantum Boreae curamus frigora, quantum
Aut numerum lupus, aut torrentia flumina ripas.
Cor. Stant et iuniperi et castaneae hirsutae:
Strata iacent passim sua quaque sub arbore poma;
Omnia nunc rident: at si formosus Alexis
Montibus his abeat, videas et flumina sicca.
Thy. Aret ager; vitio moriens sitit aëris herba;
Liber pampineas invidit collibus umbras:
Phyllidis adventu nostrae nemus omne virebit,
Iuppiter et laeto descendet plurimus imbri.
Cor. Populus Alcidae gratissima, vitis Iaccho,
Formosae myrtus Veneri, sua laurea Phoebo:
Phyllis amat corylos; illas dum Phyllis amabit,
Nec myrtus vincet corylos, nec laurea Phoebi.
Thy. Fraxinus in silvis pulcherrima, pinus in hortis,
Populus in fluviis, abies in montibus altis:
Saepius at si me, Lycida formose, revisas,
Fraxinus in silvis cedat tibi, pinus in hortis.
Mel. Haec memini, et victum frustra contendere Thyrsim.
Ex illo Corydon Corydon est tempore nobis.

ECLOGA VIII.

PHARMACEUTRIA.

DAMON. ALPHESIBOEUS.

Pastorum Musam Damonis et Alphesiboei,
Immemor herbarum quos est mirata iuvenca

Certantis, quorum stupefactae carmine lynces,
Et mutata suos requierunt flumina cursus,
Damonis Musam dicemus et Alphesiboei.
  Tu mihi seu magni superas iam saxa Timavi,
Sive oram Illyrici legis aequoris, en erit umquam
Ille dies, mihi cum liceat tua dicere facta?
En erit, ut liceat totum mihi ferre per orbem
Sola Sophocleo tua carmina digna cothurno?
A te principium, tibi desinet. Accipe iussis
Carmina coepta tuis, atque hanc sine tempora circum
Inter victricis hederam tibi serpere laurus.
  Frigida vix caelo noctis decesserat umbra,
Cum ros in tenera pecori gratissimus herba,
Incumbens tereti Damon sic coepit olivae:
  DAM. "Nascere, praeque diem veniens age, Lucifer, almum,
Coniugis indigno Nysae deceptus amore
Dum queror, et divos, quamquam nil testibus illis
Profeci, extrema moriens tamen adloquor hora.
  Incipe Maenalios mecum, mea tibia, versus.
Maenalus argutumque nemus pinosque loquentis
Semper habet; semper pastorum ille audit amores,
Panaque, qui primus calamos non passus inertis.
  Incipe Maenalios mecum, mea tibia, versus.
Mopso Nysa datur: quid non speremus amantes?
Iungentur iam grypes equis, aevoque sequenti
Cum canibus timidi venient ad pocula dammae.
  Incipe Maenalios mecum, mea tibia, versus.
Mopse, novas incide faces: tibi ducitur uxor;
Sparge, marite, nuces: tibi deserit Hesperus Oetam.
  Incipe Maenalios mecum, mea tibia, versus.
O digno coniuncta viro, dum despicis omnis,
Dumque tibi est odio mea fistula dumque capellae
Hirsutumque supercilium promissaque barba,
Nec curare deum credis mortalia quemquam!
  Incipe Maenalios mecum, mea tibia, versus.
Saepibus in nostris parvam te roscida mala—
Dux ego vester eram—vidi cum matre legentem.

Alter ab undecimo tum me iam acceperat annus;
Iam fragilis poteram ab terra contingere ramos.
Ut vidi, ut perii! ut me malus abstulit error!
  Incipe Maenalios mecum, mea tibia, versus.
Nunc scio, quid sit Amor; duris in cotibus illum
Aut Tmaros, aut Rhodope, aut extremi Garamantes,
Nec generis nostri puerum nec sanguinis edunt.
  Incipe Maenalios mecum, mea tibia, versus.
Saevus Amor docuit natorum sanguine matrem
Commaculare manus; crudelis tu quoque, mater;
Crudelis mater magis, an puer improbus ille?
Improbus ille puer; crudelis tu quoque, mater.
  Incipe Maenalios mecum, mea tibia, versus.
Nunc et ovis ultro fugiat lupus, aurea durae
Mala ferant quercus, narcisso floreat alnus,
Pinguia corticibus sudent electra myricae,
Certent et cycnis ululae, sit Tityrus Orpheus,
Orpheus in silvis, inter delphinas Arion.
  Incipe Maenalios mecum, mea tibia, versus.
Omnia vel medium fiant mare. Vivite, silvae:
Praeceps aërii specula de montis in undas
Deferar; extremum hoc munus morientis habeto.
Desine Maenalios, iam desine, tibia, versus."
  Haec Damon: vos, quae responderit Alphesiboeus,
Dicite, Pierides; non omnia possumus omnes.
  ALPH. "Effer aquam, et molli cinge haec altaria vitta,
Verbenasque adole pinguis et mascula tura:
Coniugis ut magicis sanos avertere sacris
Experiar sensus; nihil hic nisi carmina desunt.
  Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Daphnim.
Carmina vel caelo possunt deducere Lunam;
Carminibus Circe socios mutavit Ulixi;
Frigidus in pratis cantando rumpitur anguis.
  Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Daphnim.
Terna tibi haec primum triplici diversa colore
Licia circumdo, terque haec altaria circum
Effigiem duco; numero deus impare gaudet.

Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Daphnim.
Necte tribus nodis ternos, Amarylli, colores;
Necte, Amarylli, modo, et 'Veneris' dic 'vincula necto.'
Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Daphnim.
Limus ut hic durescit et haec ut cera liquescit
Uno eodemque igni, sic nostro Daphnis amore.
Sparge molam, et fragilis incende bitumine laurus.
Daphnis me malus urit, ego hanc in Daphnide laurum.
Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Daphnim.
Talis amor Daphnim, qualis cum fessa iuvencum
Per nemora atque altos quaerendo bucula lucos
Propter aquae rivum viridi procumbit in ulva,
Perdita, nec serae meminit decedere nocti,
Talis amor teneat, nec sit mihi cura mederi.
Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Daphnim.
Has olim exuvias mihi perfidus ille reliquit,
Pignora cara sui; quae nunc ego limine in ipso,
Terra, tibi mando; debent haec pignora Daphnim.
Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Daphnim.
Has herbas atque haec Ponto mihi lecta venena
Ipse dedit Moeris; nascuntur plurima Ponto.
His ego saepe lupum fieri et se condere silvis
Moerim, saepe animas imis excire sepulcris
Atque satas alio vidi traducere messis.
Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Daphnim.
Fer cineres, Amarylli, foras, rivoque fluenti
Transque caput iace, nec respexeris. His ego Daphnim
Aggrediar; nihil ille deos, nil carmina curat.
Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Daphnim.
Aspice, corripuit tremulis altaria flammis
Sponte sua, dum ferre moror, cinis ipse. Bonum sit!
Nescio quid certe est, et Hylax in limine latrat.
Credimus? an, qui amant, ipsi sibi somnia fingunt?
Parcite, ab urbe venit, iam parcite, carmina, Daphnis."

ECLOGA IX.

LYCIDAS. MOERIS.

Lyc. Quo te, Moeri, pedes? an, quo via ducit, in urbem?
Moe. O Lycida, vivi pervenimus, advena nostri,
Quod numquam veriti sumus, ut possessor agelli
Diceret: "Haec mea sunt; veteres migrate coloni."
Nunc victi, tristes, quoniam Fors omnia versat,
Hos illi—quod nec vertat bene—mittimus haedos.
Lyc. Certe equidem audieram, qua se subducere colles
Incipiunt, mollique iugum demittere clivo,
Usque ad aquam et veteris iam fracta cacumina fagos
Omnia carminibus vestrum servasse Menalcan.
Moe. Audieras, et fama fuit; sed carmina tantum
Nostra valent, Lycida, tela inter Martia, quantum
Chaonias dicunt aquila veniente columbas.
Quod nisi me quacumque novas incidere lites
Ante sinistra cava monuisset ab ilice cornix,
Nec tuus hic Moeris, nec viveret ipse Menalcas.
Lyc. Heu, cadit in quemquam tantum scelus? heu, tua nobis
Paene simul tecum solacia rapta, Menalca?
Quis caneret Nymphas? quis humum florentibus herbis
Spargeret, aut viridi fontis induceret umbra?
Vel quae sublegi tacitus tibi carmina nuper,
Cum te ad delicias ferres, Amaryllida, nostras?
"Tityre, dum redeo—brevis est via—pasce capellas,
Et potum pastas age, Tityre, et inter agendum
Occursare capro,—cornu ferit ille,—caveto."
Moe. Immo haec, quae Varo necdum perfecta canebat:
" Vare, tuum nomen, superet modo Mantua nobis,
Mantua, vae, miserae nimium vicina Cremonae,
Cantantes sublime ferent ad sidera cycni."
Lyc. Sic tua Cyrneas fugiant examina taxos,
Sic cytiso pastae distendant ubera vaccae:
Incipe, si quid habes. Et me fecere poetam
Pierides; sunt et mihi carmina, me quoque dicunt

Vatem pastores; sed non ego credulus illis.
Nam neque adhuc Vario videor, nec dicere Cinna
Digna, sed argutos inter strepere anser olores.
MOE. Id quidem ago et tacitus, Lycida, mecum ipse voluto,
Si valeam meminisse; neque est ignobile carmen.
"Huc ades, o Galatea; quis est nam ludus in undis?
Hic ver purpureum, varios hic flumina circum
Fundit humus flores, hic candida populus antro
Imminet, et lentae texunt umbracula vites:
Huc ades; insani feriant sine litora fluctus."
LYC. Quid, quae te pura solum sub nocte canentem
Audieram? numeros memini, si verba tenerem.
MOE. "Daphni, quid antiquos signorum suspicis ortus?
Ecce Dionaei processit Caesaris astrum,
Astrum, quo segetes gauderent frugibus, et quo
Duceret apricis in collibus uva colorem.
Insere, Daphni, piros; carpent tua poma nepotes."
Omnia fert aetas, animum quoque: saepe ego longos
Cantando puerum memini me condere soles:
Nunc oblita mihi tot carmina; vox quoque Moerim
Iam fugit ipsa; lupi Moerim videre priores.
Sed tamen ista satis referet tibi saepe Menalcas.
LYC. Causando nostros in longum ducis amores.
Et nunc omne tibi stratum silet aequor, et omnes,
Aspice, ventosi ceciderunt murmuris aurae.
Hinc adeo media est nobis via; namque sepulcrum
Incipit apparere Bianoris: hic, ubi densas
Agricolae stringunt frondes, hic, Moeri, canamus;
Hic haedos depone, tamen veniemus in urbem.
Aut si, nox pluviam ne colligat ante, veremur,
Cantantes licet usque—minus via laedit—eamus;
Cantantes ut eamus, ego hoc te fasce levabo.
MOE. Desine plura, puer, et, quod nunc instat, agamus;
Carmina tum melius, cum venerit ipse, canemus.

ECLOGA X.

GALLUS.

Extremum hunc, Arethusa, mihi concede laborem:
Pauca meo Gallo, sed quae legat ipsa Lycoris,
Carmina sunt dicenda: neget quis carmina Gallo?
Sic tibi, cum fluctus subterlabere Sicanos,
Doris amara suam non intermisceat undam:
Incipe; sollicitos Galli dicamus amores,
Dum tenera attondent simae virgulta capellae.
Non canimus surdis; respondent omnia silvae.
  Quae nemora, aut qui vos saltus habuere, puellae
Naides, indigno cum Gallus amore peribat?
Nam neque Parnasi vobis iuga, nam neque Pindi
Ulla moram fecere, neque Aonie Aganippe.
Illum etiam lauri, etiam flevere myricae;
Pinifer illum etiam sola sub rupe iacentem
Maenalus et gelidi fleverunt saxa Lycaei.
Stant et oves circum;—nostri nec paenitet illas,
Nec te paeniteat pecoris, divine poeta:
Et formosus ovis ad flumina pavit Adonis—
Venit et upilio; tardi venere bubulci;
Uvidus hiberna venit de glande Menalcas.
Omnes "Unde amor iste" rogant "tibi?" Venit Apollo:
"Galle, quid insanis?" inquit; "tua cura Lycoris
Perque nives alium perque horrida castra secuta est."
Venit et agresti capitis Silvanus honore,
Florentis ferulas et grandia lilia quassans.
Pan deus Arcadiae venit, quem vidimus ipsi
Sanguineis ebuli bacis minioque rubentem.
"Ecquis erit modus?" inquit; "Amor non talia curat;
Nec lacrimis crudelis Amor, nec gramina rivis,
Nec cytiso saturantur apes, nec fronde capellae."
Tristis at ille "Tamen cantabitis, Arcades" inquit,
"Montibus haec vestris, soli cantare periti
Arcades. O mihi tum quam molliter ossa quiescant,
Vestra meos olim si fistula dicat amores!

Atque utinam ex vobis unus, vestrique fuissem
Aut custos gregis, aut maturae vinitor uvae!
Certe, sive mihi Phyllis, sive esset Amyntas,
Seu quicumque furor,—quid tum, si fuscus Amyntas?
Et nigrae violae sunt et vaccinia nigra—
Mecum inter salices, lenta sub vite iaceret;
Serta mihi Phyllis legeret, cantaret Amyntas.
Hic gelidi fontes, hic mollia prata, Lycori,
Hic nemus; hic ipso tecum consumerer aevo.
Nunc insanus amor duri me Martis in armis
Tela inter media atque adversos detinet hostis:
Tu procul a patria—nec sit mihi credere tantum!—
Alpinas, ah dura! nives et frigora Rheni
Me sine sola vides. Ah, te ne frigora laedant!
Ah, tibi ne teneras glacies secet aspera plantas!
Ibo, et, Chalcidico quae sunt mihi condita versu
Carmina, pastoris Siculi modulabor avena.
Certum est in silvis inter spelaea ferarum
Malle pati tenerisque meos incidere amores
Arboribus; crescent illae, crescetis, amores.
Interea mixtis lustrabo Maenala Nymphis,
Aut acris venabor apros; non me ulla vetabunt
Frigora Parthenios canibus circumdare saltus.
Iam mihi per rupes videor lucosque sonantis
Ire; libet Partho torquere Cydonia cornu
Spicula.—Tamquam haec sit nostri medicina furoris,
Aut deus ille malis hominum mitescere discat!
Iam neque Hamadryades rursus nec carmina nobis
Ipsa placent; ipsae rursus concedite silvae.
Non illum nostri possunt mutare labores,
Nec si frigoribus mediis Hebrumque bibamus,
Sithoniasque nives hiemis subeamus aquosae,
Nec si, cum moriens alta liber aret in ulmo,
Aethiopum versemus ovis sub sidere Cancri.
Omnia vincit Amor; et nos cedamus Amori."
Haec sat erit, divae, vestrum cecinisse poetam,
Dum sedet et gracili fiscellam texit hibisco,

Pierides; vos haec facietis maxima Gallo,
Gallo, cuius amor tantum mihi crescit in horas,
Quantum vere novo viridis se subicit alnus.
Surgamus: solet esse gravis cantantibus umbra;
Iuniperi gravis umbra; nocent et frugibus umbrae.
Ite domum saturae, venit Hesperus, ite capellae.

P. VERGILI MARONIS GEORGICA

P. VERGILI MARONIS

GEORGICON

LIBER PRIMUS.

Quid faciat laetas segetes, quo sidere terram
Vertere, Maecenas, ulmisque adiungere vitis
Conveniat, quae cura boum, qui cultus habendo
Sit pecori, apibus quanta experientia parcis,
Hinc canere incipiam. Vos, o clarissima mundi
Lumina, labentem caelo quae ducitis annum;
Liber et alma Ceres, vestro si munere tellus
Chaoniam pingui glandem mutavit arista,
Poculaque inventis Acheloia miscuit uvis;
Et vos, agrestum praesentia numina, Fauni,
Ferte simul Faunique pedem Dryadesque puellae:
Munera vestra cano. Tuque o, cui prima frementem
Fudit equum magno tellus percussa tridenti,
Neptune; et cultor nemorum, cui pinguia Ceae
Ter centum nivei tondent dumeta iuvenci;
Ipse, nemus linquens patrium saltusque Lycaei,
Pan, ovium custos, tua si tibi Maenala curae,
Adsis, o Tegeaee, favens; oleaeque Minerva
Inventrix; uncique puer monstrator aratri;
Et teneram ab radice ferens, Silvane, cupressum;
Dique deaeque omnes, studium quibus arva tueri,
Quique novas alitis non ullo semine fruges,
Quique satis largum caelo demittitis imbrem;
Tuque adeo, quem mox quae sint habitura deorum

Concilia, incertum est: urbisne invisere, Caesar,
Terrarumque velis curam, et te maximus orbis
Auctorem frugum tempestatumque potentem
Accipiat, cingens materna tempora myrto;
An deus immensi venias maris, ac tua nautae
Numina sola colant, tibi serviat ultima Thule,
Teque sibi generum Tethys emat omnibus undis;
Anne novum tardis sidus te mensibus addas,
Qua locus Erigonen inter Chelasque sequentis
Panditur; ipse tibi iam bracchia contrahit ardens
Scorpius, et caeli iusta plus parte reliquit;
Quidquid eris,—nam te nec sperant Tartara regem,
Nec tibi regnandi veniat tam dira cupido;
Quamvis Elysios miretur Graecia campos,
Nec repetita sequi curet Proserpina matrem—
Da facilem cursum, atque audacibus adnue coeptis,
Ignarosque viae mecum miseratus agrestis
Ingredere et votis iam nunc adsuesce vocari.
Vere novo, gelidus canis cum montibus umor
Liquitur et Zephyro putris se glaeba resolvit,
Depresso incipiat iam tum mihi taurus aratro
Ingemere, et sulco attritus splendescere vomer.
Illa seges demum votis respondet avari
Agricolae, bis quae solem, bis frigora sensit;
Illius immensae ruperunt horrea messes.
At prius ignotum ferro quam scindimus aequor,
Ventos et varium caeli praediscere morem
Cura sit ac patrios cultusque habitusque locorum,
Et quid quaeque ferat regio, et quid quaeque recuset.
Hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvae,
Arborei fetus alibi, atque iniussa virescunt
Gramina. Nonne vides, croceos ut Tmolus odores,
India mittit ebur, molles sua tura Sabaei,
At Chalybes nudi ferrum, virosaque Pontus
Castorea, Eliadum palmas Epiros equarum?
Continuo has leges aeternaque foedera certis
Imposuit natura locis, quo tempore primum

Deucalion vacuum lapides iactavit in orbem,
Unde homines nati, durum genus. Ergo age, terrae
Pingue solum primis extemplo a mensibus anni
Fortes invertant tauri, glaebasque iacentis
Pulverulenta coquat maturis solibus aestas;
At si non fuerit tellus fecunda, sub ipsum
Arcturum tenui sat erit suspendere sulco:
Illic, officiant laetis ne frugibus herbae,
Hic, sterilem exiguus ne deserat umor harenam.
  Alternis idem tonsas cessare novalis,
Et segnem patiere situ durescere campum;
Aut ibi flava seres, mutato sidere, farra,
Unde prius laetum siliqua quassante legumen
Aut tenuis fetus viciae tristisque lupini
Sustuleris fragilis calamos silvamque sonantem.
Urit enim lini campum seges, urit avenae,
Urunt Lethaeo perfusa papavera somno:
Sed tamen alternis facilis labor, arida tantum
Ne saturare fimo pingui pudeat sola, neve
Effetos cinerem immundum iactare per agros.
Sic quoque mutatis requiescunt fetibus arva,
Nec nulla interea est inaratae gratia terrae.
Saepe etiam sterilis incendere profuit agros
Atque levem stipulam crepitantibus urere flammis:
Sive inde occultas viris et pabula terrae
Pinguia concipiunt; sive illis omne per ignem
Excoquitur vitium, atque exsudat inutilis umor;
Seu pluris calor ille vias et caeca relaxat
Spiramenta, novas veniat qua sucus in herbas;
Seu durat magis, et venas astringit hiantis,
Ne tenues pluviae, rapidive potentia solis
Acrior, aut Boreae penetrabile frigus adurat.
Multum adeo, rastris glaebas qui frangit inertis
Vimineasque trahit cratis, iuvat arva; neque illum
Flava Ceres alto nequiquam spectat Olympo;
Et qui, proscisso quae suscitat aequore terga,
Rursus in obliquum verso perrumpit aratro,

Exercetque frequens tellurem, atque imperat arvis.
Umida solstitia atque hiemes orate serenas,
Agricolae; hiberno laetissima pulvere farra,
Laetus ager: nullo tantum se Mysia cultu
Iactat et ipsa suas mirantur Gargara messis.
Quid dicam, iacto qui semine comminus arva
Insequitur cumulosque ruit male pinguis harenae?
Deinde satis fluvium inducit rivosque sequentis,
Et, cum exustus ager morientibus aestuat herbis,
Ecce supercilio clivosi tramitis undam
Elicit? illa cadens raucum per levia murmur
Saxa ciet, scatebrisque arentia temperat arva.
Quid, qui, ne gravidis procumbat culmus aristis,
Luxuriem segetum tenera depascit in herba,
Cum primum sulcos aequant sata? quique paludis
Collectum umorem bibula deducit harena,
Praesertim incertis si mensibus amnis abundans
Exit et obducto late tenet omnia limo,
Unde cavae tepido sudant umore lacunae?
Nec tamen, haec cum sint hominumque boumque labores
Versando terram experti, nihil improbus anser
Strymoniaeque grues et amaris intiba fibris
Officiunt aut umbra nocet. Pater ipse colendi
Haud facilem esse viam voluit, primusque per artem
Movit agros, curis acuens mortalia corda,
Nec torpere gravi passus sua regna veterno.
Ante Iovem nulli subigebant arva coloni;
Ne signare quidem aut partiri limite campum
Fas erat: in medium quaerebant, ipsaque tellus
Omnia liberius, nullo poscente, ferebat.
Ille malum virus serpentibus addidit atris,
Praedarique lupos iussit, pontumque moveri,
Mellaque decussit foliis, ignemque removit,
Et passim rivis currentia vina repressit,
Ut varias usus meditando extunderet artis
Paulatim, et sulcis frumenti quaereret herbam,
Ut silicis venis abstrusum excuderet ignem.

Tunc alnos primum fluvii sensere cavatas;
Navita tum stellis numeros et nomina fecit,
Pleiadas, Hyadas, claramque Lycaonis Arcton;
Tum laqueis captare feras, et fallere visco
Inventum, et magnos canibus circumdare saltus;
Atque alius latum funda iam verberat amnem,
Alta petens alius pelago trahit umida lina;
Tum ferri rigor atque argutae lamina serrae—
Nam primi cuneis scindebant fissile lignum—
Tum variae venere artes. Labor omnia vicit
Improbus et duris urgens in rebus egestas.
Prima Ceres ferro mortalis vertere terram
Instituit, cum iam glandes atque arbuta sacrae
Deficerent silvae et victum Dodona negaret.
Mox et frumentis labor additus, ut mala culmos
Esset robigo segnisque horreret in arvis
Carduus: intereunt segetes, subit aspera silva,
Lappaeque tribolique, interque nitentia culta
Infelix lolium et steriles dominantur avenae.
Quod nisi et adsiduis herbam insectabere rastris,
Et sonitu terrebis aves, et ruris opaci
Falce premes umbram, votisque vocaveris imbrem,
Heu, magnum alterius frustra spectabis acervum,
Concussaque famem in silvis solabere quercu.
Dicendum et, quae sint duris agrestibus arma,
Quis sine nec potuere seri nec surgere messes:
Vomis et inflexi primum grave robur aratri,
Tardaque Eleusinae matris volventia plaustra,
Tribulaque, traheaeque, et iniquo pondere rastri;
Virgea praeterea Celei vilisque supellex,
Arbuteae crates et mystica vannus Iacchi.
Omnia quae multo ante memor provisa repones,
Si te digna manet divini gloria ruris.
Continuo in silvis magna vi flexa domatur
In burim et curvi formam accipit ulmus aratri:
Huic ab stirpe pedes temo protentus in octo,
Binae aures, duplici aptantur dentalia dorso;

Caeditur et tilia ante iugo levis, altaque fagus,
Stivaque, quae currus a tergo torqueat imos;
Et suspensa focis explorat robora fumus.
  Possum multa tibi veterum praecepta referre,
Ni refugis tenuisque piget cognoscere curas.
  Area cum primis ingenti aequanda cylindro
Et vertenda manu et creta solidanda tenaci,
Ne subeant herbae, neu pulvere victa fatiscat,
Tum variae inludant pestes: saepe exiguus mus
Sub terris posuitque domos atque horrea fecit;
Aut oculis capti fodere cubilia talpae;
Inventusque cavis bufo, et quae plurima terrae
Monstra ferunt; populatque ingentem farris acervum
Curculio, atque inopi metuens formica senectae.
  Contemplator item, cum se nux plurima silvis
Induet in florem et ramos curvabit olentis.
Si superant fetus, pariter frumenta sequentur,
Magnaque cum magno veniet tritura calore;
At si luxuria foliorum exuberat umbra,
Nequiquam pinguis palea teret area culmos.
  Semina vidi equidem multos medicare serentis
Et nitro prius et nigra perfundere amurca,
Grandior ut fetus siliquis fallacibus esset,
Et, quamvis igni exiguo, properata maderent.
Vidi lecta diu et multo spectata labore
Degenerare tamen, ni vis humana quotannis
Maxima quaeque manu legeret. Sic omnia fatis
In peius ruere, ac retro sublapsa referri;
Non aliter, quam qui adverso vix flumine lembum
Remigiis subigit, si bracchia forte remisit,
Atque illum in praeceps prono rapit alveus amni.
  Praeterea tam sunt Arcturi sidera nobis
Haedorumque dies servandi et lucidus Anguis,
Quam quibus in patriam ventosa per aequora vectis
Pontus et ostriferi fauces temptantur Abydi.
Libra die somnique pares ubi fecerit horas,
Et medium luci atque umbris iam dividit orbem,

Exercete, viri, tauros, serite hordea campis,
Usque sub extremum brumae intractabilis imbrem;
Nec non et lini segetem et Cereale papaver
Tempus humo tegere, et iamdudum incumbere aratris,
Dum sicca tellure licet, dum nubila pendent.
Vere fabis satio; tum te quoque, Medica, putres
Accipiunt sulci, et milio venit annua cura,
Candidus auratis aperit cum cornibus annum
Taurus, et adverso cedens Canis occidit astro.
At si triticeam in messem robustaque farra
Exercebis humum, solisque instabis aristis,
Ante tibi Eoae Atlantides abscondantur
Cnosiaque ardentis decedat stella Coronae,
Debita quam sulcis committas semina, quamque
Invitae properes anni spem credere terrae.
Multi ante occasum Maiae coepere; sed illos
Exspectata seges vanis elusit aristis.
Si vero viciamque seres vilemque phaselum
Nec Pelusiacae curam aspernabere lentis,
Haud obscura cadens mittet tibi signa Bootes:
Incipe, et ad medias sementem extende pruinas.
  Idcirco certis dimensum partibus orbem
Per duodena regit mundi Sol aureus astra.
Quinque tenent caelum zonae: quarum una corusco
Semper sole rubens et torrida semper ab igni;
Quam circum extremae dextra laevaque trahuntur
Caeruleae, glacie concretae atque imbribus atris;
Has inter mediamque duae mortalibus aegris
Munere concessae divom, et via secta per ambas,
Obliquus qua se signorum verteret ordo.
Mundus, ut ad Scythiam Riphaeasque arduus arces
Consurgit, premitur Libyae devexus in austros.
Hic vertex nobis semper sublimis; at illum
Sub pedibus Styx atra videt Manesque profundi.
Maximus hic flexu sinuoso elabitur Anguis
Circum perque duas in morem fluminis Arctos,
Arctos Oceani metuentis aequore tingi.

Illic, ut perhibent, aut intempesta silet nox
Semper, et obtenta densentur nocte tenebrae,
Aut redit a nobis Aurora diemque reducit;
Nosque ubi primus equis Oriens adflavit anhelis,
Illic sera rubens accendit lumina Vesper.
Hinc tempestates dubio praediscere caelo
Possumus, hinc messisque diem tempusque serendi,
Et quando infidum remis impellere marmor
Conveniat, quando armatas deducere classis,
Aut tempestivam silvis evertere pinum:
Nec frustra signorum obitus speculamur et ortus,
Temporibusque parem diversis quattuor annum.
Frigidus agricolam si quando continet imber,
Multa, forent quae mox caelo properanda sereno,
Maturare datur: durum procudit arator
Vomeris obtunsi dentem, cavat arbore lintres,
Aut pecori signum aut numeros impressit acervis.
Exacuunt alii vallos furcasque bicornis,
Atque Amerina parant lentae retinacula viti.
Nunc facilis rubea texatur fiscina virga;
Nunc torrete igni fruges, nunc frangite saxo.
Quippe etiam festis quaedam exercere diebus
Fas et iura sinunt: rivos deducere nulla
Religio vetuit, segeti praetendere saepem,
Insidias avibus moliri, incendere vepres,
Balantumque gregem fluvio mersare salubri.
Saepe oleo tardi costas agitator aselli
Vilibus aut onerat pomis, lapidemque revertens
Incusum aut atrae massam picis urbe reportat.
Ipsa dies alios alio dedit ordine Luna
Felicis operum. Quintam fuge: pallidus Orcus
Eumenidesque satae; tum partu Terra nefando
Coeumque Iapetumque creat, saevumque Typhoea,
Et coniuratos caelum rescindere fratres—
Ter sunt conati imponere Pelio Ossam
Scilicet, atque Ossae frondosum involvere Olympum;
Ter Pater exstructos disiecit fulmine montis—

Septima post decimam felix et ponere vitem,
Et prensos domitare boves, et licia telae
Addere; nona fugae melior, contraria furtis.
  Multa adeo gelida melius se nocte dedere,
Aut cum sole novo terras inrorat Eous.
Nocte leves melius stipulae, nocte arida prata
Tondentur; noctes lentus non deficit umor.
Et quidam seros hiberni ad luminis ignis
Pervigilat, ferroque faces inspicat acuto;
Interea longum cantu solata laborem
Arguto coniunx percurrit pectine telas,
Aut dulcis musti Volcano decoquit umorem
Et foliis undam trepidi despumat aeni.
At rubicunda Ceres medio succiditur aestu,
Et medio tostas aestu terit area fruges.
Nudus ara, sere nudus; hiems ignava colono.
Frigoribus parto agricolae plerumque fruuntur,
Mutuaque inter se laeti convivia curant.
Invitat genialis hiems curasque resolvit:
Ceu pressae cum iam portum tetigere carinae,
Puppibus et laeti nautae imposuere coronas.
Sed tamen et quernas glandes tum stringere tempus
Et lauri bacas oleamque cruentaque myrta;
Tum gruibus pedicas et retia ponere cervis,
Auritosque sequi lepores; tum figere dammas,
Stuppea torquentem Balearis verbera fundae,
Cum nix alta iacet, glaciem cum flumina trudunt.
  Quid tempestates autumni et sidera dicam,
Atque, ubi iam breviorque dies et mollior aestas,
Quae vigilanda viris? vel cum ruit imbriferum ver,
Spicea iam campis cum messis inhorruit, et cum
Frumenta in viridi stipula lactentia turgent?
Saepe ego, cum flavis messorem induceret arvis
Agricola et fragili iam stringeret hordea culmo,
Omnia ventorum concurrere proelia vidi,
Quae gravidam late segetem ab radicibus imis
Sublimem expulsam eruerent; ita turbine nigro

Ferret hiems culmumque levem stipulasque volantis.
Saepe etiam immensum caelo venit agmen aquarum,
Et foedam glomerant tempestatem imbribus atris
Collectae ex alto nubes; ruit arduus aether,
Et pluvia ingenti sata laeta boumque labores
Diluit; implentur fossae, et cava flumina crescunt
Cum sonitu, fervetque fretis spirantibus aequor.
Ipse Pater media nimborum in nocte corusca
Fulmina molitur dextra; quo maxima motu
Terra tremit, fugere ferae, et mortalia corda
Per gentis humilis stravit pavor; ille flagranti
Aut Athon, aut Rhodopen, aut alta Ceraunia telo
Deicit; ingeminant austri et densissimus imber;
Nunc nemora ingenti vento, nunc litora plangunt.
Hoc metuens, caeli menses et sidera serva,
Frigida Saturni sese quo stella receptet,
Quos ignis caeli Cyllenius erret in orbis.
In primis venerare deos, atque annua magnae
Sacra refer Cereri laetis operatus in herbis,
Extremae sub casum hiemis, iam vere sereno.
Tum pingues agni, et tum mollissima vina;
Tum somni dulces densaeque in montibus umbrae.
Cuncta tibi Cererem pubes agrestis adoret:
Cui tu lacte favos et miti dilue Baccho,
Terque novas circum felix eat hostia fruges,
Omnis quam chorus et socii comitentur ovantes,
Et Cererem clamore vocent in tecta; neque ante
Falcem maturis quisquam supponat aristis,
Quam Cereri torta redimitus tempora quercu
Det motus incompositos et carmina dicat.
Atque haec ut certis possemus discere signis,
Aestusque, pluviasque, et agentis frigora ventos,
Ipse Pater statuit, quid menstrua Luna moneret;
Quo signo caderent austri; quid saepe videntes
Agricolae propius stabulis armenta tenerent.
Continuo, ventis surgentibus, aut freta ponti
Incipiunt agitata tumescere et aridus altis

Montibus audiri fragor, aut resonantia longe
Litora misceri et nemorum increbrescere murmur.
Iam sibi tum curvis male temperat unda carinis,
Cum medio celeres revolant ex aequore mergi
Clamoremque ferunt ad litora, cumque marinae
In sicco ludunt fulicae, notasque paludis
Deserit atque altam supra volat ardea nubem.
Saepe etiam stellas, vento impendente, videbis
Praecipites caelo labi, noctisque per umbram
Flammarum longos a tergo albescere tractus;
Saepe levem paleam et frondes volitare caducas,
Aut summa nantis in aqua conludere plumas.
At Boreae de parte trucis cum fulminat, et cum
Eurique Zephyrique tonat domus: omnia plenis
Rura natant fossis, atque omnis navita ponto
Umida vela legit. Numquam imprudentibus imber
Obfuit: aut illum surgentem vallibus imis
Aëriae fugere grues, aut bucula caelum
Suspiciens patulis captavit naribus auras,
Aut arguta lacus circumvolitavit hirundo,
Et veterem in limo ranae cecinere querelam.
Saepius et tectis penetralibus extulit ova
Angustum formica terens iter, et bibit ingens
Arcus, et e pastu decedens agmine magno
Corvorum increpuit densis exercitus alis.
Iam varias pelagi volucres, et quae Asia circum
Dulcibus in stagnis rimantur prata Caystri,
Certatim largos umeris infundere rores,
Nunc caput obiectare fretis, nunc currere in undas,
Et studio incassum videas gestire lavandi.
Tum cornix plena pluviam vocat improba voce
Et sola in sicca secum spatiatur harena.
Ne nocturna quidem carpentes pensa puellae
Nescivere hiemem, testa cum ardente viderent
Scintillare oleum et putris concrescere fungos.
Nec minus ex imbri soles et aperta serena
Prospicere et certis poteris cognoscere signis:

Nam neque tum stellis acies obtunsa videtur,
Nec fratris radiis obnoxia surgere Luna,
Tenuia nec lanae per caelum vellera ferri;
Non tepidum ad solem pennas in litore pandunt
Dilectae Thetidi alcyones, non ore solutos
Immundi meminere sues iactare maniplos.
At nebulae magis ima petunt campoque recumbunt,
Solis et occasum servans de culmine summo
Nequiquam seros exercet noctua cantus.
Apparet liquido sublimis in aëre Nisus,
Et pro purpureo poenas dat Scylla capillo:
Quacumque illa levem fugiens secat aethera pennis,
Ecce inimicus, atrox, magno stridore per auras
Insequitur Nisus; qua se fert Nisus ad auras,
Illa levem fugiens raptim secat aethera pennis.
Tum liquidas corvi presso ter gutture voces
Aut quater ingeminant, et saepe cubilibus altis,
Nescio qua praeter solitum dulcedine laeti,
Inter se in foliis strepitant; iuvat imbribus actis
Progeniem parvam dulcisque revisere nidos:
Haud, equidem credo, quia sit divinitus illis
Ingenium aut rerum fato prudentia maior;
Verum, ubi tempestas et caeli mobilis umor
Mutavere vias et Iuppiter uvidus austris
Denset, erant quae rara modo, et, quae densa, relaxat,
Vertuntur species animorum, et pectora motus
Nunc alios, alios, dum nubila ventus agebat,
Concipiunt: hinc ille avium concentus in agris,
Et laetae pecudes, et ovantes gutture corvi.
Si vero solem ad rapidum lunasque sequentis
Ordine respicies, numquam te crastina fallet
Hora, neque insidiis noctis capiere serenae.
Luna, revertentis cum primum colligit ignis,
Si nigrum obscuro comprenderit aëra cornu,
Maximus agricolis pelagoque parabitur imber;
At si virgineum suffuderit ore ruborem,
Ventus erit; vento semper rubet aurea Phoebe.

Sin ortu quarto—namque is certissimus auctor—
Pura neque obtunsis per caelum cornibus ibit,
Totus et ille dies, et qui nascentur ab illo
Exactum ad mensem, pluvia ventisque carebunt,
Votaque servati solvent in litore nautae
Glauco et Panopeae et Inoo Melicertae.
Sol quoque et exoriens, et cum se condet in undas,
Signa dabit; solem certissima signa sequuntur,
Et quae mane refert, et quae surgentibus astris.
Ille ubi nascentem maculis variaverit ortum
Conditus in nubem, medioque refugerit orbe,
Suspecti tibi sint imbres; namque urget ab alto
Arboribusque satisque Notus pecorique sinister.
Aut ubi sub lucem densa inter nubila sese
Diversi rumpent radii, aut ubi pallida surget
Tithoni croceum linquens Aurora cubile,
Heu, male tum mitis defendet pampinus uvas:
Tam multa in tectis crepitans salit horrida grando.
Hoc etiam, emenso cum iam decedit Olympo,
Profuerit meminisse magis; nam saepe videmus
Ipsius in voltu varios errare colores:
Caeruleus pluviam denuntiat, igneus Euros;
Sin maculae incipient rutilo immiscerier igni,
Omnia tum pariter vento nimbisque videbis
Fervere. Non illa quisquam me nocte per altum
Ire, neque a terra moneat convellere funem.
At si, cum referetque diem condetque relatum,
Lucidus orbis erit, frustra terrebere nimbis,
Et claro silvas cernes Aquilone moveri.
Denique, quid vesper serus vehat, unde serenas
Ventus agat nubes, quid cogitet umidus Auster,
Sol tibi signa dabit. Solem quis dicere falsum
Audeat? Ille etiam caecos instare tumultus
Saepe monet, fraudemque et operta tumescere bella.
Ille etiam exstincto miseratus Caesare Romam,
Cum caput obscura nitidum ferrugine texit,
Impiaque aeternam timuerunt saecula noctem.

Tempore quamquam illo tellus quoque et aequora ponti,
Obscenaeque canes, importunaeque volucres
Signa dabant. Quotiens Cyclopum effervere in agros
Vidimus undantem ruptis fornacibus Aetnam,
Flammarumque globos liquefactaque volvere saxa!
Armorum sonitum toto Germania caelo
Audiit; insolitis tremuerunt motibus Alpes.
Vox quoque per lucos volgo exaudita silentis
Ingens, et simulacra modis pallentia miris
Visa sub obscurum noctis; pecudesque locutae—
Infandum!—sistunt amnes, terraeque dehiscunt,
Et maestum inlacrimat templis ebur, aeraque sudant.
Proluit insano contorquens vertice silvas
Fluviorum rex Eridanus, camposque per omnis
Cum stabulis armenta tulit. Nec tempore eodem
Tristibus aut extis fibrae apparere minaces,
Aut puteis manare cruor cessavit, et altae
Per noctem resonare lupis ululantibus urbes.
Non alias caelo ceciderunt plura sereno
Fulgura, nec diri totiens arsere cometae.
Ergo inter sese paribus concurrere telis
Romanas acies iterum videre Philippi;
Nec fuit indignum superis, bis sanguine nostro
Emathiam et latos Haemi pinguescere campos.
Scilicet et tempus veniet, cum finibus illis
Agricola, incurvo terram molitus aratro,
Exesa inveniet scabra robigine pila,
Aut gravibus rastris galeas pulsabit inanis,
Grandiaque effossis mirabitur ossa sepulcris.
Di patrii, Indigetes, et Romule Vestaque mater,
Quae Tuscum Tiberim et Romana Palatia servas,
Hunc saltem everso iuvenem succurrere saeclo
Ne prohibete! Satis iam pridem sanguine nostro
Laomedonteae luimus periuria Troiae;
Iam pridem nobis caeli te regia, Caesar,
Invidet, atque hominum queritur curare triumphos;
Quippe ubi fas versum atque nefas: tot bella per orbem,

Tam multae scelerum facies; non ullus aratro
Dignus honos; squalent abductis arva colonis,
Et curvae rigidum falces conflantur in ensem.
Hinc movet Euphrates, illinc Germania bellum;
Vicinae ruptis inter se legibus urbes
Arma ferunt; saevit toto Mars impius orbe;
Ut cum carceribus sese effudere quadrigae,
Addunt in spatia, et frustra retinacula tendens
Fertur equis auriga, neque audit currus habenas.

P. VERGILI MARONIS

GEORGICON

LIBER SECUNDUS.

Hactenus arvorum cultus et sidera caeli:
Nunc te, Bacche, canam, nec non silvestria tecum
Virgulta et prolem tarde crescentis olivae.
Huc, pater o Lenaee—tuis hic omnia plena
Muneribus, tibi pampineo gravidus autumno
Floret ager, spumat plenis vindemia labris—
Huc, pater o Lenaee, veni, nudataque musto
Tinge novo mecum dereptis crura cothurnis.
Principio arboribus varia est natura creandis:
Namque aliae, nullis hominum cogentibus, ipsae
Sponte sua veniunt camposque et flumina late
Curva tenent, ut molle siler, lentaeque genestae,
Populus et glauca canentia fronde salicta;
Pars autem posito surgunt de semine, ut altae
Castaneae, nemorumque Iovi quae maxima frondet
Aesculus, atque habitae Grais oracula quercus.
Pullulat ab radice aliis densissima silva,
Ut cerasis ulmisque; etiam Parnasia laurus
Parva sub ingenti matris se subicit umbra.
Hos natura modos primum dedit; his genus omne
Silvarum fruticumque viret nemorumque sacrorum.
Sunt alii, quos ipse via sibi repperit usus.
Hic plantas tenero abscindens de corpore matrum
Deposuit sulcis; hic stirpes obruit arvo,

Quadrifidasque sudes et acuto robore vallos;
Silvarumque aliae pressos propaginis arcus
Exspectant et viva sua plantaria terra;
Nil radicis egent aliae, summumque putator
Haud dubitat terrae referens mandare cacumen.
Quin et caudicibus sectis—mirabile dictu—
Truditur e sicco radix oleagina ligno.
Et saepe alterius ramos impune videmus
Vertere in alterius, mutatamque insita mala
Ferre pirum, et prunis lapidosa rubescere corna.
Quare agite o, proprios generatim discite cultus,
Agricolae, fructusque feros mollite colendo,
Neu segnes iaceant terrae. Iuvat Ismara Baccho
Conserere, atque olea magnum vestire Taburnum.
Tuque ades, inceptumque una decurre laborem,
O decus, o famae merito pars maxima nostrae,
Maecenas, pelagoque volans da vela patenti.
Non ego cuncta meis amplecti versibus opto,
Non, mihi si linguae centum sint, oraque centum,
Ferrea vox; ades, et primi lege litoris oram;
In manibus terrae; non hic te carmine ficto
Atque per ambages et longa exorsa tenebo.
Sponte sua quae se tollunt in luminis oras,
Infecunda quidem, sed laeta et fortia surgunt;
Quippe solo natura subest. Tamen haec quoque, si quis
Inserat, aut scrobibus mandet mutata subactis,
Exuerint silvestrem animum, cultuque frequenti
In quascumque voles artis haud tarda sequentur.
Nec non et sterilis, quae stirpibus exit ab imis,
Hoc faciet, vacuos si sit digesta per agros:
Nunc altae frondes et rami matris opacant,
Crescentique adimunt fetus, uruntque ferentem.
Iam, quae seminibus iactis se sustulit arbos,
Tarda venit, seris factura nepotibus umbram,
Pomaque degenerant sucos oblita priores,
Et turpis avibus praedam fert uva racemos.
Scilicet omnibus est labor impendendus, et omnes

Cogendae in sulcum, ac multa mercede domandae.
Sed truncis oleae melius, propagine vites
Respondent, solido Paphiae de robore myrtus;
Plantis et durae coryli nascuntur, et ingens
Fraxinus, Herculeaeque arbos umbrosa coronae,
Chaoniique patris glandes; etiam ardua palma
Nascitur, et casus abies visura marinos.
  Inseritur vero et nucis arbutus horrida fetu,
Et steriles platani malos gessere valentis;
Castaneae fagus, ornusque incanuit albo
Flore piri, glandemque sues fregere sub ulmis.
Nec modus inserere atque oculos imponere simplex.
Nam, qua se medio trudunt de cortice gemmae
Et tenuis rumpunt tunicas, angustus in ipso
Fit nodo sinus: huc aliena ex arbore germen
Includunt, udoque docent inolescere libro.
Aut rursum enodes trunci resecantur, et alte
Finditur in solidum cuneis via, deinde feraces
Plantae immittuntur: nec longum tempus, et ingens
Exiit ad caelum ramis felicibus arbos,
Miraturque novas frondes et non sua poma.
  Praeterea genus haud unum, nec fortibus ulmis,
Nec salici lotoque, neque Idaeis cyparissis;
Nec pingues unam in faciem nascuntur olivae,
Orchades, et radii, et amara pausia baca,
Pomaque et Alcinoi silvae; nec surculus idem
Crustumiis Syriisque piris gravibusque volaemis.
Non eadem arboribus pendet vindemia nostris,
Quam Methymnaeo carpit de palmite Lesbos;
Sunt Thasiae vites, sunt et Mareotides albae—
Pinguibus hae terris habiles, levioribus illae—
Et passo psithia utilior, tenuisque Lageos,
Temptatura pedes olim vincturaque linguam;
Purpureae, preciaeque; et quo te carmine dicam,
Raetica? nec cellis ideo contende Falernis.
Sunt et Aminaeae vites, firmissima vina,
Tmolius adsurgit quibus et rex ipse Phanaeus;

Argitisque minor, cui non certaverit ulla
Aut tantum fluere aut totidem durare per annos.
Non ego te, Dis et mensis accepta secundis,
Transierim, Rhodia, et tumidis, Bumaste, racemis.
Sed neque, quam multae species, nec, nomina quae sint,
Est numerus; neque enim numero comprendere refert;
Quem qui scire velit, Libyci velit aequoris idem
Discere quam multae Zephyro turbentur harenae,
Aut, ubi navigiis violentior incidit Eurus,
Nosse, quot Ionii veniant ad litora fluctus.
  Nec vero terrae ferre omnes omnia possunt.
Fluminibus salices crassisque paludibus alni
Nascuntur, steriles saxosis montibus orni;
Litora myrtetis laetissima; denique apertos
Bacchus amat collis, aquilonem et frigora taxi.
Aspice et extremis domitum cultoribus orbem,
Eoasque domos Arabum pictosque Gelonos:
Divisae arboribus patriae. Sola India nigrum
Fert hebenum, solis est turea virga Sabaeis.
Quid tibi odorato referam sudantia ligno
Balsamaque et bacas semper frondentis acanthi?
Quid nemora Aethiopum molli canentia lana?
Velleraque ut foliis depectant tenuia Seres?
Aut quos Oceano propior gerit India lucos,
Extremi sinus orbis, ubi aëra vincere summum
Arboris haud ullae iactu potuere sagittae?—
Et gens illa quidem sumptis non tarda pharetris.
Media fert tristis sucos tardumque saporem
Felicis mali, quo non praesentius ullum,
Pocula si quando saevae infecere novercae
Miscueruntque herbas et non innoxia verba,
Auxilium venit, ac membris agit atra venena.
Ipsa ingens arbos faciemque simillima lauro;
Et, si non alium late iactaret odorem,
Laurus erat; folia haud ullis labentia ventis;
Flos ad prima tenax; animas et olentia Medi
Ora fovent illo et senibus medicantur anhelis.

Sed neque Medorum, silvae ditissima, terra,
Nec pulcher Ganges atque auro turbidus Hermus
Laudibus Italiae certent, non Bactra, neque Indi,
Totaque turiferis Panchaia pinguis harenis.
Haec loca non tauri spirantes naribus ignem
Invertere satis immanis dentibus hydri,
Nec galeis densisque virum seges horruit hastis;
Sed gravidae fruges et Bacchi Massicus umor
Implevere; tenent oleae armentaque laeta.
Hinc bellator equus campo sese arduus infert;
Hinc albi, Clitumne, greges et maxima taurus
Victima, saepe tuo perfusi flumine sacro,
Romanos ad templa deum duxere triumphos.
Hic ver adsiduum atque alienis mensibus aestas;
Bis gravidae pecudes, bis pomis utilis arbos.
At rabidae tigres absunt et saeva leonum
Semina; nec miseros fallunt aconita legentis,
Nec rapit immensos orbis per humum, neque tanto
Squameus in spiram tractu se colligit anguis.
Adde tot egregias urbes operumque laborem,
Tot congesta manu praeruptis oppida saxis,
Fluminaque antiquos subterlabentia muros.
An mare, quod supra, memorem, quodque adluit infra?
Anne lacus tantos? te, Lari maxime, teque,
Fluctibus et fremitu adsurgens Benace marino?
An memorem portus Lucrinoque addita claustra
Atque indignatum magnis stridoribus aequor,
Iulia qua ponto longe sonat unda refuso
Tyrrhenusque fretis immittitur aestus Avernis?
Haec eadem argenti rivos aerisque metalla
Ostendit venis, atque auro plurima fluxit.
Haec genus acre virum, Marsos, pubemque Sabellam,
Adsuetumque malo Ligurem, Volscosque verutos
Extulit, haec Decios, Marios, magnosque Camillos,
Scipiadas duros bello, et te, maxime Caesar,
Qui nunc extremis Asiae iam victor in oris
Imbellem avertis Romanis arcibus Indum.

Salve, magna parens frugum, Saturnia tellus,
Magna virum: tibi res antiquae laudis et artis
Ingredior, sanctos ausus recludere fontis,
Ascraeumque cano Romana per oppida carmen.
Nunc locus arvorum ingeniis: quae robora cuique,
Quis color, et quae sit rebus natura ferendis.
Difficiles primum terrae collesque maligni,
Tenuis ubi argilla et dumosis calculus arvis,
Palladia gaudent silva vivacis olivae.
Indicio est tractu surgens oleaster eodem
Plurimus et strati bacis silvestribus agri.
At quae pinguis humus dulcique uligine laeta,
Quique frequens herbis et fertilis ubere campus—
Qualem saepe cava montis convalle solemus
Dispicere: huc summis liquuntur rupibus amnes,
Felicemque trahunt limum—quique editus austro,
Et filicem curvis invisam pascit aratris:
Hic tibi praevalidas olim multoque fluentis
Sufficiet Baccho vitis, hic fertilis uvae,
Hic laticis, qualem pateris libamus et auro,
Inflavit cum pinguis ebur Tyrrhenus ad aras
Lancibus et pandis fumantia reddimus exta.
Sin armenta magis studium vitulosque tueri,
Aut ovium fetum, aut urentis culta capellas,
Saltus et saturi petito longinqua Tarenti,
Et qualem infelix amisit Mantua campum,
Pascentem niveos herboso flumine cycnos.
Non liquidi gregibus fontes, non gramina deerunt;
Et, quantum longis carpent armenta diebus,
Exigua tantum gelidus ros nocte reponet.
Nigra fere et presso pinguis sub vomere terra,
Et cui putre solum,—namque hoc imitamur arando—
Optima frumentis; non ullo ex aequore cernes
Plura domum tardis decedere plaustra iuvencis;
Aut unde iratus silvam devexit arator
Et nemora evertit multos ignava per annos,
Antiquasque domos avium cum stirpibus imis

Eruit; illae altum nidis petiere relictis;
At rudis enituit impulso vomere campus.
Nam ieiuna quidem clivosi glarea ruris
Vix humilis apibus casias roremque ministrat;
Et tofus scaber, et nigris exesa chelydris
Creta negant alios aeque serpentibus agros
Dulcem ferre cibum et curvas praebere latebras.
Quae tenuem exhalat nebulam fumosque volucris,
Et bibit umorem, et, cum volt, ex se ipsa remittit,
Quaeque suo semper viridi se gramine vestit,
Nec scabie et salsa laedit robigine ferrum:
Illa tibi laetis intexet vitibus ulmos,
Illa ferax oleo est, illam experiere colendo
Et facilem pecori et patientem vomeris unci.
Talem dives arat Capua et vicina Vesaevo
Ora iugo et vacuis Clanius non aequus Acerris.
   Nunc, quo quamque modo possis cognoscere, dicam.
Rara sit an supra morem si densa requires—
Altera frumentis quoniam favet, altera Baccho,
Densa magis Cereri, rarissima quaeque Lyaeo—
Ante locum capies oculis, alteque iubebis
In solido puteum demitti, omnemque repones
Rursus humum, et pedibus summas aequabis harenas.
Si deerunt, rarum pecorique et vitibus almis
Aptius uber erit; sin in sua posse negabunt
Ire loca et scrobibus superabit terra repletis,
Spissus ager; glaebas cunctantis crassaque terga
Exspecta, et validis terram proscinde iuvencis.
Salsa autem tellus et quae perhibetur amara,
Frugibus infelix—ea nec mansuescit arando,
Nec Baccho genus, aut pomis sua nomina servat—
Tale dabit specimen: Tu spisso vimine qualos,
Colaque prelorum fumosis deripe tectis;
Huc ager ille malus dulcesque a fontibus undae
Ad plenum calcentur: aqua eluctabitur omnis
Scilicet, et grandes ibunt per vimina guttae;
At sapor indicium faciet manifestus, et ora

Tristia temptantum sensu torquebit amaror.
Pinguis item quae sit tellus, hoc denique pacto
Discimus: haud umquam manibus iactata fatiscit,
Sed picis in morem ad digitos lentescit habendo.
Umida maiores herbas alit, ipsaque iusto
Laetior. Ah nimium ne sit mihi fertilis illa,
Neu se praevalidam primis ostendat aristis!
Quae gravis est, ipso tacitam se pondere prodit,
Quaeque levis. Promptum est oculis praediscere nigram,
Et quis cui color. At sceleratum exquirere frigus
Difficile est: piceae tantum taxique nocentes
Interdum aut hederae pandunt vestigia nigrae.
His animadversis, terram multo ante memento
Excoquere et magnos scrobibus concidere montis,
Ante supinatas aquiloni ostendere glaebas,
Quam laetum infodias vitis genus. Optima putri
Arva solo: id venti curant gelidaeque pruinae
Et labefacta movens robustus iugera fossor.
Ac, si quos haud ulla viros vigilantia fugit,
Ante locum similem exquirunt, ubi prima paretur
Arboribus seges et quo mox digesta feratur,
Mutatam ignorent subito ne semina matrem.
Quin etiam caeli regionem in cortice signant,
Ut, quo quaeque modo steterit, qua parte calores
Austrinos tulerit, quae terga obverterit axi,
Restituant: adeo in teneris consuescere multum est.
Collibus an plano melius sit ponere vitem,
Quaere prius. Si pinguis agros metabere campi,
Densa sere: in denso non segnior ubere Bacchus;
Sin tumulis acclive solum collisque supinos,
Indulge ordinibus, nec setius omnis in unguem
Arboribus positis secto via limite quadret.
Ut saepe ingenti bello cum longa cohortes
Explicuit legio, et campo stetit agmen aperto,
Derectaeque acies, ac late fluctuat omnis
Aere renidenti tellus, necdum horrida miscent
Proelia, sed dubius mediis Mars errat in armis:

Omnia sint paribus numeris dimensa viarum ;
Non animum modo uti pascat prospectus inanem,
Sed quia non aliter viris dabit omnibus aequas
Terra, neque in vacuum poterunt se extendere rami.
  Forsitan et scrobibus quae sint fastigia quaeras.
Ausim vel tenui vitem committere sulco ;
Altior ac penitus terrae defigitur arbos,
Aesculus in primis, quae, quantum vertice ad auras
Aetherias, tantum radice in Tartara tendit.
Ergo non hiemes illam, non flabra, neque imbres
Convellunt ; immota manet, multosque nepotes,
Multa virum volvens durando saecula vincit ;
Tum fortis late ramos et bracchia tendens
Huc illuc, media ipsa ingentem sustinet umbram.
  Neve tibi ad solem vergant vineta cadentem,
Neve inter vitis corylum sere, neve flagella
Summa pete, aut summa defringe ex arbore plantas—
Tantus amor terrae—neu ferro laede retunso
Semina ; neve oleae silvestris insere truncos :
Nam saepe incautis pastoribus excidit ignis,
Qui, furtim pingui primum sub cortice tectus,
Robora comprendit, frondesque elapsus in altas
Ingentem caelo sonitum dedit ; inde secutus
Per ramos victor perque alta cacumina regnat,
Et totum involvit flammis nemus, et ruit atram
Ad caelum picea crassus caligine nubem,
Praesertim si tempestas a vertice silvis
Incubuit, glomeratque ferens incendia ventus.
Hoc ubi, non a stirpe valent caesaeque reverti
Possunt atque ima similes revirescere terra :
Infelix superat foliis oleaster amaris.
  Nec tibi tam prudens quisquam persuadeat auctor
Tellurem Borea rigidam spirante movere.
Rura gelu tunc claudit hiems, nec semine iacto
Concretam patitur radicem adfigere terrae.
Optima vinetis satio, cum vere rubenti
Candida venit avis longis invisa colubris,

Prima vel autumni sub frigora, cum rapidus Sol
Nondum hiemem contingit equis, iam praeterit aestas.
Ver adeo frondi nemorum, ver utile silvis;
Vere tument terrae et genitalia semina poscunt.
Tum pater omnipotens fecundis imbribus Aether
Coniugis in gremium laetae descendit, et omnis
Magnus alit magno commixtus corpore fetus.
Avia tum resonant avibus virgulta canoris,
Et Venerem certis repetunt armenta diebus;
Parturit almus ager, Zephyrique tepentibus auris
Laxant arva sinus; superat tener omnibus umor;
Inque novos soles audent se germina tuto
Credere; nec metuit surgentis pampinus austros
Aut actum caelo magnis aquilonibus imbrem,
Sed trudit gemmas et frondes explicat omnis.
Non alios prima crescentis origine mundi
Inluxisse dies aliumve habuisse tenorem
Crediderim: ver illud erat, ver magnus agebat
Orbis, et hibernis parcebant flatibus Euri,
Cum primae lucem pecudes hausere, virumque
Terrea progenies duris caput extulit arvis,
Immissaeque ferae silvis et sidera caelo.
Nec res hunc tenerae possent perferre laborem,
Si non tanta quies iret frigusque caloremque
Inter, et exciperet caeli indulgentia terras.
Quod superest, quaecumque premes virgulta per agros,
Sparge fimo pingui, et multa memor occule terra,
Aut lapidem bibulum, aut squalentis infode conchas:
Inter enim labentur aquae, tenuisque subibit
Halitus, atque animos tollent sata; iamque reperti,
Qui saxo super atque ingentis pondere testae
Urgerent: hoc effusos munimen ad imbris,
Hoc ubi hiulca siti findit Canis aestifer arva.
Seminibus positis, superest diducere terram
Saepius ad capita, et duros iactare bidentis,
Aut presso exercere solum sub vomere, et ipsa
Flectere luctantis inter vineta iuvencos;

Tum levis calamos et rasae hastilia virgae
Fraxineasque aptare sudes, furcasque valentis,
Viribus eniti quarum et contemnere ventos
Adsuescant, summasque sequi tabulata per ulmos.
Ac dum prima novis adolescit frondibus aetas,
Parcendum teneris; et, dum se laetus ad auras
Palmes agit, laxis per purum immissus habenis,
Ipsa acie nondum falcis temptanda, sed uncis
Carpendae manibus frondes, interque legendae.
Inde ubi iam validis amplexae stirpibus ulmos
Exierint, tunc stringe comas, tunc bracchia tonde—
Ante reformidant ferrum—tum denique dura
Exerce imperia, et ramos compesce fluentis.
Texendae saepes etiam et pecus omne tenendum,
Praecipue dum frons tenera imprudensque laborum;
Cui, super indignas hiemes solemque potentem,
Silvestres uri adsidue capreaeque sequaces
Inludunt, pascuntur oves avidaeque iuvencae.
Frigora nec tantum cana concreta pruina,
Aut gravis incumbens scopulis arentibus aestas,
Quantum illi nocuere greges, durique venenum
Dentis et admorso signata in stirpe cicatrix.
Non aliam ob culpam Baccho caper omnibus aris
Caeditur, et veteres ineunt proscaenia ludi,
Praemiaque ingeniis pagos et compita circum
Thesidae posuere, atque inter pocula laeti
Mollibus in pratis unctos saluere per utres.
Nec non Ausonii, Troia gens missa, coloni
Versibus incomptis ludunt risuque soluto,
Oraque corticibus sumunt horrenda cavatis,
Et te, Bacche, vocant per carmina laeta, tibique
Oscilla ex alta suspendunt mollia pinu.
Hinc omnis largo pubescit vinea fetu,
Complentur vallesque cavae saltusque profundi,
Et quocumque deus circum caput egit honestum.
Ergo rite suum Baccho dicemus honorem
Carminibus patriis lancesque et liba feremus,

Et ductus cornu stabit sacer hircus ad aram,
Pinguiaque in veribus torrebimus exta colurnis.
  Est etiam ille labor curandis vitibus alter,
Cui numquam exhausti satis est: namque omne quotannis
Terque quaterque solum scindendum, glaebaque versis
Aeternum frangenda bidentibus; omne levandum
Fronde nemus. Redit agricolis labor actus in orbem,
Atque in se sua per vestigia volvitur annus.
Ac iam olim, seras posuit cum vinea frondes
Frigidus et silvis aquilo decussit honorem,
Iam tum acer curas venientem extendit in annum
Rusticus, et curvo Saturni dente relictam
Persequitur vitem attondens fingitque putando.
Primus humum fodito, primus devecta cremato
Sarmenta, et vallos primus sub tecta referto;
Postremus metito. Bis vitibus ingruit umbra,
Bis segetem densis obducunt sentibus herbae;
Durus uterque labor: laudato ingentia rura,
Exiguum colito. Nec non etiam aspera rusci
Vimina per silvam, et ripis fluvialis harundo
Caeditur, incultique exercet cura salicti.
Iam vinctae vites, iam falcem arbusta reponunt,
Iam canit effectos extremus vinitor antes:
Sollicitanda tamen tellus, pulvisque movendus,
Et iam maturis metuendus Iuppiter uvis.
  Contra non ulla est oleis cultura, neque illae
Procurvam exspectant falcem rastrosque tenacis,
Cum semel haeserunt arvis aurasque tulerunt:
Ipsa satis tellus, cum dente recluditur unco,
Sufficit umorem et gravidas, cum vomere, fruges.
Hoc pinguem et placitam Paci nutritor olivam.
  Poma quoque, ut primum truncos sensere valentis
Et viris habuere suas, ad sidera raptim
Vi propria nituntur opisque haud indiga nostrae.
Nec minus interea fetu nemus omne gravescit,
Sanguineisque inculta rubent aviaria bacis.
Tondentur cytisi, taedas silva alta ministrat,

Pascunturque ignes nocturni et lumina fundunt.
Et dubitant homines serere atque impendere curam?
Quid maiora sequar? salices humilesque genestae,
Aut illae pecori frondem aut pastoribus umbram
Sufficiunt, saepemque satis et pabula melli.
Et iuvat undantem buxo spectare Cytorum
Naryciaeque picis lucos; iuvat arva videre
Non rastris, hominum non ulli obnoxia curae.
Ipsae Caucasio steriles in vertice silvae,
Quas animosi Euri adsidue franguntque feruntque,
Dant alios aliae fetus: dant utile lignum
Navigiis pinos, domibus cedrumque cupressosque;
Hinc radios trivere rotis, hinc tympana plaustris
Agricolae, et pandas ratibus posuere carinas.
Viminibus salices fecundae, frondibus ulmi,
At myrtus validis hastilibus et bona bello
Cornus; Ituraeos taxi torquentur in arcus.
Nec tiliae leves aut torno rasile buxum
Non formam accipiunt ferroque cavantur acuto.
Nec non et torrentem undam levis innatat alnus,
Missa Pado; nec non et apes examina condunt
Corticibusque cavis vitiosaeque ilicis alveo.
Quid memorandum aeque Baccheia dona tulerunt?
Bacchus et ad culpam causas dedit: ille furentis
Centauros leto domuit, Rhoetumque Pholumque
Et magno Hylaeum Lapithis cratere minantem.
O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint,
Agricolas! quibus ipsa, procul discordibus armis,
Fundit humo facilem victum iustissima tellus.
Si non ingentem foribus domus alta superbis
Mane salutantum totis vomit aedibus undam,
Nec varios inhiant pulchra testudine postis,
Inlusasque auro vestes, Ephyreiaque aera,
Alba neque Assyrio fucatur lana veneno,
Nec casia liquidi corrumpitur usus olivi:
At secura quies et nescia fallere vita,
Dives opum variarum, at latis otia fundis,

Speluncae, vivique lacus, at frigida Tempe,
Mugitusque boum, mollesque sub arbore somni
Non absunt; illic saltus ac lustra ferarum,
Et patiens operum exiguoque adsueta iuventus,
Sacra deum, sanctique patres; extrema per illos
Iustitia excedens terris vestigia fecit.
Me vero primum dulces ante omnia Musae,
Quarum sacra fero ingenti percussus amore,
Accipiant, caelique vias et sidera monstrent,
Defectus solis varios, lunaeque labores;
Unde tremor terris, qua vi maria alta tumescant
Obicibus ruptis rursusque in se ipsa residant,
Quid tantum Oceano properent se tingere soles
Hiberni, vel quae tardis mora noctibus obstet.
Sin, has ne possim naturae accedere partis,
Frigidus obstiterit circum praecordia sanguis:
Rura mihi et rigui placeant in vallibus amnes;
Flumina amem silvasque inglorius. O, ubi campi
Spercheosque, et virginibus bacchata Lacaenis
Taygeta! o, qui me gelidis convallibus Haemi
Sistat, et ingenti ramorum protegat umbra!
Felix, qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas,
Atque metus omnis et inexorabile fatum
Subiecit pedibus strepitumque Acherontis avari!
Fortunatus et ille, deos qui novit agrestis,
Panaque Silvanumque senem Nymphasque sorores!
Illum non populi fasces, non purpura regum
Flexit et infidos agitans discordia fratres,
Aut coniurato descendens Dacus ab Histro,
Non res Romanae perituraque regna; neque ille
Aut doluit miserans inopem, aut invidit habenti.
Quos rami fructus, quos ipsa volentia rura
Sponte tulere sua, carpsit, nec ferrea iura
Insanumque forum aut populi tabularia vidit.
Sollicitant alii remis freta caeca, ruuntque
In ferrum, penetrant aulas et limina regum;
Hic petit exscidiis urbem miserosque Penatis,

Ut gemma bibat et Sarrano dormiat ostro;
Condit opes alius, defossoque incubat auro;
Hic stupet attonitus Rostris; hunc plausus hiantem,
Per cuneos geminatus enim, plebisque patrumque
Corripuit; gaudent perfusi sanguine fratrum,
Exsilioque domos et dulcia limina mutant,
Atque alio patriam quaerunt sub sole iacentem.
Agricola incurvo terram dimovit aratro:
Hinc anni labor, hinc patriam parvosque Penatis
Sustinet, hinc armenta boum meritosque iuvencos.
Nec requies, quin aut pomis exuberet annus,
Aut fetu pecorum, aut Cerealis mergite culmi,
Proventuque oneret sulcos atque horrea vincat.
Venit hiems: teritur Sicyonia baca trapetis,
Glande sues laeti redeunt, dant arbuta silvae;
Et varios ponit fetus autumnus, et alte
Mitis in apricis coquitur vindemia saxis.
Interea dulces pendent circum oscula nati,
Casta pudicitiam servat domus, ubera vaccae
Lactea demittunt, pinguesque in gramine laeto
Inter se adversis luctantur cornibus haedi.
Ipse dies agitat festos, fususque per herbam,
Ignis ubi in medio et socii cratera coronant,
Te, libans, Lenaee, vocat, pecorisque magistris
Velocis iaculi certamina ponit in ulmo,
Corporaque agresti nudant praedura palaestrae.
Hanc olim veteres vitam coluere Sabini,
Hanc Remus et frater; sic fortis Etruria crevit
Scilicet, et rerum facta est pulcherrima Roma,
Septemque una sibi muro circumdedit arces.
Ante etiam sceptrum Dictaei regis, et ante
Impia quam caesis gens est epulata iuvencis,
Aureus hanc vitam in terris Saturnus agebat;
Necdum etiam audierant inflari classica, necdum
Impositos duris crepitare incudibus enses.
Sed nos immensum spatiis confecimus aequor,
Et iam tempus equum fumantia solvere colla.

P. VERGILI MARONIS

GEORGICON

LIBER TERTIUS.

Te quoque, magna Pales, et te memorande canemus
Pastor ab Amphryso, vos, silvae amnesque Lycaei.
Cetera, quae vacuas tenuissent carmine mentes,
Omnia iam volgata: quis aut Eurysthea durum,
Aut inlaudati nescit Busiridis aras?
Cui non dictus Hylas puer et Latonia Delos,
Hippodameque, umeroque Pelops insignis eburno,
Acer equis? Temptanda via est, qua me quoque possim
Tollere humo victorque virum volitare per ora.
Primus ego in patriam mecum, modo vita supersit,
Aonio rediens deducam vertice Musas;
Primus Idumaeas referam tibi, Mantua, palmas;
Et viridi in campo templum de marmore ponam
Propter aquam, tardis ingens ubi flexibus errat
Mincius et tenera praetexit harundine ripas.
In medio mihi Caesar erit, templumque tenebit:
Illi victor ego et Tyrio conspectus in ostro
Centum quadriiugos agitabo ad flumina currus.
Cuncta mihi, Alpheum linquens lucosque Molorchi,
Cursibus et crudo decernet Graecia caestu.
Ipse, caput tonsae foliis ornatus olivae,
Dona feram. Iam nunc sollemnis ducere pompas
Ad delubra iuvat caesosque videre iuvencos;
Vel scaena ut versis discedat frontibus, utque

Purpurea intexti tollant aulaea Britanni.
In foribus pugnam ex auro solidoque elephanto
Gangaridum faciam victorisque arma Quirini,
Atque hic undantem bello magnumque fluentem
Nilum, ac navali surgentis aere columnas
Addam urbes Asiae domitas pulsumque Niphaten
Fidentemque fuga Parthum versisque sagittis,
Et duo rapta manu diverso ex hoste tropaea
Bisque triumphatas utroque ab litore gentis.
Stabunt et Parii lapides, spirantia signa,
Assaraci proles demissaeque ab Iove gentis
Nomina, Trosque parens, et Troiae Cynthius auctor.
Invidia infelix Furias amnemque severum
Cocyti metuet tortosque Ixionis anguis
Immanemque rotam, et non exsuperabile saxum.
Interea Dryadum silvas saltusque sequamur
Intactos, tua, Maecenas, haud mollia iussa.
Te sine nil altum mens incohat: en age, segnis
Rumpe moras; vocat ingenti clamore Cithaeron
Taygetique canes domitrixque Epidaurus equorum,
Et vox adsensu nemorum ingeminata remugit.
Mox tamen ardentis accingar dicere pugnas
Caesaris, et nomen fama tot ferre per annos,
Tithoni prima quot abest ab origine Caesar.
  Seu quis, Olympiacae miratus praemia palmae,
Pascit equos, seu quis fortis ad aratra iuvencos,
Corpora praecipue matrum legat. Optima torvae
Forma bovis, cui turpe caput, cui plurima cervix,
Et crurum tenus a mento palearia pendent;
Tum longo nullus lateri modus; omnia magna,
Pes etiam; et camuris hirtae sub cornibus aures.
Nec mihi displiceat maculis insignis et albo,
Aut iuga detrectans interdumque aspera cornu,
Et faciem tauro propior, quaeque ardua tota,
Et gradiens ima verrit vestigia cauda.
Aetas Lucinam iustosque pati hymenaeos
Desinit ante decem, post quattuor incipit annos;

Cetera nec feturae habilis, nec fortis aratris.
Interea, superat gregibus dum laeta iuventas,
Solve mares; mitte in Venerem pecuaria primus,
Atque aliam ex alia generando suffice prolem.
Optima quaeque dies miseris mortalibus aevi
Prima fugit; subeunt morbi tristisque senectus,
Et labor et durae rapit inclementia mortis.
Semper erunt, quarum mutari corpora malis:
Semper enim refice, ac, ne post amissa requiras,
Anteveni, et subolem armento sortire quotannis.
Nec non et pecori est idem delectus equino.
Tu modo, quos in spem statues submittere gentis,
Praecipuum iam inde a teneris impende laborem.
Continuo pecoris generosi pullus in arvis
Altius ingreditur, et mollia crura reponit;
Primus et ire viam et fluvios temptare minacis
Audet et ignoto sese committere ponti,
Nec vanos horret strepitus. Illi ardua cervix,
Argutumque caput, brevis alvus, obesaque terga,
Luxuriatque toris animosum pectus. Honesti
Spadices glaucique, color deterrimus albis
Et gilvo. Tum, si qua sonum procul arma dedere,
Stare loco nescit, micat auribus et tremit artus,
Collectumque fremens volvit sub naribus ignem.
Densa iuba, et dextro iactata recumbit in armo;
At duplex agitur per lumbos spina; cavatque
Tellurem et solido graviter sonat ungula cornu.
Talis Amyclaei domitus Pollucis habenis
Cyllarus, et, quorum Grai meminere poetae,
Martis equi biiuges, et magni currus Achilli.
Talis et ipse iubam cervice effudit equina
Coniugis adventu pernix Saturnus, et altum
Pelion hinnitu fugiens implevit acuto.
Hunc quoque, ubi aut morbo gravis aut iam segnior annis
Deficit, abde domo, nec turpi ignosce senectae:
Frigidus in Venerem senior, frustraque laborem
Ingratum trahit; et, si quando ad proelia ventum est,

Ut quondam in stipulis magnus sine viribus ignis,
Incassum furit. Ergo animos aevumque notabis
Praecipue; hinc alias artis, prolemque parentum,
Et quis cuique dolor victo, quae gloria palmae.
Nonne vides, cum praecipiti certamine campum
Corripuere ruuntque effusi carcere currus,
Cum spes arrectae iuvenum, exsultantiaque haurit
Corda pavor pulsans? Illi instant verbere torto
Et proni dant lora; volat vi fervidus axis;
Iamque humiles, iamque elati sublime videntur
Aëra per vacuum ferri, atque adsurgere in auras;
Nec mora, nec requies; at fulvae nimbus harenae
Tollitur; umescunt spumis flatuque sequentum:
Tantus amor laudum, tantae est victoria curae.
Primus Erichthonius currus et quattuor ausus
Iungere equos, rapidusque rotis insistere victor.
Frena Pelethronii Lapithae gyrosque dedere
Impositi dorso, atque equitem docuere sub armis
Insultare solo, et gressus glomerare superbos.
Aequus uterque labor; aeque iuvenemque magistri
Exquirunt calidumque animis et cursibus acrem,
Quamvis saepe fuga versos ille egerit hostis,
Et patriam Epirum referat, fortisque Mycenas,
Neptunique ipsa deducat origine gentem.
His animadversis instant sub tempus, et omnis
Impendunt curas denso distendere pingui,
Quem legere ducem et pecori dixere maritum;
Florentisque secant herbas, fluviosque ministrant
Farraque, ne blando nequeat superesse labori,
Invalidique patrum referant ieiunia nati.
Ipsa autem macie tenuant armenta volentes,
Atque, ubi concubitus primos iam nota voluptas
Sollicitat, frondesque negant et fontibus arcent.
Saepe etiam cursu quatiunt et sole fatigant,
Cum graviter tunsis gemit area frugibus, et cum
Surgentem ad Zephyrum paleae iactantur inanes.
Hoc faciunt, nimio ne luxu obtunsior usus

Sit genitali arvo et sulcos oblimet inertis,
Sed rapiat sitiens Venerem interiusque recondat.
  Rursus cura patrum cadere, et succedere matrum
Incipit. Exactis gravidae cum mensibus errant,
Non illas gravibus quisquam iuga ducere plaustris,
Non saltu superare viam sit passus et acri
Carpere prata fuga fluviosque innare rapacis.
Saltibus in vacuis pascunt et plena secundum
Flumina, muscus ubi et viridissima gramine ripa,
Speluncaeque tegant, et saxea procubet umbra.
Est lucos Silari circa ilicibusque virentem
Plurimus Alburnum volitans, cui nomen asilo
Romanum est, oestrum Grai vertere vocantes,
Asper, acerba sonans, quo tota exterrita silvis
Diffugiunt armenta; furit mugitibus aether
Concussus silvaeque et sicci ripa Tanagri.
Hoc quondam monstro horribilis exercuit iras
Inachiae Iuno pestem meditata iuvencae.
Hunc quoque—nam mediis fervoribus acrior instat—
Arcebis gravido pecori, armentaque pasces
Sole recens orto aut noctem ducentibus astris.
  Post partum cura in vitulos traducitur omnis;
Continuoque notas et nomina gentis inurunt,
Et quos aut pecori malint submittere habendo,
Aut aris servare sacros, aut scindere terram
Et campum horrentem fractis invertere glaebis.
Cetera pascuntur viridis armenta per herbas.
Tu quos ad studium atque usum formabis agrestem,
Iam vitulos hortare, viamque insiste domandi,
Dum faciles animi iuvenum, dum mobilis aetas.
Ac primum laxos tenui de vimine circlos
Cervici subnecte; dehinc, ubi libera colla
Servitio adsuerint, ipsis e torquibus aptos
Iunge pares, et coge gradum conferre iuvencos;
Atque illis iam saepe rotae ducantur inanes
Per terram, et summo vestigia pulvere signent;
Post valido nitens sub pondere faginus axis

Instrepat, et iunctos temo trahat aereus orbis.
Interea pubi indomitae non gramina tantum,
Nec vescas salicum frondes ulvamque palustrem,
Sed frumenta manu carpes sata; nec tibi fetae,
More patrum, nivea implebunt mulctraria vaccae,
Sed tota in dulcis consument ubera natos.
Sin ad bella magis studium turmasque ferocis,
Aut Alphea rotis praelabi flumina Pisae,
Et Iovis in luco currus agitare volantis:
Primus equi labor est, animos atque arma videre
Bellantum, lituosque pati, tractuque gementem
Ferre rotam, et stabulo frenos audire sonantis;
Tum magis atque magis blandis gaudere magistri
Laudibus, et plausae sonitum cervicis amare.
Atque haec iam primo depulsus ab ubere matris
Audeat, inque vicem det mollibus ora capistris
Invalidus etiamque tremens, etiam inscius aevi.
At tribus exactis ubi quarta acceperit aestas,
Carpere mox gyrum incipiat gradibusque sonare
Compositis, sinuetque alterna volumina crurum,
Sitque laboranti similis; tum cursibus auras
Provocet, ac per aperta volans, ceu liber habenis,
Aequora vix summa vestigia ponat harena;
Qualis Hyperboreis Aquilo cum densus ab oris
Incubuit, Scythiaeque hiemes atque arida differt
Nubila: tum segetes altae campique natantes
Lenibus horrescunt flabris, summaeque sonorem
Dant silvae longique urgent ad litora fluctus;
Ille volat, simul arva fuga, simul aequora verrens.
Hic vel ad Elei metas et maxima campi
Sudabit spatia, et spumas aget ore cruentas,
Belgica vel molli melius feret esseda collo.
Tum demum crassa magnum farragine corpus
Crescere iam domitis sinito: namque ante domandum
Ingentis tollent animos, prensique negabunt
Verbera lenta pati et duris parere lupatis.
Sed non ulla magis viris industria firmat,

Quam Venerem et caeci stimulos avertere amoris,
Sive boum sive est cui gratior usus equorum.
Atque ideo tauros procul atque in sola relegant
Pascua, post montem oppositum, et trans flumina lata,
Aut intus clausos satura ad praesaepia servant.
Carpit enim viris paulatim uritque videndo
Femina, nec nemorum patitur meminisse nec herbae
Dulcibus illa quidem inlecebris, et saepe superbos
Cornibus inter se subigit decernere amantis.
Pascitur in magna Sila formosa iuvenca:
Illi alternantes multa vi proelia miscent
Volneribus crebris; lavit ater corpora sanguis,
Versaque in obnixos urgentur cornua vasto
Cum gemitu; reboant silvaeque et longus Olympus.
Nec mos bellantis una stabulare; sed alter
Victus abit, longeque ignotis exsulat oris,
Multa gemens ignominiam plagasque superbi
Victoris, tum, quos amisit inultus, amores;
Et stabula aspectans regnis excessit avitis.
Ergo omni cura viris exercet, et inter
Dura iacet pernix instrato saxa cubili,
Frondibus hirsutis et carice pastus acuta,
Et temptat sese, atque irasci in cornua discit
Arboris obnixus trunco, ventosque lacessit
Ictibus, et sparsa ad pugnam proludit harena.
Post, ubi collectum robur viresque refectae,
Signa movet, praecepsque oblitum fertur in hostem:
Fluctus uti, medio coepit cum albescere ponto,
Longius ex altoque sinum trahit; utque volutus
Ad terras immane sonat per saxa, neque ipso
Monte minor procumbit; at ima exaestuat unda
Verticibus, nigramque alte subiectat harenam.
  Omne adeo genus in terris hominumque ferarumque,
Et genus aequoreum, pecudes, pictaeque volucres,
In furias ignemque ruunt: amor omnibus idem.
Tempore non alio catulorum oblita leaena
Saevior erravit campis, nec funera volgo

Tam multa informes ursi stragemque dedere
Per silvas; tum saevus aper, tum pessima tigris:
Heu, male tum Libyae solis erratur in agris.
Nonne vides, ut tota tremor pertemptet equorum
Corpora, si tantum notas odor attulit auras?
Ac neque eos iam frena virum, neque verbera saeva,
Non scopuli rupesque cavae atque obiecta retardant
Flumina correptosque unda torquentia montis.
Ipse ruit dentesque Sabellicus exacuit sus,
Et pede prosubigit terram, fricat arbore costas,
Atque hinc atque illinc umeros ad volnera durat.
Quid iuvenis, magnum cui versat in ossibus ignem
Durus amor? Nempe abruptis turbata procellis
Nocte natat caeca serus freta; quem super ingens
Porta tonat caeli, et scopulis inlisa reclamant
Aequora; nec miseri possunt revocare parentes,
Nec moritura super crudeli funere virgo.
Quid lynces Bacchi variae et genus acre luporum
Atque canum? quid, quae imbelles dant proelia cervi?
Scilicet ante omnis furor est insignis equarum;
Et mentem Venus ipsa dedit, quo tempore Glauci
Potniades malis membra absumpsere quadrigae.
Illas ducit amor trans Gargara transque sonantem
Ascanium; superant montis et flumina tranant.
Continuoque avidis ubi subdita flamma medullis—
Vere magis, quia vere calor redit ossibus—illae
Ore omnes versae in Zephyrum stant rupibus altis,
Exceptantque levis auras, et saepe sine ullis
Coniugiis vento gravidae—mirabile dictu—
Saxa per et scopulos et depressas convallis
Diffugiunt—non, Eure, tuos, neque Solis ad ortus;
In Borean Caurumque, aut unde nigerrimus Auster
Nascitur et pluvio contristat frigore caelum.
Hic demum, hippomanes vero quod nomine dicunt
Pastores, lentum destillat ab inguine virus,
Hippomanes, quod saepe malae legere novercae,
Miscueruntque herbas et non innoxia verba.

Sed fugit interea, fugit inreparabile tempus,
Singula dum capti circumvectamur amore.
Hoc satis armentis: superat pars altera curae,
Lanigeros agitare greges hirtasque capellas.
Hic labor, hinc laudem fortes sperate coloni.
Nec sum animi dubius, verbis ea vincere magnum
Quam sit, et angustis hunc addere rebus honorem;
Sed me Parnasi deserta per ardua dulcis
Raptat amor; iuvat ire iugis, qua nulla priorum
Castaliam molli devertitur orbita clivo.
Nunc, veneranda Pales, magno nunc ore sonandum.
Incipiens stabulis edico in mollibus herbam
Carpere ovis, dum mox frondosa reducitur aestas,
Et multa duram stipula filicumque maniplis
Sternere subter humum, glacies ne frigida laedat
Molle pecus, scabiemque ferat turpisque podagras.
Post hinc digressus iubeo frondentia capris
Arbuta sufficere et fluvios praebere recentis,
Et stabula a ventis hiberno opponere soli
Ad medium conversa diem, cum frigidus olim
Iam cadit extremoque inrorat Aquarius anno.
Hae quoque non cura nobis leviore tuendae,
Nec minor usus erit, quamvis Milesia magno
Vellera mutentur Tyrios incocta rubores:
Densior hinc suboles, hinc largi copia lactis;
Quam magis exhausto spumaverit ubere mulctra,
Laeta magis pressis manabunt flumina mammis.
Nec minus interea barbas incanaque menta
Cinyphii tondent hirci saetasque comantis
Usum in castrorum et miseris velamina nautis.
Pascuntur vero silvas et summa Lycaei,
Horrentisque rubos et amantis ardua dumos;
Atque ipsae memores redeunt in tecta, suosque
Ducunt, et gravido superant vix ubere limen.
Ergo omni studio glaciem ventosque nivalis,
Quo minor est illis curae mortalis egestas,
Avertes, victumque feres et virgea laetus

Pabula, nec tota claudes faenilia bruma.
At vero Zephyris cum laeta vocantibus aestas
In saltus utrumque gregem atque in pascua mittet,
Luciferi primo cum sidere frigida rura
Carpamus, dum mane novum, dum gramina canent,
Et ros in tenera pecori gratissimus herba.
Inde, ubi quarta sitim caeli conlegerit hora
Et cantu querulae rumpent arbusta cicadae,
Ad puteos aut alta greges ad stagna iubeto
Currentem ilignis potare canalibus undam;
Aestibus at mediis umbrosam exquirere vallem,
Sicubi magna Iovis antiquo robore quercus
Ingentis tendat ramos, aut sicubi nigrum
Ilicibus crebris sacra nemus accubet umbra;
Tum tenuis dare rursus aquas, et pascere rursus
Solis ad occasum, cum frigidus aëra vesper
Temperat, et saltus reficit iam roscida luna,
Litoraque alcyonem resonant, acalanthida dumi.
Quid tibi pastores Libyae, quid pascua versu
Prosequar et raris habitata mapalia tectis?
Saepe diem noctemque et totum ex ordine mensem
Pascitur itque pecus longa in deserta sine ullis
Hospitiis: tantum campi iacet. Omnia secum
Armentarius Afer agit, tectumque Laremque
Armaque Amyclaeumque canem Cressamque pharetram;
Non secus ac patriis acer Romanus in armis
Iniusto sub fasce viam cum carpit, et hosti
Ante exspectatum positis stat in agmine castris.
At non, qua Scythiae gentes Maeotiaque unda,
Turbidus et torquens flaventis Hister harenas,
Quaque redit medium Rhodope porrecta sub axem.
Illic clausa tenent stabulis armenta, nec ullae
Aut herbae campo apparent aut arbore frondes;
Sed iacet aggeribus niveis informis et alto
Terra gelu late, septemque adsurgit in ulnas.
Semper hiems, semper spirantes frigora Cauri.
Tum sol pallentis haud umquam discutit umbras,

Nec cum invectus equis altum petit aethera, nec cum
Praecipitem Oceani rubro lavit aequore currum.
Concrescunt subitae currenti in flumine crustae,
Undaque iam tergo ferratos sustinet orbis,
Puppibus illa prius, patulis nunc hospita plaustris;
Aeraque dissiliunt volgo, vestesque rigescunt
Indutae, caeduntque securibus umida vina,
Et totae solidam in glaciem vertere lacunae
Stiriaque impexis induruit horrida barbis.
Interea toto non setius aëre ningit:
Intereunt pecudes, stant circumfusa pruinis
Corpora magna boum, confertoque agmine cervi
Torpent mole nova et summis vix cornibus exstant.
Hos non immissis canibus, non cassibus ullis
Puniceaeve agitant pavidos formidine pennae;
Sed frustra oppositum trudentis pectore montem
Comminus obtruncant ferro, graviterque rudentis
Caedunt, et magno laeti clamore reportant.
Ipsi in defossis specubus secura sub alta
Otia agunt terra, congestaque robora totasque
Advolvere focis ulmos ignique dedere.
Hic noctem ludo ducunt, et pocula laeti
Fermento atque acidis imitantur vitea sorbis.
Talis Hyperboreo Septem subiecta trioni
Gens effrena virum Riphaeo tunditur Euro,
Et pecudum fulvis velatur corpora saetis.
Si tibi lanitium curae, primum aspera silva,
Lappaeque tribolique, absint; fuge pabula laeta;
Continuoque greges villis lege mollibus albos.
Illum autem, quamvis aries sit candidus ipse,
Nigra subest udo tantum cui lingua palato,
Reice, ne maculis infuscet vellera pullis
Nascentum, plenoque alium circumspice campo.
Munere sic niveo lanae, si credere dignum est,
Pan deus Arcadiae captam te, Luna, fefellit,
In nemora alta vocans; nec tu aspernata vocantem.
At cui lactis amor, cytisum lotosque frequentis

Ipse manu salsasque ferat praesaepibus herbas.
Hinc et amant fluvios magis, et magis ubera tendunt,
Et salis occultum referunt in lacte saporem.
Multi iam excretos prohibent a matribus haedos,
Primaque ferratis praefigunt ora capistris.
Quod surgente die mulsere horisque diurnis,
Nocte premunt; quod iam tenebris et sole cadente,
Sub lucem exportant calathis—adit oppida pastor—
Aut parco sale contingunt hiemique reponunt.
Nec tibi cura canum fuerit postrema, sed una
Velocis Spartae catulos acremque Molossum
Pasce sero pingui. Numquam custodibus illis
Nocturnum stabulis furem incursusque luporum,
Aut impacatos a tergo horrebis Hiberos.
Saepe etiam cursu timidos agitabis onagros,
Et canibus leporem, canibus venabere dammas;
Saepe volutabris pulsos silvestribus apros
Latratu turbabis agens, montisque per altos
Ingentem clamore premes ad retia cervum.
Disce et odoratam stabulis accendere cedrum,
Galbaneoque agitare gravis nidore chelydros.
Saepe sub immotis praesaepibus aut mala tactu
Vipera delituit caelumque exterrita fugit,
Aut tecto adsuetus coluber succedere et umbrae,
Pestis acerba boum, pecorique aspergere virus,
Fovit humum. Cape saxa manu, cape robora, pastor
Tollentemque minas et sibila colla tumentem
Deice. Iamque fuga timidum caput abdidit alte,
Cum medii nexus extremaeque agmina caudae
Solvuntur, tardosque trahit sinus ultimus orbis.
Est etiam ille malus Calabris in saltibus anguis,
Squamea convolvens sublato pectore terga
Atque notis longam maculosus grandibus alvum,
Qui, dum amnes ulli rumpuntur fontibus et dum
Vere madent udo terrae ac pluvialibus austris,
Stagna colit, ripisque habitans, hic piscibus atram
Improbus ingluviem ranisque loquacibus explet;

Postquam exusta palus, terraeque ardore dehiscunt,
Exsilit in siccum, et flammantia lumina torquens
Saevit agris, asperque siti atque exterritus aestu.
Nec mihi tum mollis sub divo carpere somnos,
Neu dorso nemoris libeat iacuisse per herbas,
Cum positis novus exuviis nitidusque iuventa
Volvitur, aut catulos tectis aut ova relinquens,
Arduus ad solem, et linguis micat ore trisulcis.
Morborum quoque te causas et signa docebo.
Turpis ovis temptat scabies, ubi frigidus imber
Altius ad vivum persedit et horrida cano
Bruma gelu, vel cum tonsis inlotus adhaesit
Sudor, et hirsuti secuerunt corpora vepres.
Dulcibus idcirco fluviis pecus omne magistri
Perfundunt, udisque aries in gurgite villis
Mersatur, missusque secundo defluit amni;
Aut tonsum tristi contingunt corpus amurca,
Et spumas miscent argenti et sulphura viva,
Idaeasque pices et pinguis unguine ceras
Scillamque elleborosque gravis nigrumque bitumen.
Non tamen ulla magis praesens fortuna laborum est,
Quam si quis ferro potuit rescindere summum
Ulceris os: alitur vitium vivitque tegendo,
Dum medicas adhibere manus ad volnera pastor
Abnegat, et meliora deos sedet omina poscens.
Quin etiam, ima dolor balantum lapsus ad ossa
Cum furit atque artus depascitur arida febris,
Profuit incensos aestus avertere et inter
Ima ferire pedis salientem sanguine venam;
Bisaltae quo more solent acerque Gelonus,
Cum fugit in Rhodopen atque in deserta Getarum,
Et lac concretum cum sanguine potat equino.
Quam procul aut molli succedere saepius umbrae
Videris, aut summas carpentem ignavius herbas,
Extremamque sequi, aut medio procumbere campo
Pascentem, et serae solam decedere nocti:
Continuo culpam ferro compesce, prius quam

Dira per incautum serpant contagia volgus.
Non tam creber agens hiemem ruit aequore turbo,
Quam multae pecudum pestes. Nec singula morbi
Corpora corripiunt, sed tota aestiva repente,
Spemque gregemque simul, cunctamque ab origine gentem.
Tum sciat, aërias Alpes et Norica si quis
Castella in tumulis et Iapydis arva Timavi
Nunc quoque post tanto videat desertaque regna
Pastorum et longe saltus lateque vacantis.
Hic quondam morbo caeli miseranda coorta est
Tempestas totoque autumni incanduit aestu,
Et genus omne neci pecudum dedit, omne ferarum,
Corrupitque lacus, infecit pabula tabo.
Nec via mortis erat simplex; sed ubi ignea venis
Omnibus acta sitis miseros adduxerat artus,
Rursus abundabat fluidus liquor omniaque in se
Ossa minutatim morbo conlapsa trahebat.
Saepe in honore deum medio stans hostia ad aram,
Lanea dum nivea circumdatur infula vitta,
Inter cunctantis cecidit moribunda ministros.
Aut si quam ferro mactaverat ante sacerdos,
Inde neque impositis ardent altaria fibris,
Nec responsa potest consultus reddere vates,
Ac vix suppositi tinguntur sanguine cultri
Summaque ieiuna sanie infuscatur harena.
Hinc laetis vituli volgo moriuntur in herbis,
Et dulcis animas plena ad praesaepia reddunt;
Hinc canibus blandis rabies venit, et quatit aegros
Tussis anhela sues ac faucibus angit obesis.
Labitur infelix studiorum atque immemor herbae
Victor equus fontisque avertitur et pede terram
Crebra ferit; demissae aures, incertus ibidem
Sudor, et ille quidem morituris frigidus; aret
Pellis et ad tactum tractanti dura resistit.
Haec ante exitium primis dant signa diebus;
Sin in processu coepit crudescere morbus,
Tum vero ardentes oculi atque attractus ab alto

Spiritus, interdum gemitu gravis, imaque longo
Ilia singultu tendunt, it naribus ater
Sanguis, et obsessas fauces premit aspera lingua.
Profuit inserto latices infundere cornu
Lenaeos; ea visa salus morientibus una;
Mox erat hoc ipsum exitio, furiisque refecti
Ardebant, ipsique suos iam morte sub aegra—
Di meliora piis erroremque hostibus illum!—
Discissos nudis laniabant dentibus artus.
Ecce autem duro fumans sub vomere taurus
Concidit et mixtum spumis vomit ore cruorem
Extremosque ciet gemitus. It tristis arator,
Maerentem abiungens fraterna morte iuvencum,
Atque opere in medio defixa relinquit aratra.
Non umbrae altorum nemorum, non mollia possunt
Prata movere animum, non, qui per saxa volutus
Purior electro campum petit amnis; at ima
Solvuntur latera, atque oculos stupor urget inertis,
Ad terramque fluit devexo pondere cervix.
Quid labor aut benefacta iuvant? quid vomere terras
Invertisse gravis? atqui non Massica Bacchi
Munera, non illis epulae nocuere repostae:
Frondibus et victu pascuntur simplicis herbae,
Pocula sunt fontes liquidi atque exercita cursu
Flumina, nec somnos abrumpit cura salubris.
Tempore non alio dicunt regionibus illis
Quaesitas ad sacra boves Iunonis, et uris
Imparibus ductos alta ad donaria currus.
Ergo aegre rastris terram rimantur, et ipsis
Unguibus infodiunt fruges, montisque per altos
Contenta cervice trahunt stridentia plaustra.
Non lupus insidias explorat ovilia circum,
Nec gregibus nocturnus obambulat—acrior illum
Cura domat—timidi dammae cervique fugaces
Nunc interque canes et circum tecta vagantur.
Iam maris immensi prolem et genus omne natantum
Litore in extremo, ceu naufraga corpora, fluctus

Proluit; insolitae fugiunt in flumina phocae.
Interit et curvis frustra defensa latebris
Vipera, et attoniti squamis astantibus hydri.
Ipsis est aër avibus non aequus, et illae
Praecipites alta vitam sub nube relinquunt.
Praterea iam nec mutari pabula refert,
Quaesitaeque nocent artes; cessere magistri,
Phillyrides Chiron Amythaoniusque Melampus.
Saevit, et in lucem Stygiis emissa tenebris
Pallida Tisiphone Morbos agit ante Metumque,
Inque dies avidum surgens caput altius effert.
Balatu pecorum et crebris mugitibus amnes
Arentesque sonant ripae collesque supini.
Iamque catervatim dat stragem atque aggerat ipsis
In stabulis turpi dilapsa cadavera tabo,
Donec humo tegere ac foveis abscondere discunt.
Nam neque erat coriis usus, nec viscera quisquam
Aut undis abolere potest, aut vincere flamma.
Ne tondere quidem morbo inluvieque peresa
Vellera, nec telas possunt attingere putris;
Verum etiam, invisos si quis temptarat amictus,
Ardentes papulae atque immundus olentia sudor
Membra sequebatur, nec longo deinde moranti
Tempore contactos artus sacer ignis edebat.

P. VERGILI MARONIS

GEORGICON

LIBER QUARTUS.

PROTINUS aërii mellis caelestia dona
Exsequar. Hanc etiam, Maecenas, aspice partem.
Admiranda tibi levium spectacula rerum
Magnanimosque duces totiusque ordine gentis
Mores et studia et populos et proelia dicam.
In tenui labor; at tenuis non gloria, si quem
Numina laeva sinunt auditque vocatus Apollo.
Principio sedes apibus statioque petenda,
Quo neque sit ventis aditus—nam pabula venti
Ferre domum prohibent—neque oves haedique petulci
Floribus insultent, aut errans bucula campo
Decutiat rorem, et surgentis atterat herbas.
Absint et picti squalentia terga lacerti
Pinguibus a stabulis, meropesque, aliaeque volucres,
Et manibus Procne pectus signata cruentis:
Omnia nam late vastant, ipsasque volantis
Ore ferunt dulcem nidis immitibus escam.
At liquidi fontes et stagna virentia musco
Adsint, et tenuis fugiens per gramina rivus,
Palmaque vestibulum aut ingens oleaster inumbret,
Ut, cum prima novi ducent examina reges
Vere suo, ludetque favis emissa iuventus,
Vicina invitet decedere ripa calori,

Obviaque hospitiis teneat frondentibus arbos.
In medium, seu stabit iners, seu profluet umor,
Transversas salices et grandia conice saxa,
Pontibus ut crebris possint consistere et alas
Pandere ad aestivum solem, si forte morantis
Sparserit aut praeceps Neptuno immerserit Eurus.
Haec circum casiae virides et olentia late
Serpylla et graviter spirantis copia thymbrae
Floreat, inriguumque bibant violaria fontem.
Ipsa autem, seu corticibus tibi suta cavatis,
Seu lento fuerint alvearia vimine texta,
Angustos habeant aditus: nam frigore mella
Cogit hiems, eademque calor liquefacta remittit.
Utraque vis apibus pariter metuenda; neque illae
Nequiquam in tectis certatim tenuia cera
Spiramenta linunt, fucoque et floribus oras
Explent, collectumque haec ipsa ad munera gluten
Et visco et Phrygiae servant pice lentius Idae.
Saepe etiam effossis, si vera est fama, latebris
Sub terra fovere larem, penitusque repertae
Pumicibusque cavis exesaeque arboris antro.
Tu tamen et levi rimosa cubilia limo
Unge fovens circum, et raras superinice frondes.
Neu propius tectis taxum sine, neve rubentis
Ure foco cancros, altae neu crede paludi,
Aut ubi odor caeni gravis, aut ubi concava pulsu
Saxa sonant vocisque offensa resultat imago.
  Quod superest, ubi pulsam hiemem Sol aureus egit
Sub terras caelumque aestiva luce reclusit,
Illae continuo saltus silvasque peragrant
Purpureosque metunt flores et flumina libant
Summa leves. Hinc nescio qua dulcedine laetae
Progeniem nidosque fovent, hinc arte recentis
Excudunt ceras et mella tenacia fingunt.
Hinc ubi iam emissum caveis ad sidera caeli
Nare per aestatem liquidam suspexeris agmen
Obscuramque trahi vento mirabere nubem,

Contemplator: aquas dulcis et frondea semper
Tecta petunt. Huc tu iussos asperge sapores,
Trita melisphylla et cerinthae ignobile gramen,
Tinnitusque cie et Matris quate cymbala circum:
Ipsae consident medicatis sedibus, ipsae
Intima more suo sese in cunabula condent.
  Sin autem ad pugnam exierint—nam saepe duobus
Regibus incessit magno discordia motu;
Continuoque animos volgi et trepidantia bello
Corda licet longe praesciscere; namque morantis
Martius ille aeris rauci canor increpat, et vox
Auditur fractos sonitus imitata tubarum;
Tum trepidae inter se coeunt, pennisque coruscant,
Spiculaque exacuunt rostris, aptantque lacertos,
Et circa regem atque ipsa ad praetoria densae
Miscentur, magnisque vocant clamoribus hostem—
Ergo ubi ver nactae sudum camposque patentis,
Erumpunt portis: concurritur; aethere in alto
Fit sonitus; magnum mixtae glomerantur in orbem,
Praecipitesque cadunt; non densior aëre grando,
Nec de concussa tantum pluit ilice glandis.
Ipsi per medias acies insignibus alis
Ingentis animos angusto in pectore versant,
Usque adeo obnixi non cedere, dum gravis aut hos
Aut hos versa fuga victor dare terga subegit.
Hi motus animorum atque haec certamina tanta
Pulveris exigui iactu compressa quiescunt.
Verum ubi ductores acie revocaveris ambo,
Deterior qui visus, eum, ne prodigus obsit,
Dede neci; melior vacua sine regnet in aula.
Alter erit maculis auro squalentibus ardens—
Nam duo sunt genera—hic melior, insignis et ore,
Et rutilis clarus squamis; ille horridus alter
Desidia latamque trahens inglorius alvum.
Ut binae regum facies, ita corpora plebis:
Namque aliae turpes horrent, ceu pulvere ab alto
Cum venit et sicco terram spuit ore viator

Aridus; elucent aliae et fulgore coruscant,
Ardentes auro et paribus lita corpora guttis.
Haec potior suboles; hinc caeli tempore certo
Dulcia mella premes, nec tantum dulcia, quantum
Et liquida et durum Bacchi domitura saporem.
At cum incerta volant caeloque examina ludunt,
Contemnuntque favos et frigida tecta relinquunt,
Instabilis animos ludo prohibebis inani.
Nec magnus prohibere labor: tu regibus alas
Eripe; non illis quisquam cunctantibus altum
Ire iter aut castris audebit vellere signa.
Invitent croceis halantes floribus horti,
Et custos furum atque avium cum falce saligna
Hellespontiaci servet tutela Priapi.
Ipse thymum pinosque ferens de montibus altis
Tecta serat late circum, cui talia curae;
Ipse labore manum duro terat, ipse feracis
Figat humo plantas et amicos inriget imbris.
Atque equidem, extremo ni iam sub fine laborum
Vela traham et terris festinem advertere proram,
Forsitan et, pinguis hortos quae cura colendi
Ornaret, canerem, biferique rosaria Paesti,
Quoque modo potis gauderent intiba rivis
Et virides apio ripae, tortusque per herbam
Cresceret in ventrem cucumis; nec sera comantem
Narcissum aut flexi tacuissem vimen acanthi
Pallentisque hederas et amantis litora myrtos.
Namque sub Oebaliae memini me turribus altis,
Qua niger umectat flaventia culta Galaesus,
Corycium vidisse senem, cui pauca relicti
Iugera ruris erant, nec fertilis illa iuvencis,
Nec pecori opportuna seges, nec commoda Baccho.
Hic rarum tamen in dumis holus albaque circum
Lilia verbenasque premens vescumque papaver,
Regum aequabat opes animis, seraque revertens
Nocte domum dapibus mensas onerabat inemptis.
Primus vere rosam atque autumno carpere poma,

Et cum tristis hiems etiamnum frigore saxa
Rumperet et glacie cursus frenaret aquarum,
Ille comam mollis iam tondebat hyacinthi,
Aestatem increpitans seram zephyrosque morantis.
Ergo apibus fetis idem atque examine multo
Primus abundare et spumantia cogere pressis
Mella favis; illi tiliae atque uberrima pinus;
Quotque in flore novo pomis se fertilis arbos
Induerat, totidem autumno matura tenebat.
Ille etiam seras in versum distulit ulmos
Eduramque pirum et spinos iam pruna ferentis,
Iamque ministrantem platanum potantibus umbras.
Verum haec ipse equidem spatiis exclusus iniquis
Praetereo atque aliis post me memoranda relinquo.
  Nunc age, naturas apibus quas Iuppiter ipse
Addidit, expediam, pro qua mercede, canoros
Curetum sonitus crepitantiaque aera secutae,
Dictaeo caeli regem pavere sub antro.
Solae communis natos, consortia tecta
Urbis habent, magnisque agitant sub legibus aevum,
Et patriam solae et certos novere penatis;
Venturaeque hiemis memores aestate laborem
Experiuntur et in medium quaesita reponunt.
Namque aliae victu invigilant et foedere pacto
Exercentur agris; pars intra saepta domorum
Narcissi lacrimam et lentum de cortice gluten
Prima favis ponunt fundamina, deinde tenacis
Suspendunt ceras; aliae spem gentis adultos
Educunt fetus; aliae purissima mella
Stipant et liquido distendunt nectare cellas.
Sunt. quibus ad portas cecidit custodia sorti,
Inque vicem speculantur aquas et nubila caeli;
Aut onera accipiunt venientum, aut agmine facto
Ignavum fucos pecus a praesaepibus arcent.
Fervet opus, redolentque thymo fragrantia mella;
Ac veluti lentis Cyclopes fulmina massis
Cum properant, alii taurinis follibus auras

Accipiunt redduntque, alii stridentia tingunt
Aera lacu; gemit impositis incudibus Aetna;
Illi inter sese magna vi bracchia tollunt
In numerum, versantque tenaci forcipe ferrum:
Non aliter, si parva licet componere magnis,
Cecropias innatus apes amor urget habendi,
Munere quamque suo. Grandaevis oppida curae,
Et munire favos, et daedala fingere tecta;
At fessae multa referunt se nocte minores,
Crura thymo plenae; pascuntur et arbuta passim
Et glaucas salices casiamque crocumque rubentem
Et pinguem tiliam et ferrugineos hyacinthos.
Omnibus una quies operum, labor omnibus unus:
Mane ruunt portis; nusquam mora; rursus easdem
Vesper ubi e pastu tandem decedere campis
Admonuit, tum tecta petunt, tum corpora curant;
Fit sonitus, mussantque oras et limina circum.
Post, ubi iam thalamis se composuere, siletur
In noctem, fessosque sopor suus occupat artus.
Nec vero a stabulis pluvia impendente recedunt
Longius, aut credunt caelo adventantibus Euris;
Sed circum tutae sub moenibus urbis aquantur,
Excursusque brevis temptant, et saepe lapillos,
Ut cymbae instabiles fluctu iactante saburram,
Tollunt: his sese per inania nubila librant.
Illum adeo placuisse apibus mirabere morem,
Quod neque concubitu indulgent, nec corpora segnes
In Venerem solvunt, aut fetus nixibus edunt,
Verum ipsae e foliis natos et suavibus herbis
Ore legunt, ipsae regem parvosque Quirites
Sufficiunt, aulasque et cerea regna refingunt.
Saepe etiam duris errando in cotibus alas
Attrivere, ultroque animam sub fasce dedere:
Tantus amor florum et generandi gloria mellis.
Ergo ipsas quamvis angusti terminus aevi
Excipiat—neque enim plus septima ducitur aestas—
At genus immortale manet, multosque per annos

Stat fortuna domus, et avi numerantur avorum.
Praeterea regem non sic Aegyptos et ingens
Lydia, nec populi Parthorum aut Medus Hydaspes
Observant. Rege incolumi mens omnibus una est;
Amisso rupere fidem, constructaque mella
Diripuere ipsae et cratis solvere favorum.
Ille operum custos, illum admirantur, et omnes
Circumstant fremitu denso stipantque frequentes,
Et saepe attollunt umeris, et corpora bello
Obiectant pulchramque petunt per volnera mortem.
His quidam signis, atque haec exempla secuti,
Esse apibus partem divinae mentis et haustus
Aetherios dixere: deum namque ire per omnis
Terrasque tractusque maris caelumque profundum;
Hinc pecudes, armenta, viros, genus omne ferarum,
Quemque sibi tenuis nascentem arcessere vitas;
Scilicet huc reddi deinde ac resoluta referri
Omnia, nec morti esse locum, sed viva volare
Sideris in numerum atque alto succedere caelo.
Si quando sedem angustam servataque mella
Thesauris relines, prius haustu sparsus aquarum
Ora fove, fumosque manu praetende sequacis.
Bis gravidos cogunt fetus, duo tempora messis:
Taygete simul os terris ostendit honestum
Plias et Oceani spretos pede reppulit amnis,
Aut eadem sidus fugiens ubi Piscis aquosi
Tristior hibernas caelo descendit in undas.
Illis ira modum supra est, laesaeque venenum
Morsibus inspirant, et spicula caeca relinquunt
Adfixae venis, animasque in volnere ponunt.
Sin duram metues hiemem parcesque futuro,
Contunsosque animos et res miserabere fractas:
At suffire thymo cerasque recidere inanis
Quis dubitet? nam saepe favos ignotus adedit
Stellio et lucifugis congesta cubilia blattis,
Immunisque sedens aliena ad pabula fucus;
Aut asper crabro imparibus se immiscuit armis,

Aut dirum, tineae, genus, aut invisa Minervae
Laxos in foribus suspendit aranea cassis.
Quo magis exhaustae fuerint, hoc acrius omnes
Incumbent generis lapsi sarcire ruinas,
Complebuntque foros et floribus horrea texent.
  Si vero, quoniam casus apibus quoque nostros
Vita tulit, tristi languebunt corpora morbo—
Quod iam non dubiis poteris cognoscere signis:
Continuo est aegris alius color; horrida voltum
Deformat macies; tum corpora luce carentum
Exportant tectis et tristia funera ducunt;
Aut illae pedibus conexae ad limina pendent,
Aut intus clausis cunctantur in aedibus, omnes
Ignavaeque fame et contracto frigore pigrae.
Tum sonus auditur gravior, tractimque susurrant,
Frigidus ut quondam silvis immurmurat Auster;
Ut mare sollicitum stridit refluentibus undis;
Aestuat ut clausis rapidus fornacibus ignis—
Hic iam galbaneos suadebo incendere odores,
Mellaque harundineis inferre canalibus, ultro
Hortantem et fessas ad pabula nota vocantem.
Proderit et tunsum gallae admiscere saporem
Arentisque rosas, aut igni pinguia multo
Defruta, vel psithia passos de vite racemos
Cecropiumque thymum et grave olentia centaurea.
Est etiam flos in pratis, cui nomen amello
Fecere agricolae, facilis quaerentibus herba;
Namque uno ingentem tollit de caespite silvam,
Aureus ipse, sed in foliis, quae plurima circum
Funduntur, violae sublucet purpura nigrae;
Saepe deum nexis ornatae torquibus arae;
Asper in ore sapor; tonsis in vallibus illum
Pastores et curva legunt prope flumina Mellae.
Huius odorato radices incoque Baccho,
Pabulaque in foribus plenis appone canistris.
  Sed si quem proles subito defecerit omnis,
Nec, genus unde novae stirpis revocetur, habebit,

Tempus et Arcadii memoranda inventa magistri
Pandere, quoque modo caesis iam saepe iuvencis
Insincerus apes tulerit cruor. Altius omnem
Expediam prima repetens ab origine famam.
Nam qua Pellaei gens fortunata Canopi
Accolit effuso stagnantem flumine Nilum
Et circum pictis vehitur sua rura phaselis;
Quaque pharetratae vicinia Persidis urget,
Et diversa ruens septem discurrit in ora
Usque coloratis amnis devexus ab Indis,
Et viridem Aegyptum nigra fecundat harena:
Omnis in hac certam regio iacit arte salutem.
Exiguus primum atque ipsos contractus ad usus
Eligitur locus; hunc angustique imbrice tecti
Parietibusque premunt artis, et quattuor addunt,
Quattuor a ventis, obliqua luce fenestras.
Tum vitulus bima curvans iam cornua fronte
Quaeritur; huic geminae nares et spiritus oris
Multa reluctanti obstruitur, plagisque perempto
Tunsa per integram solvuntur viscera pellem.
Sic positum in clauso linquunt, et ramea costis
Subiciunt fragmenta, thymum casiasque recentis.
Hoc geritur, Zephyris primum impellentibus undas,
Ante novis rubeant quam prata coloribus, ante
Garrula quam tignis nidum suspendat hirundo.
Interea teneris tepefactus in ossibus umor
Aestuat, et visenda modis animalia miris,
Trunca pedum primo, mox et stridentia pennis,
Miscentur, tenuemque magis magis aëra carpunt,
Donec, ut aestivis effusus nubibus imber,
Erupere, aut ut, nervo pulsante, sagittae,
Prima leves ineunt si quando proelia Parthi.
Quis deus hanc, Musae, quis nobis extudit artem?
Unde nova ingressus hominum experientia cepit?
Pastor Aristaeus fugiens Peneia Tempe,
Amissis, ut fama, apibus morboque fameque,
Tristis ad extremi sacrum caput astitit amnis,

Multa querens, atque hac adfatus voce parentem:
"Mater, Cyrene mater, quae gurgitis huius
Ima tenes, quid me praeclara stirpe deorum—
Si modo, quem perhibes, pater est Thymbraeus Apollo—
Invisum fatis genuisti? aut quo tibi nostri
Pulsus amor? quid me caelum sperare iubebas?
En etiam hunc ipsum vitae mortalis honorem,
Quem mihi vix frugum et pecudum custodia sollers
Omnia temptanti extuderat, te matre, relinquo.
Quin age, et ipsa manu felicis erue silvas,
Fer stabulis inimicum ignem atque interfice messis,
Ure sata, et duram in vitis molire bipennem,
Tanta meae si te ceperunt taedia laudis."
At mater sonitum thalamo sub fluminis alti
Sensit. Eam circum Milesia vellera Nymphae
Carpebant, hyali saturo fucata colore,
Drumoque, Xanthoque, Ligeaque, Phyllodoceque,
Caesariem effusae nitidam per candida colla,
[Nesaee, Spioque, Thaliaque, Cymodoceque,]
Cydippeque et flava Lycorias, altera virgo,
Altera tum primos Lucinae experta labores,
Clioque et Beroe soror, Oceanitides ambae,
Ambae auro, pictis incinctae pellibus ambae,
Atque Ephyre, atque Opis, et Asia Deiopea,
Et tandem positis velox Arethusa sagittis.
Inter quas curam Clymene narrabat inanem
Volcani, Martisque dolos et dulcia furta,
Aque Chao densos divom numerabat amores.
Carmine quo captae dum fusis mollia pensa
Devolvunt, iterum maternas impulit auris
Luctus Aristaei, vitreisque sedilibus omnes
Obstipuere; sed ante alias Arethusa sorores
Prospiciens summa flavum caput extulit unda,
Et procul: "O gemitu non frustra exterrita tanto,
Cyrene soror, ipse tibi, tua maxima cura,
Tristis Aristaeus Penei genitoris ad undam
Stat lacrimans, et te crudelem nomine dicit."

Huic percussa nova mentem formidine mater
"Duc, age, duc ad nos; fas illi limina divom
Tangere" ait. Simul alta iubet discedere late
Flumina, qua iuvenis gressus inferret. At illum
Curvata in montis faciem circumstetit unda
Accepitque sinu vasto misitque sub amnem.
Iamque domum mirans genetricis et umida regna
Speluncisque lacus clausos lucosque sonantis
Ibat, et ingenti motu stupefactus aquarum
Omnia sub magna labentia flumina terra
Spectabat diversa locis, Phasimque, Lycumque,
Et caput, unde altus primum se erumpit Enipeus,
Unde pater Tiberinus, et unde Aniena fluenta,
Saxosusque sonans Hypanis, Mysusque Caicus,
Et gemina auratus taurino cornua voltu
Eridanus, quo non alius per pinguia culta
In mare purpureum violentior effluit amnis.
Postquam est in thalami pendentia pumice tecta
Perventum, et nati fletus cognovit inanis
Cyrene, manibus liquidos dant ordine fontis
Germanae, tonsisque ferunt mantelia villis;
Pars epulis onerant mensas, et plena reponunt
Pocula; Panchaeis adolescunt ignibus arae;
Et mater "Cape Maeonii carchesia Bacchi:
Oceano libemus" ait. Simul ipsa precatur
Oceanumque patrem rerum Nymphasque sorores,
Centum quae silvas, centum quae flumina servant.
Ter liquido ardentem perfudit nectare Vestam,
Ter flamma ad summum tecti subiecta reluxit.
Omine quo firmans animum sic incipit ipsa:
"Est in Carpathio Neptuni gurgite vates
Caeruleus Proteus, magnum qui piscibus aequor
Et iuncto bipedum curru metitur equorum.
Hic nunc Emathiae portus patriamque revisit
Pallenen; hunc et Nymphae veneramur et ipse
Grandaevus Nereus: novit namque omnia vates,
Quae sint, quae fuerint, quae mox ventura trahantur.

Quippe ita Neptuno visum est, immania cuius
Armenta et turpis pascit sub gurgite phocas.
Hic tibi, nate, prius vinclis capiendus, ut omnem
Expediat morbi causam, eventusque secundet.
Nam sine vi non ulla dabit praecepta, neque illum
Orando flectes; vim duram et vincula capto
Tende; doli circum haec demum frangentur inanes.
Ipsa ego te, medios cum sol accenderit aestus,
Cum sitiunt herbae, et pecori iam gratior umbra est,
In secreta senis ducam, quo fessus ab undis
Se recipit, facile ut somno aggrediare iacentem.
Verum ubi correptum manibus vinclisque tenebis,
Tum variae eludent species atque ora ferarum:
Fiet enim subito sus horridus, atraque tigris,
Squamosusque draco, et fulva cervice leaena;
Aut acrem flammae sonitum dabit, atque ita vinclis
Excidet, aut in aquas tenuis dilapsus abibit.
Sed quanto ille magis formas se vertet in omnis,
Tanto, nate, magis contende tenacia vincla,
Donec talis erit mutato corpore, qualem
Videris, incepto tegeret cum lumina somno."
  Haec ait, et liquidum ambrosiae diffundit odorem,
Quo totum nati corpus perduxit; at illi
Dulcis compositis spiravit crinibus aura,
Atque habilis membris venit vigor. Est specus ingens
Exesi latere in montis, quo plurima vento
Cogitur inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos,
Deprensis olim statio tutissima nautis;
Intus se vasti Proteus tegit obice saxi.
Hic iuvenem in latebris aversum a lumine Nympha
Collocat; ipsa procul nebulis obscura resistit.
Iam rapidus torrens sitientis Sirius Indos
Ardebat caelo, et medium sol igneus orbem
Hauserat; arebant herbae, et cava flumina siccis
Faucibus ad limum radii tepefacta coquebant:
Cum Proteus consueta petens e fluctibus antra
Ibat; eum vasti circum gens umida ponti

Exsultans rorem late dispergit amarum.
Sternunt se somno diversae in litore phocae;
Ipse, velut stabuli custos in montibus olim,
Vesper ubi e pastu vitulos ad tecta reducit
Auditisque lupos acuunt balatibus agni,
Considit scopulo medius, numerumque recenset.
Cuius Aristaeo quoniam est oblata facultas,
Vix defessa senem passus componere membra,
Cum clamore ruit magno, manicisque iacentem
Occupat. Ille suae contra non immemor artis
Omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum,
Ignemque, horribilemque feram, fluviumque liquentem.
Verum ubi nulla fugam reperit fallacia, victus
In sese redit, atque hominis tandem ore locutus:
"Nam quis te, iuvenum confidentissime, nostras
Iussit adire domos? quidve hinc petis?" inquit. At ille:
"Scis, Proteu, scis ipse; neque est te fallere quicquam;
Sed tu desine velle. Deum praecepta secuti
Venimus, hinc lassis quaesitum oracula rebus."
Tantum effatus. Ad haec vates vi denique multa
Ardentis oculos intorsit lumine glauco,
Et graviter frendens sic fatis ora resolvit:
"Non te nullius exercent numinis irae;
Magna luis commissa: tibi has miserabilis Orpheus
Haud quaquam ob meritum poenas, ni fata resistant,
Suscitat, et rapta graviter pro coniuge saevit.
Illa quidem, dum te fugeret per flumina praeceps,
Immanem ante pedes hydrum moritura puella
Servantem ripas alta non vidit in herba.
At chorus aequalis Dryadum clamore supremos
Implerunt montis; flerunt Rhodopeiae arces,
Altaque Pangaea, et Rhesi Mavortia tellus,
Atque Getae, atque Hebrus, et Actias Orithyia.
Ipse, cava solans aegrum testudine amorem,
Te, dulcis coniunx, te solo in litore secum,
Te veniente die, te decedente canebat.
Taenarias etiam fauces. alta ostia Ditis,

Et caligantem nigra formidine lucum
Ingressus, Manisque adiit Regemque tremendum,
Nesciaque humanis precibus mansuescere corda.
At cantu commotae Erebi de sedibus imis
Umbrae ibant tenues simulacraque luce carentum,
Quam multa in foliis avium se milia condunt,
Vesper ubi aut hibernus agit de montibus imber,
Matres atque viri, defunctaque corpora vita
Magnanimum heroum, pueri innuptaeque puellae,
Impositique rogis iuvenes ante ora parentum;
Quos circum limus niger et deformis harundo
Cocyti tardaque palus inamabilis unda
Alligat, et noviens Styx interfusa coercet.
Quin ipsae stupuere domus atque intima Leti
Tartara caeruleosque implexae crinibus anguis
Eumenides, tenuitque inhians tria Cerberus ora,
Atque Ixionii vento rota constitit orbis.
Iamque pedem referens casus evaserat omnis,
Redditaque Eurydice superas veniebat ad auras,
Pone sequens,—namque hanc dederat Proserpina legem—
Cum subita incautum dementia cepit amantem,
Ignoscenda quidem, scirent si ignoscere Manes:
Restitit, Eurydicenque suam, iam luce sub ipsa,
Immemor, heu! victusque animi respexit. Ibi omnis
Effusus labor, atque immitis rupta tyranni
Foedera, terque fragor stagnis auditus Avernis.
Illa 'Quis et me' inquit 'miseram, et te perdidit, Orpheu,
Quis tantus furor? En iterum crudelia retro
Fata vocant, conditque natantia lumina somnus.
Iamque vale: feror ingenti circumdata nocte,
Invalidasque tibi tendens, heu non tua, palmas!'
Dixit, et ex oculis subito, ceu fumus in auras
Commixtus tenuis, fugit diversa, neque illum,
Prensantem nequiquam umbras et multa volentem
Dicere, praeterea vidit; nec portitor Orci
Amplius obiectam passus transire paludem.
Quid faceret? quo se rapta bis coniuge ferret?

Quo fletu Manis, qua Numina voce moveret?
Illa quidem Stygia nabat iam frigida cymba.
Septem illum totos perhibent ex ordine menses
Rupe sub aëria deserti ad Strymonis undam
Flevisse, et gelidis haec evolvisse sub antris,
Mulcentem tigris et agentem carmine quercus;
Qualis populea maerens philomela sub umbra
Amissos queritur fetus, quos durus arator
Observans nido implumis detraxit; at illa
Flet noctem, ramoque sedens miserabile carmen
Integrat, et maestis late loca questibus implet.
Nulla Venus, non ulli animum flexere hymenaei.
Solus Hyperboreas glacies Tanaimque nivalem
Arvaque Riphaeis numquam viduata pruinis
Lustrabat, raptam Eurydicen atque inrita Ditis
Dona querens; spretae Ciconum quo munere matres
Inter sacra deum nocturnique orgia Bacchi
Discerptum latos iuvenem sparsere per agros.
Tum quoque marmorea caput a cervice revulsum
Gurgite cum medio portans Oeagrius Hebrus
Volveret, Eurydicen vox ipsa et frigida lingua,
Ah miseram Eurydicen! anima fugiente vocabat;
Eurydicen toto referebant flumine ripae."
  Haec Proteus, et se iactu dedit aequor in altum,
Quaque dedit, spumantem undam sub vertice torsit.
At non Cyrene; namque ultro adfata timentem:
  "Nate, licet tristis animo deponere curas.
Haec omnis morbi causa; hinc miserabile Nymphae,
Cum quibus illa choros lucis agitabat in altis,
Exitium misere apibus. Tu munera supplex
Tende, petens pacem, et facilis venerare Napaeas;
Namque dabunt veniam votis, irasque remittent.
Sed, modus orandi qui sit, prius ordine dicam.
Quattuor eximios praestanti corpore tauros,
Qui tibi nunc viridis depascunt summa Lycaei,
Delige, et intacta totidem cervice iuvencas.
Quattuor his aras alta ad delubra dearum

Constitue, et sacrum iugulis demitte cruorem,
Corporaque ipsa boum frondoso desere luco.
Post, ubi nona suos Aurora ostenderit ortus,
Inferias Orphei Lethaea papavera mittes,
Et nigram mactabis ovem, lucumque revises:
Placatam Eurydicen vitula venerabere caesa."
Haud mora: continuo matris praacepta facessit;
Ad delubra venit, monstratas excitat aras,
Quattuor eximios praestanti corpore tauros
Ducit, et intacta totidem cervice iuvencas.
Post, ubi nona suos Aurora induxerat ortus,
Inferias Orphei mittit, lucumque revisit.
Hic vero subitum ac dictu mirabile monstrum
Aspiciunt, liquefacta boum per viscera toto
Stridere apes utero et ruptis effervere costis,
Immensasque trahi nubes, iamque arbore summa
Confluere et lentis uvam demittere ramis.

Haec super arvorum cultu pecorumque canebam
Et super arboribus, Caesar dum magnus ad altum
Fulminat Euphraten bello, victorque volentis
Per populos dat iura, viamque adfectat Olympo.
Illo Vergilium me tempore dulcis alebat
Parthenope, studiis florentem ignobilis oti,
Carmina qui lusi pastorum, audaxque iuventa,
Tityre, te patulae cecini sub tegmine fagi.

P. VERGILI MARONIS AENEIS

P. VERGILI MARONIS

A E N E I D O S

LIBER PRIMUS.

Arma virumque cano, Troiae qui primus ab oris
Italiam, fato profugus, Lavinaque venit
Litora, multum ille et terris iactatus et alto
Vi superum saevae memorem Iunonis ob iram,
Multa quoque et bello passus, dum conderet urbem,
Inferretque deos Latio; genus unde Latinum
Albanique patres atque altae moenia Romae.
Musa, mihi causas memora, quo numine laeso,
Quidve dolens, regina deum tot volvere casus
Insignem pietate virum, tot adire labores
Impulerit. Tantaene animis caelestibus irae?

Urbs antiqua fuit, Tyrii tenuere coloni,
Karthago, Italiam contra Tiberinaque longe
Ostia, dives opum studiisque asperrima belli;
Quam Iuno fertur terris magis omnibus unam
Posthabita coluisse Samo: hic illius arma,
Hic currus fuit; hoc regnum dea gentibus esse,
Si qua fata sinant, iam tum tenditque fovetque.
Progeniem sed enim Troiano a sanguine duci
Audierat, Tyrias olim quae verteret arces;
Hinc populum late regem belloque superbum
Venturum exscidio Libyae: sic volvere Parcas.
Id metuens veterisque memor Saturnia belli,

Prima quod ad Troiam pro caris gesserat Argis—
Necdum etiam causae irarum saevique dolores
Exciderant animo: manet alta mente repostum
Iudicium Paridis spretaeque iniuria formae,
Et genus invisum, et rapti Ganymedis honores—:
His accensa super iactatos aequore toto
Troas, reliquias Danaum atque immitis Achilli,
Arcebat longe Latio, multosque per annos
Errabant, acti fatis, maria omnia circum.
Tantae molis erat Romanam condere gentem.
Vix e conspectu Siculae telluris in altum
Vela dabant laeti, et spumas salis aere ruebant,
Cum Iuno, aeternum servans sub pectore volnus,
Haec secum: "Mene incepto desistere victam,
Nec posse Italia Teucrorum avertere regem?
Quippe vetor fatis. Pallasne exurere classem
Argivom atque ipsos potuit submergere ponto,
Unius ob noxam et furias Aiacis Oilei?
Ipsa, Iovis rapidum iaculata e nubibus ignem,
Disiecitque rates evertitque aequora ventis;
Illum exspirantem transfixo pectore flammas
Turbine corripuit scopuloque infixit acuto;
Ast ego, quae divom incedo regina, Iovisque
Et soror et coniunx, una cum gente tot annos
Bella gero. Et quisquam numen Iunonis adorat
Praeterea, aut supplex aris imponet honorem?"
Talia flammato secum dea corde volutans
Nimborum in patriam, loca feta furentibus austris,
Aeoliam venit. Hic vasto rex Aeolus antro
Luctantis ventos tempestatesque sonoras
Imperio premit ac vinclis et carcere frenat.
Illi indignantes magno cum murmure montis
Circum claustra fremunt; celsa sedet Aeolus arce
Sceptra tenens, mollitque animos et temperat iras.
Ni faciat, maria ac terras caelumque profundum
Quippe ferant rapidi secum verrantque per auras.
Sed pater omnipotens speluncis abdidit atris,

Hoc metuens, molemque et montis insuper altos
Imposuit, regemque dedit, qui foedere certo
Et premere et laxas sciret dare iussus habenas.
Ad quem tum Iuno supplex his vocibus usa est:
"Aeole, namque tibi divom pater atque hominum rex
Et mulcere dedit fluctus et tollere vento,
Gens inimica mihi Tyrrhenum navigat aequor,
Ilium in Italiam portans victosque Penatis:
Incute vim ventis submersasque obrue puppis,
Aut age diversos et disice corpora ponto.
Sunt mihi bis septem praestanti corpore Nymphae,
Quarum quae forma pulcherrima Deiopea,
Conubio iungam stabili propriamque dicabo,
Omnis ut tecum meritis pro talibus annos
Exigat et pulchra faciat te prole parentem."
Aeolus haec contra: "Tuus, o regina, quid optes,
Explorare labor; mihi iussa capessere fas est.
Tu mihi, quodcumque hoc regni, tu sceptra Iovemque
Concilias, tu das epulis accumbere divom,
Nimborumque facis tempestatumque potentem."
Haec ubi dicta, cavum conversa cuspide montem
Impulit in latus; ac venti, velut agmine facto,
Qua data porta, ruunt et terras turbine perflant.
Incubuere mari, totumque a sedibus imis
Una Eurusque Notusque ruunt creberque procellis
Africus, et vastos volvunt ad litora fluctus.
Insequitur clamorque virum stridorque rudentum.
Eripiunt subito nubes caelumque diemque
Teucrorum ex oculis; ponto nox incubat atra.
Intonuere poli, et crebris micat ignibus aether,
Praesentemque viris intentant omnia mortem.
Extemplo Aeneae solvuntur frigore membra;
Ingemit, et duplicis tendens ad sidera palmas
Talia voce refert: "O terque quaterque beati,
Quis ante ora patrum Troiae sub moenibus altis
Contigit oppetere! o Danaum fortissime gentis
Tydide! mene Iliacis occumbere campis

Non potuisse, tuaque animam hanc effundere dextra,
Saevus ubi Aeacidae telo iacet Hector, ubi ingens
Sarpedon, ubi tot Simois correpta sub undis
Scuta virum galeasque et fortia corpora volvit?"
  Talia iactanti stridens Aquilone procella
Velum adversa ferit, fluctusque ad sidera tollit.
Franguntur remi; tum prora avertit, et undis
Dat latus; insequitur cumulo praeruptus aquae mons.
Hi summo in fluctu pendent, his unda dehiscens
Terram inter fluctus aperit; furit aestus harenis.
Tris Notus abreptas in saxa latentia torquet—
Saxa vocant Itali mediis quae in fluctibus Aras,
Dorsum immane mari summo—tris Eurus ab alto
In brevia et Syrtis urget, miserabile visu,
Inliditque vadis atque aggere cingit harenae.
Unam, quae Lycios fidumque vehebat Oronten,
Ipsius ante oculos ingens a vertice pontus
In puppim ferit: excutitur pronusque magister
Volvitur in caput; ast illam ter fluctus ibidem
Torquet agens circum, et rapidus vorat aequore vertex.
Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto,
Arma virum, tabulaeque, et Troïa gaza per undas.
Iam validam Ilionei navem, iam fortis Achatae,
Et qua vectus Abas, et qua grandaevus Aletes,
Vicit hiems; laxis laterum compagibus omnes
Accipiunt inimicum imbrem, rimisque fatiscunt.
  Interea magno misceri murmure pontum,
Emissamque hiemem sensit Neptunus et imis
Stagna refusa vadis, graviter commotus; et alto
Prospiciens, summa placidum caput extulit unda.
Disiectam Aeneae toto videt aequore classem,
Fluctibus oppressos Troas caelique ruina,
Nec latuere doli fratrem Iunonis et irae.
Eurum ad se Zephyrumque vocat, dehinc talia fatur:
"Tantane vos generis tenuit fiducia vestri?
Iam caelum terramque meo sine numine, Venti,
Miscere, et tantas audetis tollere moles?

Quos ego—! Sed motos praestat componere fluctus.
Post mihi non simili poena commissa luetis.
Maturate fugam, regique haec dicite vestro:
Non illi imperium pelagi saevumque tridentem,
Sed mihi sorte datum. Tenet ille immania saxa,
Vestras, Eure, domos; illa se iactet in aula
Aeolus, et clauso ventorum carcere regnet."
  Sic ait, et dicto citius tumida aequora placat,
Collectasque fugat nubes solemque reducit.
Cymothoe simul et Triton adnixus acuto
Detrudunt navis scopulo; levat ipse tridenti,
Et vastas aperit Syrtis, et temperat aequor,
Atque rotis summas levibus perlabitur undas.
Ac veluti magno in populo cum saepe coorta est
Seditio, saevitque animis ignobile volgus,
Iamque faces et saxa volant, furor arma ministrat;
Tum, pietate gravem ac meritis si forte virum quem
Conspexere, silent, arrectisque auribus astant;
Ille regit dictis animos, et pectora mulcet:
Sic cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor, aequora postquam
Prospiciens genitor caeloque invectus aperto
Flectit equos curruque volans dat lora secundo.
  Defessi Aeneadae, quae proxima litora, cursu
Contendunt petere, et Libyae vertuntur ad oras.
Est in secessu longo locus: insula portum
Efficit obiectu laterum, quibus omnis ab alto
Frangitur inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos;
Hinc atque hinc vastae rupes geminique minantur
In caelum scopuli, quorum sub vertice late
Aequora tuta silent; tum silvis scaena coruscis
Desuper horrentique atrum nemus imminet umbra;
Fronte sub adversa scopulis pendentibus antrum;
Intus aquae dulces vivoque sedilia saxo,
Nympharum domus. Hic fessas non vincula navis
Ulla tenent, unco non alligat ancora morsu.
Huc septem Aeneas collectis navibus omni
Ex numero subit; ac magno telluris amore

Egressi optata potiuntur Troes harena
Et sale tàbentis artus in litore ponunt.
Ac primum silici scintillam excudit Achates
Suscepitque ignem foliis atque arida circum
Nutrimenta dedit rapuitque in fomite flammam.
Tum Cererem corruptam undis Cerealiaque arma
Expediunt fessi rerum, frugesque receptas
Et torrere parant flammis et frangere saxo.
Aeneas scopulum interea conscendit et omnem
Prospectum late pelago petit, Anthea si quem
Iactatum vento videat Phrygiasque biremis,
Aut Capyn, aut celsis in puppibus arma Caici.
Navem in conspectu nullam, tris litore cervos
Prospicit errantis; hos tota armenta sequuntur
A tergo, et longum per vallis pascitur agmen.
Constitit hic, arcumque manu celerisque sagittas
Corripuit, fidus quae tela gerebat Achates,
Ductoresque ipsos primum, capita alta ferentis
Cornibus arboreis, sternit, tum volgus, et omnem
Miscet agens telis nemora inter frondea turbam;
Nec prius absistit, quam septem ingentia victor
Corpora fundat humi et numerum cum navibus aequet.
Hinc portum petit, et socios partitur in omnis.
Vina bonus quae deinde cadis onerarat Acestes
Litore Trinacrio dederatque abeuntibus heros,
Dividit, et dictis maerentia pectora mulcet:
"O socii—neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum—
O passi graviora, dabit deus his quoque finem.
Vos et Scyllaeam rabiem penitusque sonantis
Accestis scopulos, vos et Cyclopia saxa
Experti: revocate animos, maestumque timorem
Mittite; forsan et haec olim meminisse iuvabit.
Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum
Tendimus in Latium, sedes ubi fata quietas
Ostendunt; illic fas regna resurgere Troiae.
Durate, et vosmet rebus servate secundis."
Talia voce refert, curisque ingentibus aeger

Spem voltu simulat, premit altum corde dolorem.
Illi se praedae accingunt dapibusque futuris:
Tergora deripiunt costis et viscera nudant;
Pars in frusta secant veribusque trementia figunt;
Litore aēna locant alii, flammasque ministrant.
Tum victu revocant viris, fusique per herbam
Implentur veteris Bacchi pinguisque ferinae.
Postquam exempta fames epulis mensaeque remotae,
Amissos longo socios sermone requirunt,
Spemque metumque inter dubii, seu vivere credant,
Sive extrema pati nec iam exaudire vocatos.
Praecipue pius Aeneas nunc acris Oronti,
Nunc Amyci casum gemit et crudelia secum
Fata Lyci, fortemque Gyan, fortemque Cloanthum.
  Et iam finis erat, cum Iuppiter aethere summo
Despiciens mare velivolum terrasque iacentis
Litoraque et latos populos, sic vertice caeli
Constitit et Libyae defixit lumina regnis.
Atque illum talis iactantem pectore curas
Tristior et lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentis
Adloquitur Venus: "O qui res hominumque deumque
Aeternis regis imperiis, et fulmine terres,
Quid meus Aeneas in te committere tantum,
Quid Troes potuere, quibus, tot funera passis,
Cunctus ob Italiam terrarum clauditur orbis?
Certe hinc Romanos olim, volventibus annis,
Hinc fore ductores, revocato a sanguine Teucri,
Qui mare, qui terras omni dicione tenerent,
Pollicitus, quae te, genitor, sententia vertit?
Hoc equidem occasum Troiae tristisque ruinas
Solabar, fatis contraria fata rependens;
Nunc eadem fortuna viros tot casibus actos
Insequitur. Quem das finem, rex magne, laborum?
Antenor potuit, mediis elapsus Achivis,
Illyricos penetrare sinus atque intima tutus
Regna Liburnorum, et fontem superare Timavi,
Unde per ora novem vasto cum murmure montis

It mare proruptum et pelago premit arva sonanti.
Hic tamen ille urbem Patavi sedesque locavit
Teucrorum, et genti nomen dedit armaque fixit
Troïa, nunc placida compostus pace quiescit:
Nos, tua progenies, caeli quibus adnuis arcem,
Navibus, infandum! amissis, unius ob iram
Prodimur atque Italis longe disiungimur oris.
Hic pietatis honos? sic nos in sceptra reponis?"
  Olli subridens hominum sator atque deorum
Voltu, quo caelum tempestatesque serenat,
Oscula libavit natae, dehinc talia fatur:
"Parce metu, Cytherea, manent immota tuorum
Fata tibi: cernes urbem et promissa Lavini
Moenia, sublimemque feres ad sidera caeli
Magnanimum Aenean; neque me sententia vertit.
Hic tibi—fabor enim, quando haec te cura remordet,
Longius et volvens fatorum arcana movebo—
Bellum ingens geret Italia, populosque feroces
Contundet, moresque viris et moenia ponet,
Tertia dum Latio regnantem viderit aestas,
Ternaque transierint Rutulis hiberna subactis.
At puer Ascanius, cui nunc cognomen Iulo
Additur—Ilus erat, dum res stetit Ilia regno—
Triginta magnos volvendis mensibus orbis
Imperio explebit, regnumque ab sede Lavini
Transferet, et longam multa vi muniet Albam.
Hic iam ter centum totos regnabitur annos
Gente sub Hectorea, donec regina sacerdos
Marte gravis geminam partu dabit Ilia prolem.
Inde lupae fulvo nutricis tegmine laetus
Romulus excipiet gentem, et Mavortia condet
Moenia Romanosque suo de nomine dicet.
His ego nec metas rerum nec tempora pono;
Imperium sine fine dedi. Quin aspera Iuno,
Quae mare nunc terrasque metu caelumque fatigat,
Consilia in melius referet, mecumque fovebit
Romanos, rerum dominos, gentemque togatam.

Sic placitum. Veniet lustris labentibus aetas,
Cum domus Assaraci Phthiam clarasque Mycenas
Servitio premet ac victis dominabitur Argis.
Nascetur pulchra Troianus origine Caesar,
Imperium Oceano, famam qui terminet astris,
Iulius, a magno demissum nomen Iulo.
Hunc tu olim caelo, spoliis Orientis onustum,
Accipies secura; vocabitur hic quoque votis.
Aspera tum positis mitescent saecula bellis;
Cana Fides, et Vesta, Remo cum fratre Quirinus,
Iura dabunt; dirae ferro et compagibus artis
Claudentur Belli portae; Furor impius intus
Saeva sedens super arma et centum vinctus aënis
Post tergum nodis fremet horridus ore cruento."
  Haec ait, et Maia genitum demittit ab alto,
Ut terrae, utque novae pateant Karthaginis arces
Hospitio Teucris, ne fati nescia Dido
Finibus arceret. Volat ille per aëra magnum
Remigio alarum, ac Libyae citus astitit oris.
Et iam iussa facit, ponuntque ferocia Poeni
Corda volente deo; in primis regina quietum
Accipit in Teucros animum mentemque benignam.
  At pius Aeneas, per noctem plurima volvens,
Ut primum lux alma data est, exire locosque
Explorare novos, quas vento accesserit oras,
Qui teneant, nam inculta videt, hominesne feraene,
Quaerere constituit, sociisque exacta referre.
Classem in convexo nemorum sub rupe cavata
Arboribus clausam circum atque horrentibus umbris
Occulit; ipse uno graditur comitatus Achate,
Bina manu lato crispans hastilia ferro.
Cui mater media sese tulit obvia silva,
Virginis os habitumque gerens et virginis arma,
Spartanae, vel qualis equos Threissa fatigat
Harpalyce volucremque fuga praevertitur Hebrum.
Namque umeris de more habilem suspenderat arcum
Venatrix, dederatque comam diffundere ventis,

Nuda genu, nodoque sinus collecta fluentis.
Ac prior "Heus," inquit, "iuvenes, monstrate, mearum
Vidistis si quam hic errantem forte sororum,
Succinctam pharetra et maculosae tegmine lyncis,
Aut spumantis apri cursum clamore prementem."
  Sic Venus; et Veneris contra sic filius orsus:
"Nulla tuarum audita mihi neque visa sororum,
O—quam te memorem, virgo? namque haud tibi voltus
Mortalis, nec vox hominem sonat—o dea certe;
An Phoebi soror? an Nympharum sanguinis una?
Sis felix, nostrumque leves, quaecumque, laborem,
Et, quo sub caelo tandem, quibus orbis in oris
Iactemur, doceas: ignari hominumque locorumque
Erramus, vento huc vastis et fluctibus acti.
Multa tibi ante aras nostra cadet hostia dextra."
  Tum Venus: "Haud equidem tali me dignor honore;
Virginibus Tyriis mos est gestare pharetram,
Purpureoque alte suras vincire cothurno.
Punica regna vides, Tyrios et Agenoris urbem;
Sed fines Libyci, genus intractabile bello.
Imperium Dido Tyria regit urbe profecta,
Germanum fugiens. Longa est iniuria, longae
Ambages; sed summa sequar fastigia rerum.
Huic coniunx Sychaeus erat, ditissimus agri
Phoenicum, et magno miserae dilectus amore,
Cui pater intactam dederat, primisque iugarat
Ominibus. Sed regna Tyri germanus habebat
Pygmalion, scelere ante alios immanior omnis.
Quos inter medius venit furor. Ille Sychaeum
Impius ante aras atque auri caecus amore
Clam ferro incautum superat, securus amorum
Germanae; factumque diu celavit, et aegram,
Multa malus simulans, vana spe lusit amantem.
Ipsa sed in somnis inhumati venit imago
Coniugis, ora modis attollens pallida miris;
Crudelis aras traiectaque pectora ferro
Nudavit, caecumque domus scelus omne retexit:

Tum celerare fugam patriaque excedere suadet,
Auxiliumque viae veteris tellure recludit
Thesauros, ignotum argenti pondus et auri.
His commota fugam Dido sociosque parabat.
Conveniunt, quibus aut odium crudele tyranni
Aut metus acer erat; navis, quae forte paratae,
Corripiunt, onerantque auro; portantur avari
Pygmalionis opes pelago; dux femina facti.
Devenere locos, ubi nunc ingentia cernis
Moenia surgentemque novae Karthaginis arcem,
Mercatique solum, facti de nomine Byrsam,
Taurino quantum possent circumdare tergo.
Sed vos qui tandem, quibus aut venistis ab oris,
Quove tenetis iter?" Quaerenti talibus ille
Suspirans imoque trahens a pectore vocem:
"O dea, si prima repetens ab origine pergam,
Et vacet annalis nostrorum audire laborum,
Ante diem clauso componet Vesper Olympo.
Nos Troia antiqua, si vestras forte per auris
Troiae nomen iit, diversa per aequora vectos
Forte sua Libycis tempestas appulit oris.
Sum pius Aeneas, raptos qui ex hoste Penatis
Classe veho mecum, fama super aethera notus.
Italiam quaero patriam et genus ab Iove summo.
Bis denis Phrygium conscendi navibus aequor,
Matre dea monstrante viam, data fata secutus;
Vix septem convulsae undis Euroque supersunt.
Ipse ignotus, egens, Libyae deserta peragro,
Europa atque Asia pulsus." Nec plura querentem
Passa Venus medio sic interfata dolore est:
"Quisquis es, haud, credo, invisus caelestibus auras
Vitalis carpis, Tyriam qui adveneris urbem.
Perge modo, atque hinc te reginae ad limina perfer.
Namque tibi reduces socios classemque relatam
Nuntio et in tutum versis aquilonibus actam,
Ni frustra augurium vani docuere parentes.
Aspice bis senos laetantis agmine cycnos,

Aetheria quos lapsa plaga Iovis ales aperto
Turbabat caelo; nunc terras ordine longo
Aut capere aut captas iam despectare videntur:
Ut reduces illi ludunt stridentibus alis,
Et coetu cinxere polum, cantusque dedere,
Haud aliter puppesque tuae pubesque tuorum
Aut portum tenet, aut pleno subit ostia velo.
Perge modo, et, qua te ducit via, derige gressum."
  Dixit, et avertens rosea cervice refulsit,
Ambrosiaeque comae divinum vertice odorem
Spiravere, pedes vestis defluxit ad imos,
Et vera incessu patuit dea. Ille ubi matrem
Agnovit, tali fugientem est voce secutus:
"Quid natum totiens, crudelis tu quoque, falsis
Ludis imaginibus? cur dextrae iungere dextram
Non datur ac veras audire et reddere voces?"
Talibus incusat, gressumque ad moenia tendit.
At Venus obscuro gradientis aëre saepsit,
Et multo nebulae circum dea fudit amictu,
Cernere ne quis eos, neu quis contingere posset,
Molirive moram, aut veniendi poscere causas.
Ipsa Paphum sublimis abit, sedesque revisit
Laeta suas, ubi templum illi, centumque Sabaeo
Ture calent arae sertisque recentibus halant.
  Corripuere viam interea, qua semita monstrat.
Iamque ascendebant collem, qui plurimus urbi
Imminet adversasque aspectat desuper arces.
Miratur molem Aeneas, magalia quondam,
Miratur portas strepitumque et strata viarum.
Instant ardentes Tyrii, pars ducere muros
Molirique arcem et manibus subvolvere saxa,
Pars optare locum tecto et concludere sulco;
Iura magistratusque legunt sanctumque senatum;
Hic portus alii effodiunt; hic alta theatri
Fundamenta locant alii, immanisque columnas
Rupibus excidunt, scaenis decora alta futuris.
Qualis apes aestate nova per florea rura

Exercet sub sole labor, cum gentis adultos
Educunt fetus, aut cum liquentia mella
Stipant et dulci distendunt nectare cellas,
Aut onera accipiunt venientum aut agmine facto
Ignavum fucos pecus a praesaepibus arcent:
Fervet opus, redolentque thymo fragrantia mella.
"O fortunati, quorum iam moenia surgunt!"
Aeneas ait, et fastigia suspicit urbis.
Infert se saeptus nebula—mirabile dictu—
Per medios, miscetque viris, neque cernitur ulli.
  Lucus in urbe fuit media, laetissimus umbra,
Quo primum iactati undis et turbine Poeni
Effodere loco signum, quod regia Iuno
Monstrarat, caput acris equi: sic nam fore bello
Egregiam et facilem victu per saecula gentem.
Hic templum Iunoni ingens Sidonia Dido
Condebat, donis opulentum et numine divae,
Aerea cui gradibus surgebant limina nexaeque
Aere trabes, foribus cardo stridebat aënis.
Hoc primum in luco nova res oblata timorem
Leniit, hic primum Aeneas sperare salutem
Ausus et adflictis melius confidere rebus.
Namque sub ingenti lustrat dum singula templo,
Reginam opperiens, dum, quae Fortuna sit urbi,
Artificumque manus inter se operumque laborem
Miratur, videt Iliacas ex ordine pugnas
Bellaque iam fama totum volgata per orbem,
Atridas, Priamumque, et saevum ambobus Achillen.
Constitit, et lacrimans "Quis iam locus," inquit, "Achate,
Quae regio in terris nostri non plena laboris?
En Priamus. Sunt hic etiam sua praemia laudi;
Sunt lacrimae rerum et mentem mortalia tangunt.
Solve metus; feret haec aliquam tibi fama salutem."
Sic ait, atque animum pictura pascit inani,
Multa gemens, largoque umectat flumine voltum.
Namque videbat, uti bellantes Pergama circum
Hac fugerent Grai, premeret Troiana iuventus,

Hac Phryges, instaret curru cristatus Achilles.
Nec procul hinc Rhesi niveis tentoria velis
Agnoscit lacrimans, primo quae prodita somno
Tydides multa vastabat caede cruentus,
Ardentisque avertit equos in castra, prius quam
Pabula gustassent Troiae Xanthumque bibissent.
Parte alia fugiens amissis Troilus armis,
Infelix puer atque impar congressus Achilli,
Fertur equis, curruque haeret resupinus inani,
Lora tenens tamen; huic cervixque comaeque trahuntur
Per terram, et versa pulvis inscribitur hasta.
Interea ad templum non aequae Palladis ibant
Crinibus Iliades passis peplumque ferebant,
Suppliciter tristes et tunsae pectora palmis;
Diva solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat.
Ter circum Iliacos raptaverat Hectora muros,
Exanimumque auro corpus vendebat Achilles.
Tum vero ingentem gemitum dat pectore ab imo,
Ut spolia, ut currus, utque ipsum corpus amici,
Tendentemque manus Priamum conspexit inermis.
Se quoque principibus permixtum agnovit Achivis,
Eoasque acies et nigri Memnonis arma.
Ducit Amazonidum lunatis agmina peltis
Penthesilea furens, mediisque in milibus ardet,
Aurea subnectens exsertae cingula mammae,
Bellatrix, audetque viris concurrere virgo.
Haec dum Dardanio Aeneae miranda videntur,
Dum stupet, obtutuque haeret defixus in uno,
Regina ad templum, forma pulcherrima Dido,
Incessit, magna iuvenum stipante caterva.
Qualis in Eurotae ripis aut per iuga Cynthi
Exercet Diana choros, quam mille secutae
Hinc atque hinc glomerantur Oreades; illa pharetram
Fert umero, gradiensque deas supereminet omnis—
Latonae tacitum pertemptant gaudia pectus—
Talis erat Dido, talem se laeta ferebat
Per medios, instans operi regnisque futuris.

Tum foribus divae, media testudine templi,
Saepta armis solioque alte subnixa resedit.
Iura dabat legesque viris, operumque laborem
Partibus aequabat iustis, aut sorte trahebat:
Cum subito Aeneas concursu accedere magno
Anthea Sergestumque videt fortemque Cloanthum,
Teucrorumque alios, ater quos aequore turbo
Dispulerat penitusque alias avexerat oras.
Obstipuit simul ipse simul percussus Achates
Laetitiaque metuque; avidi coniungere dextras
Ardebant; sed res animos incognita turbat.
Dissimulant, et nube cava speculantur amicti,
Quae fortuna viris, classem quo litore linquant,
Quid veniant: cunctis nam lecti navibus ibant,
Orantes veniam, et templum clamore petebant.
  Postquam introgressi et coram data copia fandi,
Maximus Ilioneus placido sic pectore coepit:
"O Regina, novam cui condere Iuppiter urbem
Iustitiaque dedit gentis frenare superbas,
Troes te miseri, ventis maria omnia vecti,
Oramus, prohibe infandos a navibus ignis,
Parce pio generi, et propius res aspice nostras.
Non nos aut ferro Libycos populare Penatis
Venimus, aut raptas ad litora vertere praedas;
Non ea vis animo, nec tanta superbia victis.
Est locus, Hesperiam Grai cognomine dicunt,
Terra antiqua, potens armis atque ubere glaebae;
Oenotri coluere viri; nunc fama, minores
Italiam dixisse ducis de nomine gentem;
Hic cursus fuit:
Cum subito adsurgens fluctu nimbosus Orion
In vada caeca tulit, penitusque procacibus austris
Perque undas, superante salo, perque invia saxa
Dispulit; huc pauci vestris adnavimus oris.
Quod genus hoc hominum? quaeve hunc tam barbara morem
Permittit patria? hospitio prohibemur harenae;
Bella cient, primaque vetant consistere terra.

Si genus humanum et mortalia temnitis arma,
At sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi.
Rex erat Aeneas nobis, quo iustior alter,
Nec pietate fuit nec bello maior et armis.
Quem si fata virum servant, si vescitur aura
Aetheria, neque adhuc crudelibus occubat umbris,
Non metus; officio nec te certasse priorem
Paeniteat. Sunt et Siculis regionibus urbes
Arvaque, Troianoque a sanguine clarus Acestes.
Quassatam ventis liceat subducere classem,
Et silvis aptare trabes et stringere remos,
Si datur Italiam, sociis et rege recepto,
Tendere, ut Italiam laeti Latiumque petamus;
Sin absumpta salus, et te, pater optime Teucrum,
Pontus habet Libyae, nec spes iam restat Iuli,
At freta Sicaniae saltem sedesque paratas,
Unde huc advecti, regemque petamus Acesten."
Talibus Ilioneus; cuncti simul ore fremebant
Dardanidae.
Tum breviter Dido, voltum demissa, profatur:
"Solvite corde metum, Teucri, secludite curas.
Res dura et regni novitas me talia cogunt
Moliri, et late finis custode tueri.
Quis genus Aeneadum, quis Troiae nesciat urbem,
Virtutesque virosque, aut tanti incendia belli?
Non obtunsa adeo gestamus pectora Poeni,
Nec tam aversus equos Tyria Sol iungit ab urbe.
Seu vos Hesperiam magnam Saturniaque arva,
Sive Erycis finis regemque optatis Acesten,
Auxilio tutos dimittam, opibusque iuvabo.
Voltis et his mecum pariter considere regnis:
Urbem quam statuo, vestra est; subducite navis;
Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur.
Atque utinam rex ipse Noto compulsus eodem
Adforet Aeneas! Equidem per litora certos
Dimittam et Libyae lustrare extrema iubebo,
Si quibus eiectus silvis aut urbibus errat."

His animum arrecti dictis et fortis Achates
Et pater Aeneas iamdudum erumpere nubem
Ardebant. Prior Aenean compellat Achates:
"Nate dea, quae nunc animo sententia surgit?
Omnia tuta vides, classem sociosque receptos.
Unus abest, medio in fluctu quem vidimus ipsi
Submersum; dictis respondent cetera matris."
Vix ea fatus erat, cum circumfusa repente
Scindit se nubes et in aethera purgat apertum.
Restitit Aeneas claraque in luce refulsit,
Os umerosque deo similis; namque ipsa decoram
Caesariem nato genetrix lumenque iuventae
Purpureum et laetos oculis adflarat honores:
Quale manus addunt ebori decus, aut ubi flavo
Argentum Pariusve lapis circumdatur auro.
Tum sic reginam adloquitur, cunctisque repente
Improvisus ait: "Coram, quem quaeritis, adsum,
Troïus Aeneas, Libycis ereptus ab undis.
O sola infandos Troiae miserata labores,
Quae nos, reliquias Danaum, terraeque marisque
Omnibus exhaustos iam casibus, omnium egenos,
Urbe, domo, socias, grates persolvere dignas
Non opis est nostrae, Dido, nec quidquid ubique est
Gentis Dardaniae, magnum quae sparsa per orbem.
Di tibi, si qua pios respectant numina, si quid
Usquam iustitia est et mens sibi conscia recti,
Praemia digna ferant. Quae te tam laeta tulerunt
Saecula? qui tanti talem genuere parentes?
In freta dum fluvii current, dum montibus umbrae
Lustrabunt convexa, polus dum sidera pascet,
Semper honos nomenque tuum laudesque manebunt,
Quae me cumque vocant terrae." Sic fatus, amicum
Ilionea petit dextra, laevaque Serestum,
Post alios, fortemque Gyan, fortemque Cloanthum.
Obstipuit primo aspectu Sidonia Dido,
Casu deinde viri tanto, et sic ore locuta est:
"Quis te, nate dea, per tanta pericula casus

Insequitur? quae vis immanibus applicat oris?
Tune ille Aeneas, quem Dardanio Anchisae
Alma Venus Phrygii genuit Simoentis ad undam?
Atque equidem Teucrum memini Sidona venire,
Finibus expulsum patriis, nova regna petentem
Auxilio Beli; genitor tum Belus opimam
Vastabat Cyprum, et victor dicione tenebat.
Tempore iam ex illo casus mihi cognitus urbis
Troianae nomenque tuum regesque Pelasgi.
Ipse hostis Teucros insigni laude ferebat,
Seque ortum antiqua Teucrorum ab stirpe volebat.
Quare agite, o tectis, iuvenes, succedite nostris.
Me quoque per multos similis fortuna labores
Iactatam hac demum voluit consistere terra.
Non ignara mali miseris succurrere disco."
Sic memorat; simul Aenean in regia ducit
Tecta, simul divom templis indicit honorem.
Nec minus interea sociis ad litora mittit
Viginti tauros, magnorum horrentia centum
Terga suum, pinguis centum cum matribus agnos,
Munera laetitiamque dii.
At domus interior regali splendida luxu
Instruitur, mediisque parant convivia tectis:
Arte laboratae vestes ostroque superbo,
Ingens argentum mensis, caelataque in auro
Fortia facta patrum, series longissima rerum
Per tot ducta viros antiquae ab origine gentis.

Aeneas—neque enim patrius consistere mentem
Passus amor—rapidum ad navis praemittit Achaten,
Ascanio ferat haec, ipsumque ad moenia ducat:
Omnis in Ascanio cari stat cura parentis.
Munera praeterea, Iliacis erepta ruinis,
Ferre iubet, pallam signis auroque rigentem,
Et circumtextum croceo velamen acantho,
Ornatus Argivae Helenae, quos illa Mycenis,
Pergama cum peteret inconcessosque Hymenaeos,
Extulerat, matris Ledae mirabile donum;

Praeterea sceptrum, Ilione quod gesserat olim,
Maxima natarum Priami, colloque monile
Bacatum, et duplicem gemmis auroque coronam.
Haec celerans iter ad navis tendebat Achates.
At Cytherea novas artis, nova pectore versat
Consilia, ut faciem mutatus et ora Cupido
Pro dulci Ascanio veniat, donisque furentem
Incendat reginam, atque ossibus implicet ignem:
Quippe domum timet ambiguam Tyriosque bilinguis;
Urit atrox Iuno, et sub noctem cura recursat.
Ergo his aligerum dictis adfatur Amorem:
"Nate, meae vires, mea magna potentia solus,
Nate, patris summi qui tela Typhoia temnis,
Ad te confugio et supplex tua numina posco.
Frater ut Aeneas pelago tuus omnia circum
Litora iactetur odiis Iunonis iniquae,
Nota tibi, et nostro doluisti saepe dolore.
Hunc Phoenissa tenet Dido blandisque moratur
Vocibus; et vereor, quo se Iunonia vertant
Hospitia; haud tanto cessabit cardine rerum.
Quocirca capere ante dolis et cingere flamma
Reginam meditor, ne quo se numine mutet,
Sed magno Aeneae mecum teneatur amore.
Qua facere id possis, nostram nunc accipe mentem:
Regius accitu cari genitoris ad urbem
Sidoniam puer ire parat, mea maxima cura,
Dona ferens pelago et flammis restantia Troiae;
Hunc ego sopitum somno super alta Cythera
Aut super Idalium sacrata sede recondam,
Ne qua scire dolos mediusve occurrere possit.
Tu faciem illius noctem non amplius unam
Falle dolo, et notos pueri puer indue voltus,
Ut, cum te gremio accipiet laetissima Dido
Regalis inter mensas laticemque Lyaeum,
Cum dabit amplexus atque oscula dulcia figet,
Occultum inspires ignem fallasque veneno."
Paret Amor dictis carae genetricis, et alas

Exuit, et gressu gaudens incedit Iuli.
At Venus Ascanio placidam per membra quietem
Inrigat, et fotum gremio dea tollit in altos
Idaliae lucos, ubi mollis amaracus illum
Floribus et dulci aspirans complectitur umbra.
  Iamque ibat dicto parens et dona Cupido
Regia portabat Tyriis, duce laetus Achate.
Cum venit, aulaeis iam se regina superbis
Aurea composuit sponda mediamque locavit;
Iam pater Aeneas et iam Troiana iuventus
Conveniunt, stratoque super discumbitur ostro.
Dant famuli manibus lymphas, Cereremque canistris
Expediunt, tonsisque ferunt mantelia villis.
Quinquaginta intus famulae, quibus ordine longo
Cura penum struere, et flammis adolere Penatis;
Centum aliae totidemque pares aetate ministri,
Qui dapibus mensas onerent et pocula ponant.
Nec non et Tyrii per limina laeta frequentes
Convenere, toris iussi discumbere pictis.
Mirantur dona Aeneae, mirantur Iulum
Flagrantisque dei voltus simulataque verba,
Pallamque et pictum croceo velamen acantho.
Praecipue infelix, pesti devota futurae,
Expleri mentem nequit ardescitque tuendo
Phoenissa, et pariter puero donisque movetur.
Ille ubi complexu Aeneae colloque pependit
Et magnum falsi implevit genitoris amorem,
Reginam petit. Haec oculis, haec pectore toto
Haeret, et interdum gremio fovet, inscia Dido,
Insideat quantus miserae deus. At memor ille
Matris Acidaliae paulatim abolere Sychaeum
Incipit, et vivo temptat praevertere amore
Iam pridem resides animos desuetaque corda.
  Postquam prima quies epulis, mensaeque remotae,
Crateras magnos statuunt et vina coronant.
Fit strepitus tectis, vocemque per ampla volutant
Atria; dependent lychni laquearibus aureis

Incensi, et noctem flammis funalia vincunt.
Hic regina gravem gemmis auroque poposcit
Implevitque mero pateram, quam Belus et omnes
A Belo soliti; tum facta silentia tectis:
"Iuppiter, hospitibus nam te dare iura loquuntur,
Hunc laetum Tyriisque diem Troiaque profectis
Esse velis, nostrosque huius meminisse minores.
Adsit laetitiae Bacchus dator, et bona Iuno;
Et vos, o, coetum, Tyrii, celebrate faventes."
Dixit, et in mensam laticum libavit honorem,
Primaque, libato, summo tenus attigit ore;
Tum Bitiae dedit increpitans; ille impiger hausit
Spumantem pateram, et pleno se proluit auro;
Post alii proceres. Cithara crinitus Iopas
Personat aurata, docuit quem maximus Atlas.
Hic canit errantem lunam solisque labores;
Unde hominum genus et pecudes; unde imber et ignes;
Arcturum pluviasque Hyadas geminosque Triones;
Quid tantum Oceano properent se tingere soles
Hiberni, vel quae tardis mora noctibus obstet.
Ingeminant plausu Tyrii, Troesque sequuntur.
Nec non et vario noctem sermone trahebat
Infelix Dido, longumque bibebat amorem,
Multa super Priamo rogitans, super Hectore multa;
Nunc, quibus Aurorae venisset filius armis,
Nunc, quales Diomedis equi, nunc, quantus Achilles.
"Immo age, et a prima dic, hospes, origine nobis
Insidias" inquit "Danaum, casusque tuorum,
Erroresque tuos; nam te iam septima portat
Omnibus errantem terris et fluctibus aestas."

P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER SECUNDUS.

Conticuere omnes, intentique ora tenebant.
Inde toro pater Aeneas sic orsus ab alto:
"Infandum, Regina, iubes renovare dolorem,
Troianas ut opes et lamentabile regnum
Eruerint Danai; quaeque ipse miserrima vidi,
Et quorum pars magna fui. Quis talia fando
Myrmidonum Dolopumve aut duri miles Ulixi
Temperet a lacrimis? et iam nox umida caelo
Praecipitat, suadentque cadentia sidera somnos.
Sed si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros
Et breviter Troiae supremum audire laborem,
Quamquam animus meminisse horret, luctuque refugit,
Incipiam. Fracti bello fatisque repulsi
Ductores Danaum, tot iam labentibus annis,
Instar montis equum divina Palladis arte
Aedificant, sectaque intexunt abiete costas;
Votum pro reditu simulant; ea fama vagatur.
Huc delecta virum sortiti corpora furtim
Includunt caeco lateri, penitusque cavernas
Ingentis uterumque armato milite complent.
Est in conspectu Tenedos, notissima fama
Insula, dives opum, Priami dum regna manebant,

Nunc tantum sinus et statio male fida carinis;
Huc se provecti deserto in litore condunt.
Nos abiisse rati et vento petiisse Mycenas:
Ergo omnis longo solvit se Teucria luctu;
Panduntur portae; iuvat ire et Dorica castra
Desertosque videre locos litusque relictum.
Hic Dolopum manus, hic saevus tendebat Achilles;
Classibus hic locus, hic acie certare solebant.
Pars stupet innuptae donum exitiale Minervae
Et molem mirantur equi; primusque Thymoetes
Duci intra muros hortatur et arce locari,
Sive dolo, seu iam Troiae sic fata ferebant.
At Capys, et quorum melior sententia menti,
Aut pelago Danaum insidias suspectaque dona
Praecipitare iubent, subiectisque urere flammis,
Aut terebrare cavas uteri et temptare latebras.
Scinditur incertum studia in contraria volgus.
  Primus ibi ante omnis, magna comitante caterva,
Laocoon ardens summa decurrit ab arce,
Et procul: "O miseri, quae tanta insania, cives?
Creditis avectos hostis? aut ulla putatis
Dona carere dolis Danaum? sic notus Ulixes?
Aut hoc inclusi ligno occultantur Achivi,
Aut haec in nostros fabricata est machina muros
Inspectura domos venturaque desuper urbi,
Aut aliquis latet error: equo ne credite, Teucri.
Quidquid id est, timeo Danaos et dona ferentis."
Sic fatus validis ingentem viribus hastam
In latus inque feri curvam compagibus alvum
Contorsit. Stetit illa tremens, uteroque recusso
Insonuere cavae gemitumque dedere cavernae.
Et, si fata deum, si mens non laeva fuisset,
Impulerat ferro Argolicas foedare latebras,
Troiaque nunc stares, Priamique arx alta maneres.
  Ecce, manus iuvenem interea post terga revinctum
Pastores magno ad regem clamore trahebant
Dardanidae, qui se ignotum venientibus ultro,

Hoc ipsum ut strueret Troiamque aperiret Achivis,
Obtulerat, fidens animi, atque in utrumque paratus,
Seu versare dolos, seu certae occumbere morti.
Undique visendi studio Troiana iuventus
Circumfusa ruit, certantque inludere capto.
Accipe nunc Danaum insidias, et crimine ab uno
Disce omnis.
Namque ut conspectu in medio turbatus, inermis,
Constitit atque oculis Phrygia agmina circumspexit:
"Heu, quae nunc tellus" inquit, "quae me aequora possunt
Accipere? aut quid iam misero mihi denique restat,
Cui neque apud Danaos usquam locus, et super ipsi
Dardanidae infensi poenas cum sanguine poscunt?"
Quo gemitu conversi animi, compressus et omnis
Impetus. Hortamur fari, quo sanguine cretus,
Quidve ferat, memoret, quae sit fiducia capto.
[Ille haec, deposita tandem formidine, fatur:]
"Cuncta equidem tibi, Rex, fuerit quodcumque, fatebor
Vera" inquit, "neque me Argolica de gente negabo;
Hoc primum; nec, si miserum Fortuna Sinonem
Finxit, vanum etiam mendacemque improba finget.
Fando aliquod si forte tuas pervenit ad auris
Belidae nomen Palamedis et incluta fama
Gloria, quem falsa sub proditione Pelasgi
Insontem infando indicio, quia bella vetabat,
Demisere neci, nunc cassum lumine lugent:
Illi me comitem et consanguinitate propinquum
Pauper in arma pater primis huc misit ab annis.
Dum stabat regno incolumis regumque vigebat
Conciliis, et nos aliquod nomenque decusque
Gessimus. Invidia postquam pellacis Ulixi—
Haud ignota loquor—superis concessit ab oris,
Adflictus vitam in tenebris luctuque trahebam,
Et casum insontis mecum indignabar amici.
Nec tacui demens, et me, fors si qua tulisset,
Si patrios umquam remeassem victor ad Argos,
Promisi ultorem, et verbis odia aspera movi.

Hinc mihi prima mali labes, hinc semper Ulixes
Criminibus terrere novis, hinc spargere voces
In volgum ambiguas, et quaerere conscius arma.
Nec requievit enim, donec Calchante ministro—
Sed quid ego haec autem nequiquam ingrata revolvo?
Quidve moror, si omnis uno ordine habetis Achivos,
Idque audire sat est? Iamdudum sumite poenas;
Hoc Ithacus velit, et magno mercentur Atridae."
Tum vero ardemus scitari et quaerere causas,
Ignari scelerum tantorum artisque Pelasgae.
Prosequitur pavitans, et ficto pectore fatur:
"Saepe fugam Danai Troia cupiere relicta
Moliri et longo fessi discedere bello;
Fecissentque utinam! saepe illos aspera ponti
Interclusit hiems, et terruit Auster euntis.
Praecipue, cum iam hic trabibus contextus acernis
Staret equus, toto sonuerunt aethere nimbi.
Suspensi Eurypylum scitantem oracula Phoebi
Mittimus, isque adytis haec tristia dicta reportat:
"Sanguine placastis ventos et virgine caesa,
Cum primum Iliacas, Danai, venistis ad oras;
Sanguine quaerendi reditus, animaque litandum
Argolica." Volgi quae vox ut venit ad auris,
Obstipuere animi, gelidusque per ima cucurrit
Ossa tremor, cui fata parent, quem poscat Apollo.
Hic Ithacus vatem magno Calchanta tumultu
Protrahit in medios; quae sint ea numina divom,
Flagitat. Et mihi iam multi crudele canebant
Artificis scelus, et taciti ventura videbant.
Bis quinos silet ille dies, tectusque recusat
Prodere voce sua quemquam aut opponere morti.
Vix tandem, magnis Ithaci clamoribus actus,
Composito rumpit vocem, et me destinat arae.
Adsensere omnes, et, quae sibi quisque timebat,
Unius in miseri exitium conversa tulere.
Iamque dies infanda aderat: mihi sacra parari,
Et salsae fruges, et circum tempora vittae.

Eripui, fateor, leto me, et vincula rupi,
Limosoque lacu per noctem obscurus in ulva
Delitui, dum vela darent, si forte dedissent.
Nec mihi iam patriam antiquam spes ulla videndi,
Nec dulcis natos exoptatumque parentem;
Quos illi fors et poenas ob nostra reposcent
Effugia, et culpam hanc miserorum morte piabunt.
Quod te per superos et conscia numina veri,
Per, si qua est, quae restet adhuc mortalibus usquam
Intemerata fides, oro, miserere laborum
Tantorum, miserere animi non digna ferentis."
His lacrimis vitam damus, et miserescimus ultro.
Ipse viro primus manicas atque arta levari
Vincla iubet Priamus, dictisque ita fatur amicis:
"Quisquis es, amissos hinc iam obliviscere Graios;
Noster eris, mihique haec edissere vera roganti:
Quo molem hanc immanis equi statuere? quis auctor?
Quidve petunt? quae religio, aut quae machina belli?"
Dixerat. Ille, dolis instructus et arte Pelasga,
Sustulit exutas vinclis ad sidera palmas:
"Vos, aeterni ignes, et non violabile vestrum
Testor numen" ait, "vos arae ensesque nefandi,
Quos fugi, vittaeque deum, quas hostia gessi:
Fas mihi Graiorum sacrata resolvere iura,
Fas odisse viros, atque omnia ferre sub auras,
Si qua tegunt; teneor patriae nec legibus ullis.
Tu modo promissis maneas, servataque serves
Troia fidem, si vera feram, si magna rependam.
Omnis spes Danaum et coepti fiducia belli
Palladis auxiliis semper stetit. Impius ex quo
Tydides sed enim scelerumque inventor Ulixes,
Fatale aggressi sacrato avellere templo
Palladium, caesis summae custodibus arcis,
Corripuere sacram effigiem, manibusque cruentis
Virgineas ausi divae contingere vittas,
Ex illo fluere ac retro sublapsa referri
Spes Danaum, fractae vires, aversa deae mens.

Nec dubiis ea signa dedit Tritonia monstris.
Vix positum castris simulacrum: arsere coruscae
Luminibus flammae arrectis, salsusque per artus
Sudor iit, terque ipsa solo—mirabile dictu—
Emicuit, parmamque gerens hastamque trementem.
Extemplo temptanda fuga canit aequora Calchas,
Nec posse Argolicis exscindi Pergama telis,
Omina ni repetant Argis, numenque reducant,
Quod pelago et curvis secum avexere carinis.
Et nunc, quod patrias vento petiere Mycenas,
Arma deosque parant comites, pelagoque remenso
Improvisi aderunt. Ita digerit omina Calchas.
Hanc pro Palladio moniti, pro numine laeso
Effigiem statuere, nefas quae triste piaret.
Hanc tamen immensam Calchas attollere molem
Roboribus textis caeloque educere iussit,
Ne recipi portis, aut duci in moenia possit,
Neu populum antiqua sub religione tueri.
Nam si vestra manus violasset dona Minervae,
Tum magnum exitium—quod di prius omen in ipsum
Convertant!—Priami imperio Phrygibusque futurum;
Sin manibus vestris vestram ascendisset in urbem,
Ultro Asiam magno Pelopea ad moenia bello
Venturam, et nostros ea fata manere nepotes."
Talibus insidiis periurique arte Sinonis
Credita res, captique dolis lacrimisque coactis,
Quos neque Tydides, nec Larisaeus Achilles,
Non anni domuere decem, non mille carinae.
Hic aliud maius miseris multoque tremendum
Obicitur magis, atque improvida pectora turbat.
Laocoon, ductus Neptuno sorte sacerdos,
Sollemnis taurum ingentem mactabat ad aras.
Ecce autem gemini a Tenedo tranquilla per alta—
Horresco referens—immensis orbibus angues
Incumbunt pelago, pariterque ad litora tendunt;
Pectora quorum inter fluctus arrecta iubaeque
Sanguineae superant undas; pars cetera pontum

Pone legit sinuatque immensa volumine terga.
Fit sonitus spumante salo; iamque arva tenebant,
Ardentisque oculos suffecti sanguine et igni,
Sibila lambebant linguis vibrantibus ora.
Diffugimus visu exsangues. Illi agmine certo
Laocoonta petunt; et primum parva duorum
Corpora natorum serpens amplexus uterque
Implicat et miseros morsu depascitur artus;
Post ipsum, auxilio subeuntem ac tela ferentem,
Corripiunt, spirisque ligant ingentibus; et iam
Bis medium amplexi, bis collo squamea circum
Terga dati, superant capite et cervicibus altis.
Ille simul manibus tendit divellere nodos,
Perfusus sanie vittas atroque veneno,
Clamores simul horrendos ad sidera tollit:
Qualis mugitus, fugit cum saucius aram
Taurus et incertam excussit cervice securim.
At gemini lapsu delubra ad summa dracones
Effugiunt saevaeque petunt Tritonidis arcem,
Sub pedibusque deae clipeique sub orbe teguntur.
Tum vero tremefacta novus per pectora cunctis
Insinuat pavor, et scelus expendisse merentem
Laocoonta ferunt, sacrum qui cuspide robur
Laeserit et tergo sceleratam intorserit hastam.
Ducendum ad sedes simulacrum orandaque divae
Numina conclamant.
Dividimus muros et moenia pandimus urbis.
Accingunt omnes operi, pedibusque rotarum
Subiciunt lapsus, et stuppea vincula collo
Intendunt. Scandit fatalis machina muros,
Feta armis. Pueri circum innuptaeque puellae
Sacra canunt, funemque manu contingere gaudent.
Illa subit, mediaeque minans inlabitur urbi.
O patria, o divom domus Ilium, et incluta bello
Moenia Dardanidum! quater ipso in limine portae
Substitit, atque utero sonitum quater arma dedere;
Instamus tamen immemores caecique furore,

Et monstrum infelix sacrata sistimus arce.
Tunc etiam fatis aperit Cassandra futuris
Ora, dei iussu non umquam credita Teucris.
Nos delubra deum miseri, quibus ultimus esset
Ille dies, festa velamus fronde per urbem.
  Vertitur interea caelum et ruit oceano Nox,
Involvens umbra magna terramque polumque
Myrmidonumque dolos; fusi per moenia Teucri
Conticuere; sopor fessos complectitur artus.
Et iam Argiva phalanx instructis navibus ibat
A Tenedo, tacitae per amica silentia lunae
Litora nota petens, flammas cum regia puppis
Extulerat, fatisque deum defensus iniquis
Inclusos utero Danaos et pinea furtim
Laxat claustra Sinon. Illos patefactus ad auras
Reddit equus, laetique cavo se robore promunt
Thessandrus Sthenelusque duces et dirus Ulixes,
Demissum lapsi per funem, Acamasque, Thoasque,
Pelidesque Neoptolemus, primusque Machaon,
Et Menelaus, et ipse doli fabricator Epeos.
Invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam;
Caeduntur vigiles, portisque patentibus omnis
Accipiunt socios atque agmina conscia iungunt.
  Tempus erat, quo prima quies mortalibus aegris
Incipit et dono divom gratissima serpit.
In somnis, ecce, ante oculos maestissimus Hector
Visus adesse mihi, largosque effundere fletus;
Raptatus bigis, ut quondam, aterque cruento
Pulvere, perque pedes traiectus lora tumentis.
Ei mihi, qualis erat! quantum mutatus ab illo
Hectore, qui redit exuvias indutus Achilli,
Vel Danaum Phrygios iaculatus puppibus ignis!
Squalentem barbam et concretos sanguine crinis
Volneraque illa gerens, quae circum plurima muros
Accepit patrios. Ultro flens ipse videbar
Compellare virum et maestas expromere voces:
"O lux Dardaniae, spes o fidissima Teucrum,

Quae tantae tenuere morae? quibus Hector ab oris
Exspectate venis? ut te post multa tuorum
Funera, post varios hominumque urbisque labores
Defessi aspicimus! quae causa indigna serenos
Foedavit voltus? aut cur haec volnera cerno?"
Ille nihil, nec me quaerentem vana moratur,
Sed graviter gemitus imo de pectore ducens,
"Heu fuge, nate dea, teque his" ait "eripe flammis.
Hostis habet muros; ruit alto a culmine Troia.
Sat patriae Priamoque datum; si Pergama dextra
Defendi possent, etiam hac defensa fuissent;
Sacra suosque tibi commendat Troia Penatis:
Hos cape fatorum comites, his moenia quaere,
Magna pererrato statues quae denique ponto."
Sic ait, et manibus vittas Vestamque potentem
Aeternumque adytis effert penetralibus ignem.
  Diverso interea miscentur moenia luctu,
Et magis atque magis, quamquam secreta parentis
Anchisae domus arboribusque obtecta recessit,
Clarescunt sonitus, armorumque ingruit horror.
Excutior somno, et summi fastigia tecti
Ascensu supero, atque arrectis auribus asto:
In segetem veluti cum flamma furentibus austris
Incidit, aut rapidus montano flumine torrens
Sternit agros, sternit sata laeta boumque labores,
Praecipitisque trahit silvas, stupet inscius alto
Accipiens sonitum saxi de vertice pastor.
Tum vero manifesta fides, Danaumque patescunt
Insidiae. Iam Deiphobi dedit ampla ruinam,
Volcano superante, domus, iam proximus ardet
Ucalegon; Sigea igni freta lata relucent.
Exoritur clamorque virum clangorque tubarum.
Arma amens capio; nec sat rationis in armis;
Sed glomerare manum bello et concurrere in arcem
Cum sociis ardent animi; furor iraque mentem
Praecipitant, pulchrumque mori succurrit in armis.
  Ecce autem telis Panthus elapsus Achivom,

Panthus Othryades, arcis Phoebique sacerdos,
Sacra manu victosque deos parvumque nepotem
Ipse trahit, cursuque amens ad limina tendit.
"Quo res summa loco, Panthu? quam prendimus arcem?"
Vix ea fatus eram, gemitu cum talia reddit:
"Venit summa dies et ineluctabile tempus
Dardaniae. Fuimus Troes, fuit Ilium et ingens
Gloria Teucrorum; ferus omnia Iuppiter Argos
Transtulit; incensa Danai dominantur in urbe.
Arduus armatos mediis in moenibus astans
Fundit equus, victorque Sinon incendia miscet
Insultans. Portis alii bipatentibus adsunt,
Milia quot magnis umquam venere Mycenis;
Obsedere alii telis angusta viarum
Oppositi; stat ferri acies mucrone corusco
Stricta, parata neci; vix primi proelia temptant
Portarum vigiles, et caeco Marte resistunt."
Talibus Othryadae dictis et numine divom
In flammas et in árma feror, quo tristis Erinys,
Quo fremitus vocat et sublatus ad aethera clamor.
Addunt se socios Ripheus et maximus armis
Epytus, oblati per lunam, Hypanisque Dymasque,
Et lateri agglomerant nostro, iuvenisque Coroebus,
Mygdonides. Illis ad Troiam forte diebus
Venerat, insano Cassandrae incensus amore,
Et gener auxilium Priamo Phrygibusque ferebat,
Infelix, qui non sponsae praecepta furentis
Audierit.
Quos ubi confertos audere in proelia vidi,
Incipio super his: "Iuvenes, fortissima frustra
Pectora, si vobis audentem extrema cupido
Certa sequi—quae sit rebus fortuna videtis:
Excessere omnes, adytis arisque relictis,
Di, quibus imperium hoc steterat; succurritis urbi
Incensae—moriamur, et in media arma ruamus.
Una salus victis, nullam sperare salutem."
Sic animis iuvenum furor additus. Inde, lupi ceu

Raptores atra in nebula, quos improba ventris
Exegit caecos rabies, catulique relicti
Faucibus exspectant siccis, per tela, per hostis
Vadimus haud dubiam in mortem, mediaeque tenemus
Urbis iter; nox atra cava circumvolat umbra.
Quis cladem illius noctis, quis funera fando
Explicet, aut possit lacrimis aequare labores?
Urbs antiqua ruit, multos dominata per annos;
Plurima perque vias sternuntur inertia passim
Corpora perque domos et religiosa deorum
Limina. Nec soli poenas dant sanguine Teucri;
Quondam etiam victis redit in praecordia virtus
Victoresque cadunt Danai. Crudelis ubique
Luctus, ubique pavor, et plurima mortis imago.
Primus se Danaum, magna comitante caterva,
Androgeos offert nobis, socia agmina credens
Inscius, atque ultro verbis compellat amicis:
"Festinate, viri. Nam quae tam sera moratur
Segnities? alii rapiunt incensa feruntque
Pergama; vos celsis nunc primum a navibus itis."
Dixit, et extemplo, neque enim responsa dabantur
Fida satis, sensit medios delapsus in hostis.
Obstipuit, retroque pedem cum voce repressit.
Improvisum aspris veluti qui sentibus anguem
Pressit humi nitens, trepidusque repente refugit
Attollentem iras et caerula colla tumentem;
Haud secus Androgeos visu tremefactus abibat.
Inruimus, densis et circumfundimur armis,
Ignarosque loci passim et formidine captos
Sternimus. Aspirat primo fortuna labori.
Atque hic successu exsultans animisque Coroebus
"O socii, qua prima" inquit "fortuna salutis
Monstrat iter, quaque ostendit se dextra, sequamur:
Mutemus clipeos, Danaumque insignia nobis
Aptemus. Dolus an virtus, quis in hoste requirat?
Arma dabunt ipsi." Sic fatus, deinde comantem
Androgei galeam clipeique insigne decorum

Induitur, laterique Argivum accommodat ensem.
Hoc Ripheus, hoc ipse Dymas omnisque iuventus
Laeta facit; spoliis se quisque recentibus armat.
Vadimus immixti Danais haud numine nostro,
Multaque per caecam congressi proelia noctem
Conserimus, multos Danaum demittimus Orco.
Diffugiunt alii ad navis, et litora cursu
Fida petunt; pars ingentem formidine turpi
Scandunt rursus equum et nota conduntur in alvo.
  Heu nihil invitis fas quemquam fidere divis!
Ecce trahebatur passis Priameia virgo
Crinibus a templo Cassandra adytisque Minervae,
Ad caelum tendens ardentia lumina frustra,—
Lumina, nam teneras arcebant vincula palmas.
Non tulit hanc speciem furiata mente Coroebus,
Et sese medium iniecit periturus in agmen.
Consequimur cuncti et densis incurrimus armis.
Hic primum ex alto delubri culmine telis
Nostrorum obruimur, oriturque miserrima caedes
Armorum facie et Graiarum errore iubarum.
Tum Danai gemitu atque ereptae virginis ira
Undique collecti invadunt, acerrimus Aiax,
Et gemini Atridae, Dolopumque exercitus omnis:
Adversi rupto ceu quondam turbine venti
Confligunt, Zephyrusque Notusque et laetus Eois
Eurus equis; stridunt silvae, saevitque tridenti
Spumeus atque imo Nereus ciet aequora fundo.
Illi etiam, si quos obscura nocte per umbram
Fudimus insidiis totaque agitavimus urbe,
Apparent; primi clipeos mentitaque tela
Agnoscunt, atque ora sono discordia signant.
Ilicet obruimur numero; primusque Coroebus
Penelei dextra divae armipotentis ad aram
Procumbit; cadit et Ripheus, iustissimus unus
Qui fuit in Teucris et servantissimus aequi;
Dis aliter visum; pereunt Hypanisque Dymasque
Confixi a sociis; nec te tua plurima, Panthu,

Labentem pietas nec Apollinis infula texit.
Iliaci cineres et flamma extrema meorum,
Testor, in occasu vestro nec tela nec ullas
Vitavisse vices Danaum, et, si fata fuissent,
Ut caderem, meruisse manu. Divellimur inde:
Iphitus et Pelias mecum, quorum Iphitus aevo
Iam gravior, Pelias et volnere tardus Ulixi;
Protinus ad sedes Priami clamore vocati.
Hic vero ingentem pugnam, ceu cetera nusquam
Bella forent, nulli tota morerentur in urbe;
Sic Martem indomitum, Danaosque ad tecta ruentis
Cernimus, obsessumque acta testudine limen.
Haerent parietibus scalae, postisque sub ipsos
Nituntur gradibus, clipeosque ad tela sinistris
Protecti obiciunt, prensant fastigia dextris.
Dardanidae contra turris ac tecta domorum
Culmina convellunt—his se, quando ultima cernunt,
Extrema iam in morte parant defendere telis—
Auratasque trabes, veterum decora alta parentum,
Devolvunt; alii strictis mucronibus imas
Obsedere fores; has servant agmine denso.
Instaurati animi, regis succurrere tectis,
Auxilioque levare viros, vimque addere victis.
  Limen erat caecaeque fores et pervius usus
Tectorum inter se Priami, postesque relicti
A tergo, infelix qua se, dum regna manebant,
Saepius Andromache ferre incomitata solebat
Ad soceros, et avo puerum Astyanacta trahebat.
Evado ad summi fastigia culminis, unde
Tela manu miseri iactabant inrita Teucri.
Turrim in praecipiti stantem summisque sub astra
Eductam tectis, unde omnis Troia videri
Et Danaum solitae naves et Achaia castra,
Aggressi ferro circum, qua summa labantis
Iuncturas tabulata dabant, convellimus altis
Sedibus, impulimusque; ea lapsa repente ruinam
Cum sonitu trahit et Danaum super agmina late

Incidit. Ast alii subeunt, nec saxa, nec ullum
Telorum interea cessat genus.
  Vestibulum ante ipsum primoque in limine Pyrrhus
Exsultat, telis et luce coruscus aëna:
Qualis ubi in lucem coluber mala gramina pastus,
Frigida sub terra tumidum quem bruma tegebat,
Nunc, positis novus exuviis nitidusque iuventa,
Lubrica convolvit sublato pectore terga
Arduus ad solem, et linguis micat ore trisulcis.
Una ingens Periphas et equorum agitator Achillis,
Armiger Automedon, una omnis Scyria pubes
Succedunt tecto, et flammas ad culmina iactant.
Ipse inter primos correpta dura bipenni
Limina perrumpit, postisque a cardine vellit
Aeratos; iamque excisa trabe firma cavavit
Robora, et ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram.
Apparet domus intus, et atria longa patescunt;
Apparent Priami et veterum penetralia regum,
Armatosque vident stantis in limine primo.
  At domus interior gemitu miseroque tumultu
Miscetur, penitusque cavae plangoribus aedes
Femineis ululant; ferit aurea sidera clamor.
Tum pavidae tectis matres ingentibus errant,
Amplexaeque tenent postis atque oscula figunt.
Instat vi patria Pyrrhus; nec claustra, neque ipsi
Custodes sufferre valent; labat ariete crebro
Ianua, et emoti procumbunt cardine postes.
Fit via vi; rumpunt aditus, primosque trucidant
Immissi Danai, et late loca milite complent.
Non sic, aggeribus ruptis cum spumeus amnis
Exiit oppositasque evicit gurgite moles,
Fertur in arva furens cumulo, camposque per omnis
Cum stabulis armenta trahit. Vidi ipse furentem
Caede Neoptolemum geminosque in limine Atridas;
Vidi Hecubam centumque nurus, Priamumque per aras
Sanguine foedantem, quos ipse sacraverat, ignis.
Quinquaginta illi thalami, spes tanta nepotum,

Barbarico postes auro spoliisque superbi,
Procubuere; tenent Danai, qua deficit ignis.
Forsitan et, Priami fuerint quae fata, requiras.
Urbis uti captae casum convulsaque vidit
Limina tectorum et medium in penetralibus hostem,
Arma diu senior desueta trementibus aevo
Circumdat nequiquam umeris, et inutile ferrum
Cingitur, ac densos fertur moriturus in hostis.
Aedibus in mediis nudoque sub aetheris axe
Ingens ara fuit iuxtaque veterrima laurus,
Incumbens arae atque umbra complexa Penatis.
Hic Hecuba et natae nequiquam altaria circum,
Praecipites atra ceu tempestate columbae,
Condensae et divom amplexae simulacra sedebant.
Ipsum autem sumptis Priamum iuvenalibus armis
Ut vidit, "Quae mens tam dira, miserrime coniunx,
Impulit his cingi telis? aut quo ruis?" inquit.
"Non tali auxilio nec defensoribus istis
Tempus eget; non, si ipse meus nunc adforet Hector.
Huc tandem concede; haec ara tuebitur omnis,
Aut moriere simul." Sic ore effata recepit
Ad sese et sacra longaevum in sede locavit.
Ecce autem elapsus Pyrrhi de caede Polites,
Unus natorum Priami, per tela, per hostis
Porticibus longis fugit, et vacua atria lustrat
Saucius: illum ardens infesto volnere Pyrrhus
Insequitur, iam iamque manu tenet et premit hasta.
Ut tandem ante oculos evasit et ora parentum,
Concidit, ac multo vitam cum sanguine fudit.
Hic Priamus, quamquam in media iam morte tenetur,
Non tamen abstinuit, nec voci iraeque pepercit:
"At tibi pro scelere," exclamat, "pro talibus ausis,
Di, si qua est caelo pietas, quae talia curet,
Persolvant grates dignas et praemia reddant
Debita, qui nati coram me cernere letum
Fecisti et patrios foedasti funere voltus.
At non ille, satum quo te mentiris, Achilles

Talis in hoste fuit Priamo ; sed iura fidemque
Supplicis erubuit, corpusque exsangue sepulcro
Reddidit Hectoreum, meque in mea regna remisit."
Sic fatus senior, telumque imbelle sine ictu
Coniecit, rauco quod protinus aere repulsum
Et summo clipei nequiquam umbone pependit.
Cui Pyrrhus : " Referes ergo haec et nuntius ibis
Pelidae genitori ; illi mea tristia facta
Degeneremque Neoptolemum narrare memento.
Nunc morere." Hoc dicens altaria ad ipsa trementem
Traxit et in multo lapsantem sanguine nati,
Implicuitque comam laeva, dextraque coruscum
Extulit ac lateri capulo tenus abdidit ensem.
Haec finis Priami fatorum ; hic exitus illum
Sorte tulit, Troiam incensam et prolapsa videntem
Pergama, tot quondam populis terrisque superbum
Regnatorem Asiae. Iacet ingens litore truncus,
Avulsumque umeris caput, et sine nomine corpus.
At me tum primum saevus circumstetit horror.
Obstipui ; subiit cari genitoris imago,
Ut regem aequaevum crudeli volnere vidi
Vitam exhalantem ; subiit deserta Creusa,
Et direpta domus, et parvi casus Iuli.
Respicio, et, quae sit me circum copia, lustro.
Deseruere omnes defessi, et corpora saltu
Ad terram misere aut ignibus aegra dedere.
Iamque adeo super unus eram, cum limina Vestae
Servantem et tacitam secreta in sede latentem
Tyndarida aspicio : dant clara incendia lucem
Erranti passimque oculos per cuncta ferenti.
Illa sibi infestos eversa ob Pergama Teucros
Et poenas Danaum et deserti coniugis iras
Praemetuens, Troiae et patriae communis Erinys,
Abdiderat sese atque aris invisa sedebat.
Exarsere ignes animo ; subit ira cadentem
Ulcisci patriam et sceleratas sumere poenas.
Scilicet haec Spartam incolumis patriasque Mycenas

Aspiciet? partoque ibit regina triumpho,
Coniugiumque, domumque, patres, natosque videbit,
Iliadum turba et Phrygiis comitata ministris?
Occiderit ferro Priamus? Troia arserit igni?
Dardanium totiens sudarit sanguine litus?
Non ita. Namque etsi nullum memorabile nomen
Feminea in poena est nec habet victoria laudem,
Exstinxisse nefas tamen et sumpsisse merentis
Laudabor poenas, animumque explesse iuvabit
Ultricis flammae, et cineres satiasse meorum.
Talia iactabam, et furiata mente ferebar,
Cum mihi se, non ante oculis tam clara, videndam
Obtulit et pura per noctem in luce refulsit
Alma parens, confessa deam, qualisque videri
Caelicolis et quanta solet, dextraque prehensum
Continuit, roseoque haec insuper addidit ore:
"Nate, quis indomitas tantus dolor excitat iras?
Quid furis? aut quonam nostri tibi cura recessit?
Non prius aspicies, ubi fessum aetate parentem
Liqueris Anchisen? superet coniunxne Creusa,
Ascaniusque puer? quos omnis undique Graiae
Circum errant acies, et, ni mea cura resistat,
Iam flammae tulerint inimicus et hauserit ensis.
Non tibi Tyndaridis facies invisa Lacaenae
Culpatusve Paris; divom inclementia, divom,
Has evertit opes sternitque a culmine Troiam.
Aspice—namque omnem, quae nunc obducta tuenti
Mortalis hebetat visus tibi et umida circum
Caligat, nubem eripiam; tu ne qua parentis
Iussa time, neu praeceptis parere recusa—
Hic, ubi disiectas moles avulsaque saxis
Saxa vides mixtoque undantem pulvere fumum,
Neptunus muros magnoque emota tridenti
Fundamenta quatit totamque a sedibus urbem
Eruit. Hic Iuno Scaeas saevissima portas
Prima tenet, sociumque furens a navibus agmen
Ferro accincta vocat.

Iam summas arces Tritonia, respice, Pallas
Insedit, nimbo effulgens et Gorgone saeva.
Ipse Pater Danais animos virisque secundas
Sufficit, ipse deos in Dardana suscitat arma.
Eripe, nate, fugam, finemque impone labori.
Nusquam abero, et tutum patrio te limine sistam."
Dixerat, et spissis noctis se condidit umbris.
Apparent dirae facies inimicaque Troiae
Numina magna deum.
  Tum vero omne mihi visum considere in ignis
Ilium et ex imo verti Neptunia Troia;
Ac veluti summis antiquam in montibus ornum
Cum ferro accisam crebrisque bipennibus instant
Eruere agricolae certatim; illa usque minatur
Et tremefacta comam concusso vertice nutat,
Volneribus donec paulatim evicta supremum
Congemuit traxitque iugis avulsa ruinam.
Descendo, ac ducente deo flammam inter et hostis
Expedior; dant tela locum, flammaeque recedunt.
  Atque ubi iam patriae perventum ad limina sedis
Antiquasque domos, genitor, quem tollere in altos
Optabam primum montis primumque petebam,
Abnegat excisa vitam producere Troia
Exsiliumque pati. "Vos o, quibus integer aevi
Sanguis" ait "solidaeque suo stant robore vires,
Vos agitate fugam.
Me si caelicolae voluissent ducere vitam,
Has mihi servassent sedes. Satis una superque
Vidimus exscidia et captae superavimus urbi.
Sic o, sic positum adfati discedite corpus.
Ipse manu mortem inveniam; miserebitur hostis
Exuviasque petet; facilis iactura sepulcri.
Iam pridem invisus divis et inutilis annos
Demoror, ex quo me divom pater atque hominum rex
Fulminis adflavit ventis et contigit igni."
  Talia perstabat memorans, fixusque manebat.
Nos contra effusi lacrimis coniunxque Creusa

Ascaniusque omnisque domus, ne vertere secum
Cuncta pater fatoque urgenti incumbere vellet.
Abnegat, inceptoque et sedibus haeret in isdem.
Rursus in arma feror, mortemque miserrimus opto,
Nam quod consilium aut quae iam fortuna dabatur?
"Mene efferre pedem, genitor, te posse relicto
Sperasti, tantumque nefas patrio excidit ore?
Si nihil ex tanta Superis placet urbe relinqui,
Et sedet hoc animo, perituraeque addere Troiae
Teque tuosque iuvat, patet isti ianua leto;
Iamque aderit multo Priami de sanguine Pyrrhus,
Natum ante ora patris, patrem qui obtruncat ad aras.
Hoc erat, alma parens, quod me per tela, per ignis
Eripis, ut mediis hostem in penetralibus, utque
Ascanium patremque meum iuxtaque Creusam
Alterum in alterius mactatos sanguine cernam?
Arma, viri, ferte arma; vocat lux ultima victos.
Reddite me Danais; sinite instaurata revisam
Proelia. Numquam omnes hodie moriemur inulti."
Hinc ferro accingor rursus clipeoque sinistram
Insertabam aptans meque extra tecta ferebam.
Ecce autem complexa pedes in limine coniunx
Haerebat, parvumque patri tendebat Iulum:
"Si periturus abis, et nos rape in omnia tecum;
Sin aliquam expertus sumptis spem ponis in armis,
Hanc primum tutare domum. Cui parvus Iulus,
Cui pater et coniunx quondam tua dicta relinquor?"
Talia vociferans gemitu tectum omne replebat,
Cum subitum dictuque oritur mirabile monstrum.
Namque manus inter maestorumque ora parentum
Ecce levis summo de vertice visus Iuli
Fundere lumen apex, tactuque innoxia mollis
Lambere flamma comas et circum tempora pasci.
Nos pavidi trepidare metu, crinemque flagrantem
Excutere et sanctos restinguere fontibus ignis.
At pater Anchises oculos ad sidera laetus
Extulit, et caelo palmas cum voce tetendit:

"Iuppiter omnipotens, precibus si flecteris ullis,
Aspice nos; hoc tantum; et, si pietate meremur,
Da deinde auxilium, pater, atque haec omina firma."
Vix ea fatus erat senior, subitoque fragore
Intonuit laevum, et de caelo lapsa per umbras
Stella facem ducens multa cum luce cucurrit.
Illam, summa super labentem culmina tecti,
Cernimus Idaea claram se condere silva
Signantemque vias; tum longo limite sulcus
Dat lucem, et late circum loca sulphure fumant.
Hic vero victus genitor se tollit ad auras,
Adfaturque deos et sanctum sidus adorat:
"Iam iam nulla mora est; sequor, et, qua ducitis, adsum.
Di patrii, servate domum, servate nepotem.
Vestrum hoc augurium, vestroque in numine Troia est.
Cedo equidem, nec, nate, tibi comes ire recuso."
Dixerat ille; et iam per moenia clarior ignis
Auditur, propiusque aestus incendia volvunt.
"Ergo age, care pater, cervici imponere nostrae;
Ipse subibo umeris, nec me labor iste gravabit;
Quo res cumque cadent, unum et commune periclum,
Una salus ambobus erit. Mihi parvus Iulus
Sit comes, et longe servet vestigia coniunx.
Vos, famuli, quae dicam, animis advertite vestris.
Est urbe egressis tumulus templumque vetustum
Desertae Cereris, iuxtaque antiqua cupressus
Religione patrum multos servata per annos.
Hanc ex diverso sedem veniemus in unam.
Tu, genitor, cape sacra manu patriosque Penatis;
Me, bello e tanto digressum et caede recenti,
Attrectare nefas, donec me flumine vivo
Abluero."
Haec fatus, latos umeros subiectaque colla
Veste super fulvique insternor pelle leonis,
Succedoque oneri; dextrae se parvus Iulus
Implicuit sequiturque patrem non passibus aequis;
Pone subit coniunx. Ferimur per opaca locorum;

Et me, quem dudum non ulla iniecta movebant
Tela neque adverso glomerati ex agmine Grai,
Nunc omnes terrent aurae, sonus excitat omnis
Suspensum et pariter comitique onerique timentem.
Iamque propinquabam portis, omnemque videbar
Evasisse viam, subito cum creber ad auris
Visus adesse pedum sonitus, genitorque per umbram
Prospiciens, "Nate," exclamat, "fuge, nate; propinquant.
Ardentis clipeos atque aera micantia cerno."
Hic mihi nescio quod trepido male numen amicum
Confusam eripuit mentem. Namque avia cursu
Dum sequor et nota excedo regione viarum,
Heu! misero coniunx fatone erepta Creusa
Substitit, erravitne via, seu lassa resedit?
Incertum; nec post oculis est reddita nostris;
Nec prius amissam respexi animumque reflexi,
Quam tumulum antiquae Cereris sedemque sacratam
Venimus; hic demum collectis omnibus una
Defuit, et comites natumque virumque fefellit.
Quem non incusavi amens hominumque deorumque,
Aut quid in eversa vidi crudelius urbe?
Ascanium Anchisenque patrem Teucrosque Penatis
Commendo sociis et curva valle recondo;
Ipse urbem repeto et cingor fulgentibus armis.
Stat casus renovare omnis, omnemque reverti
Per Troiam, et rursus caput obiectare periclis.
Principio muros obscuraque limina portae,
Qua gressum extuleram, repeto, et vestigia retro
Observata sequor per noctem et lumine lustro.
Horror ubique animos, simul ipsa silentia terrent.
Inde domum, si forte pedem, si forte tulisset,
Me refero. Inruerant Danai, et tectum omne tenebant.
Ilicet ignis edax summa ad fastigia vento
Volvitur; exsuperant flammae, furit aestus ad auras.
Procedo et Priami sedes arcemque reviso.
Et iam porticibus vacuis Iunonis asylo
Custodes lecti Phenix et dirus Ulixes

Praedam adservabant. Huc undique Troïa gaza
Incensis erepta adytis, mensaeque deorum,
Crateresque auro solidi, captivaque vestis
Congeritur. Pueri et pavidae longo ordine matres
Stant circum.
Ausus quin etiam voces iactare per umbram
Implevi clamore vias, maestusque Creusam
Nequiquam ingeminans iterumque iterumque vocavi.
Quaerenti et tectis urbis sine fine furenti
Infelix simulacrum atque ipsius umbra Creusae
Visa mihi ante oculos et nota maior imago.
Obstipui, steteruntque comae et vox faucibus haesit.
Tum sic adfari et curas his demere dictis:
"Quid tantum insano iuvat indulgere dolori,
O dulcis coniunx? non haec sine numine divom
Eveniunt; nec te hinc comitem asportare Creusam
Fas aut ille sinit superi regnator Olympi.
Longa tibi exsilia, et vastum maris aequor arandum,
Et terram Hesperiam venies, ubi Lydius arva
Inter opima virum leni fluit agmine Thybris:
Illic res laetae regnumque et regia coniunx
Parta tibi. Lacrimas dilectae pelle Creusae:
Non ego Myrmidonum sedes Dolopumve superbas
Aspiciam, aut Grais servitum matribus ibo,
Dardanis, et divae Veneris nurus;
Sed me magna deum Genetrix his detinet oris.
Iamque vale, et nati serva communis amorem."
Haec ubi dicta dedit, lacrimantem et multa volentem
Dicere deseruit, tenuisque recessit in auras.
Ter conatus ibi collo dare bracchia circum;
Ter frustra comprensa manus effugit imago,
Par levibus ventis volucrique simillima somno.
  Sic demum socios consumpta nocte reviso.
Atque hic ingentem comitum adfluxisse novorum
Invenio admirans numerum, matresque, virosque,
Collectam exsilio pubem, miserabile volgus.
Undique convenere, animis opibusque parati,

In quascumque velim pelago deducere terras.
Iamque iugis summae surgebat Lucifer Idae
Ducebatque diem, Danaique obsessa tenebant
Limina portarum, nec spes opis ulla dabatur:
Cessi et sublato montis genitore petivi.

P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER TERTIUS.

Postquam res Asiae Priamique evertere gentem
Immeritam visum Superis, ceciditque superbum
Ilium et omnis humo fumat Neptunia Troia,
Diversa exsilia et desertas quaerere terras
Auguriis agimur divom, classemque sub ipsa
Antandro et Phrygiae molimur montibus Idae,
Incerti, quo fata ferant, ubi sistere detur,
Contrahimusque viros. Vix prima inceperat aestas,
Et pater Anchises dare fatis vela iubebat:
Litora cum patriae lacrimans portusque relinquo
Et campos, ubi Troia fuit. Feror exsul in altum
Cum sociis natoque Penatibus et magnis dis.
  Terra procul vastis colitur Mavortia campis—
Thraces arant—acri quondam regnata Lycurgo,
Hospitium antiquum Troiae sociique Penates,
Dum Fortuna fuit. Feror huc, et litore curvo
Moenia prima loco, fatis ingressus iniquis,
Aeneadasque meo nomen de nomine fingo.
  Sacra Dionaeae matri divisque ferebam
Auspicibus coeptorum operum, superoque nitentem
Caelicolum regi mactabam in litore taurum.
Forte fuit iuxta tumulus, quo cornea summo
Virgulta et densis hastilibus horrida myrtus.

Accessi, viridemque ab humo convellere silvam
Conatus, ramis tegerem ut frondentibus aras,
Horrendum et dictu video mirabile monstrum.
Nam, quae prima solo ruptis radicibus arbos
Vellitur, huic atro liquuntur sanguine guttae
Et terram tabo maculant. Mihi frigidus horror
Membra quatit, gelidusque coit formidine sanguis.
Rursus et alterius lentum convellere vimen
Insequor et causas penitus temptare latentis:
Ater et alterius sequitur de cortice sanguis.
Multa movens animo Nymphas venerabar agrestis
Gradivumque patrem, Geticis qui praesidet arvis,
Rite secundarent visus omenque levarent.
Tertia sed postquam maiore hastilia nisu
Aggredior genibusque adversae obluctor harenae—
Eloquar, an sileam?—gemitus lacrimabilis imo
Auditur tumulo, et vox reddita fertur ad auris:
"Quid miserum, Aenea, laceras? iam parce sepulto;
Parce pias scelerare manus. Non me tibi Troia
Externum tulit, aut cruor hic de stipite manat.
Heu! fuge crudelis terras, fuge litus avarum.
Nam Polydorus ego. Hic confixum ferrea texit
Telorum seges et iaculis increvit acutis."
  Tum vero ancipiti mentem formidine pressus
Obstipui, steteruntque comae et vox faucibus haesit.
Hunc Polydorum auri quondam cum pondere magno
Infelix Priamus furtim mandarat alendum
Threicio regi, cum iam diffideret armis
Dardaniae cingique urbem obsidione videret.
Ille, ut opes fractae Teucrum, et Fortuna recessit,
Res Agamemnonias victriciaque arma secutus,
Fas omne abrumpit; Polydorum obtruncat, et auro
Vi potitur. Quid non mortalia pectora cogis,
Auri sacra fames? Postquam pavor ossa reliquit,
Delectos populi ad proceres primumque parentem
Monstra deum refero, et, quae sit sententia, posco.
Omnibus idem animus, scelerata excedere terra,

Linqui pollutum hospitium, et dare classibus austros.
Ergo instauramus Polydoro funus: et ingens
Aggeritur tumulo tellus; stant Manibus arae,
Caeruleis maestae vittis atraque cupresso,
Et circum Iliades crinem de more solutae;
Inferimus tepido spumantia cymbia lacte
Sanguinis et sacri pateras, animamque sepulcro
Condimus, et magna supremum voce ciemus.
  Inde, ubi prima fides pelago, placataque venti
Dant maria et lenis crepitans vocat auster in altum,
Deducunt socii navis et litora complent.
Provehimur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt.
Sacra mari colitur medio gratissima tellus
Nereidum matri et Neptuno Aegaeo,
Quam pius Arcitenens oras et litora circum
Errantem Mycono e celsa Gyaroque revinxit,
Immotamque coli dedit et contemnere ventos.
Huc feror; haec fessos tuto placidissima portu
Accipit. Egressi veneramur Apollinis urbem.
Rex Anius, rex idem hominum Phoebique sacerdos,
Vittis et sacra redimitus tempora lauro,
Occurrit; veterem Anchisen agnoscit amicum.
Iungimus hospitio dextras, et tecta subimus.
  Templa dei saxo venerabar structa vetusto:
"Da propriam, Thymbraee, domum; da moenia fessis
Et genus et mansuram urbem; serva altera Troiae
Pergama, reliquias Danaum atque immitis Achilli.
Quem sequimur? quove ire iubes? ubi ponere sedes?
Da, pater, augurium, atque animis inlabere nostris."
  Vix ea fatus eram: tremere omnia visa repente,
Liminaque laurusque dei, totusque moveri
Mons circum, et mugire adytis cortina reclusis.
Submissi petimus terram, et vox fertur ad auris:
"Dardanidae duri, quae vos a stirpe parentum
Prima tulit tellus, eadem vos ubere laeto
Accipiet reduces. Antiquam exquirite matrem.
Hic domus Aeneae cunctis dominabitur oris,

Et nati natorum, et qui nascentur ab illis."
Haec Phoebus; mixtoque ingens exorta tumultu
Laetitia, et cuncti, quae sint ea moenia, quaerunt,
Quo Phoebus vocet errantis iubeatque reverti?
Tum genitor, veterum volvens monumenta virorum,
"Audite, o proceres," ait, "et spes discite vestras:
Creta Iovis magni medio iacet insula ponto;
Mons Idaeus ubi, et gentis cunabula nostrae.
Centum urbes habitant magnas, uberrima regna;
Maximus unde pater, si rite audita recordor,
Teucrus Rhoeteas primum est advectus ad oras,
Optavitque locum regno. Nondum Ilium et arces
Pergameae steterant; habitabant vallibus imis.
Hinc mater cultrix Cybelae Corybantiaque aera
Idaeumque nemus; hinc fida silentia sacris,
Et iuncti currum dominae subiere leones.
Ergo agite, et, divom ducunt qua iussa, sequamur;
Placemus ventos et Cnosia regna petamus.
Nec longo distant cursu; modo Iuppiter adsit,
Tertia lux classem Cretaeis sistet in oris."
Sic fatus, meritos aris mactavit honores,
Taurum Neptuno, taurum tibi, pulcher Apollo,
Nigram Hiemi pecudem, Zephyris felicibus albam.
  Fama volat pulsum regnis cessisse paternis
Idomenea ducem, desertaque litora Cretae,
Hoste vacare domos, sedesque astare relictas.
Linquimus Ortygiae portus, pelagoque volamus,
Bacchatamque iugis Naxon viridemque Donusam,
Olearon, niveamque Paron sparsasque per aequor
Cycladas et crebris legimus freta concita terris.
Nauticus exoritur vario certamine clamor;
Hortantur socii, Cretam proavosque petamus.
Prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus euntis,
Et tandem antiquis Curetum adlabimur oris.
Ergo avidus muros optatae molior urbis,
Pergameamque voco, et laetam cognomine gentem
Hortor amare focos arcemque attollere tectis.

Iamque fere sicco subductae litore puppes;
Conubiis arvisque novis operata iuventus;
Iura domosque dabam: subito cum tabida membris,
Corrupto caeli tractu, miserandaque venit
Arboribusque satisque lues et letifer annus.
Linquebant dulcis animas, aut aegra trahebant
Corpora; tum sterilis exurere Sirius agros;
Arebant herbae, et victum seges aegra negabat.
Rursus ad oraclum Ortygiae Phoebumque remenso
Hortatur pater ire mari, veniamque precari,
Quam fessis finem rebus ferat; unde laborum
Temptare auxilium iubeat; quo vertere cursus.
  Nox erat, et terris animalia somnus habebat:
Effigies sacrae divom Phrygiique Penates,
Quos mecum a Troia mediisque ex ignibus urbis
Extuleram, visi ante oculos astare iacentis
In somnis, multo manifesti lumine, qua se
Plena per insertas fundebat luna fenestras;
Tum sic adfari et curas his demere dictis:
"Quod tibi delato Ortygiam dicturus Apollo est,
Hic canit, et tua nos en ultro ad limina mittit.
Nos te, Dardania incensa, tuaque arma secuti,
Nos tumidum sub te permensi classibus aequor,
Idem venturos tollemus in astra nepotes,
Imperiumque urbi dabimus. Tu moenia magnis
Magna para, longumque fugae ne linque laborem.
Mutandae sedes. Non haec tibi litora suasit
Delius aut Cretae iussit considere Apollo.
Est locus, Hesperiam Grai cognomine dicunt,
Terra antiqua, potens armis atque ubere glaebae;
Oenotri coluere viri; nunc fama minores
Italiam dixisse ducis de nomine gentem:
Hae nobis propriae sedes: hinc Dardanus ortus,
Iasiusque pater, genus a quo principe nostrum.
Surge age, et haec laetus longaevo dicta parenti
Haud dubitanda refer: Corythum terrasque requirat
Ausonias. Dictaea negat tibi Iuppiter arva."

Talibus attonitus visis et voce deorum—
Nec sopor illud erat, sed coram agnoscere voltus
Velatasque comas praesentiaque ora videbar;
Tum gelidus toto manabat corpore sudor—
Corripio e stratis corpus, tendoque supinas
Ad caelum cum voce manus, et munera libo
Intemerata focis. Perfecto laetus honore
Anchisen facio certum, remque ordine pando.
Agnovit prolem ambiguam geminosque parentes,
Seque novo veterum deceptum errore locorum.
Tum memorat: "Nate, Iliacis exercite fatis,
Sola mihi talis casus Cassandra canebat.
Nunc repeto haec generi portendere debita nostro,
Et saepe Hesperiam, saepe Itala regna vocare.
Sed quis ad Hesperiae venturos litora Teucros
Crederet? aut quem tum vates Cassandra moveret?
Cedamus Phoebo, et moniti meliora sequamur."
Sic ait, et cuncti dicto paremus ovantes.
Hanc quoque deserimus sedem, paucisque relictis
Vela damus, vastumque cava trabe currimus aequor.
Postquam altum tenuere rates, nec iam amplius ullae
Apparent terrae, caelum undique et undique pontus,
Tum mihi caeruleus supra caput astitit imber,
Noctem hiememque ferens, et inhorruit unda tenebris.
Continuo venti volvunt mare magnaque surgunt
Aequora; dispersi iactamur gurgite vasto;
Involvere diem nimbi, et nox umida caelum
Abstulit; ingeminant abruptis nubibus ignes.
Excutimur cursu, et caecis erramus in undis.
Ipse diem noctemque negat discernere caelo,
Nec meminisse viae media Palinurus in unda.
Tris adeo incertos caeca caligine soles
Erramus pelago, totidem sine sidere noctes.
Quarto terra die primum se attollere tandem
Visa, aperire procul montis, ac volvere fumum.
Vela cadunt, remis insurgimus; haud mora, nautae
Adnixi torquent spumas et caerula verrunt.

Servatum ex undis Strophadum me litora primum
Accipiunt; Strophades Graio stant nomine dictae,
Insulae Ionio in magno, quas dira Celaeno
Harpyiaeque colunt aliae, Phineia postquam
Clausa domus, mensasque metu liquere priores.
Tristius haud illis monstrum, nec saevior ulla
Pestis et ira deum Stygiis sese extulit undis.
Virginei volucrum voltus, foedissima ventris
Proluvies, uncaeque manus, et pallida semper
Ora fame.
Huc ubi delati portus intravimus, ecce
Laeta boum passim campis armenta videmus
Caprigenumque pecus nullo custode per herbas.
Inruimus ferro, et divos ipsumque vocamus
In partem praedamque Iovem; tum litore curvo
Exstruimusque toros dapibusque epulamur opimis.
At subitae horrifico lapsu de montibus adsunt
Harpyiae et magnis quatiunt clangoribus alas,
Diripiuntque dapes contactuque omnia foedant
Immundo; tum vox taetrum dira inter odorem.
Rursum in secessu longo sub rupe cavata,
Arboribus clausi circum atque horrentibus umbris,
Instruimus mensas arisque reponimus ignem:
Rursum ex diverso caeli caecisque latebris
Turba sonans praedam pedibus circumvolat uncis,
Polluit ore dapes. Sociis tunc, arma capessant,
Edico, et dira bellum cum gente gerendum.
Haud secus ac iussi faciunt, tectosque per herbam
Disponunt enses et scuta latentia condunt.
Ergo ubi delapsae sonitum per curva dedere
Litora, dat signum specula Misenus ab alta
Aere cavo. Invadunt socii, et nova proelia temptant,
Obscenas pelagi ferro foedare volucres.
Sed neque vim plumis ullam nec volnera tergo
Accipiunt, celerique fuga sub sidera lapsae
Semesam praedam et vestigia foeda relinquunt.
Una in praecelsa consedit rupe Celaeno,

Infelix vates, rumpitque hanc pectore vocem:
"Bellum etiam pro caede boum stratisque iuvencis,
Laomedontiadae, bellumne inferre paratis
Et patrio Harpyias insontis pellere regno?
Accipite ergo animis atque haec mea figite dicta:
Quae Phoebo pater omnipotens, mihi Phoebus Apollo
Praedixit, vobis Furiarum ego maxima pando:
Italiam cursu petitis, ventisque vocatis
Ibitis Italiam, portusque intrare licebit;
Sed non ante datam cingetis moenibus urbem,
Quam vos dira fames nostraeque iniuria caedis
Ambesas subigat malis absumere mensas."
Dixit, et in silvam pennis ablata refugit.
At sociis subita gelidus formidine sanguis
Deriguit; cecidere animi, nec iam amplius armis,
Sed votis precibusque iubent exposcere pacem,
Sive deae, seu sint dirae obscenaeque volucres.
Et pater Anchises passis de litore palmis
Numina magna vocat, meritosque indicit honores:
"Di, prohibete minas; di, talem avertite casum,
Et placidi servate pios!" Tum litore funem
Deripere, excussosque iubet laxare rudentis.
Tendunt vela Noti; fugimus spumantibus undis,
Qua cursum ventusque gubernatorque vocabat.
Iam medio apparet fluctu nemorosa Zacynthos
Dulichiumque Sameque et Neritos ardua saxis.
Effugimus scopulos Ithacae, Laertia regna,
Et terram altricem saevi exsecramur Ulixi.
Mox et Leucatae nimbosa cacumina montis
Et formidatus nautis aperitur Apollo.
Hunc petimus fessi et parvae succedimus urbi;
Ancora de prora iacitur, stant litore puppes.
Ergo insperata tandem tellure potiti
Lustramurque Iovi votisque incendimus aras,
Actiaque Iliacis celebramus litora ludis.
Exercent patrias oleo labente palaestras
Nudati socii; iuvat evasisse tot urbes

Argolicas mediosque fugam tenuisse per hostis.
Interea magnum sol circumvolvitur annum,
Et glacialis hiems aquilonibus asperat undas.
Aere cavo clipeum, magni gestamen Abantis,
Postibus adversis figo, et rem carmine signo:
"AENEAS HAEC DE DANAIS VICTORIBUS ARMA."
Linquere tum portus iubeo et considere transtris.
Certatim socii feriunt mare et aequora verrunt.
Protinus aërias Phaeacum abscondimus arces,
Litoraque Epiri legimus portuque subimus
Chaonio et celsam Buthroti accedimus urbem.
  Hic incredibilis rerum fama occupat auris,
Priamiden Helenum Graias regnare per urbes,
Coniugio Aeacidae Pyrrhi sceptrisque potitum,
Et patrio Andromachen iterum cessisse marito.
Obstipui, miroque incensum pectus amore,
Compellare virum et casus cognoscere tantos.
Progredior portu, classis et litora linquens:
Sollemnis cum forte dapes et tristia dona
Ante urbem in luco falsi Simoentis ad undam
Libabat cineri Andromache Manisque vocabat
Hectoreum ad tumulum, viridi quem caespite inanem
Et geminas, causam lacrimis, sacraverat aras.
Ut me conspexit venientem et Troïa circum
Arma amens vidit, magnis exterrita monstris
Deriguit visu in medio, calor ossa reliquit;
Labitur, et longo vix tandem tempore fatur:
"Verane te facies, verus mihi nuntius adfers,
Nate dea? vivisne? aut, si lux alma recessit,
Hector ubi est?" Dixit, lacrimasque effudit et omnem
Implevit clamore locum. Vix pauca furenti
Subicio et raris turbatus vocibus hisco:
"Vivo equidem, vitamque extrema per omnia duco;
Ne dubita, nam vera vides.
Heu! quis te casus deiectam coniuge tanto
Excipit? aut quae digna satis fortuna revisit?
Hectoris Andromache, Pyrrhin' conubia servas?"

Deiecit vultum et demissa voce locuta est:
"O felix una ante alias Priameia virgo,
Hostilem ad tumulum Troiae sub moenibus altis
Iussa mori, quae sortitus non pertulit ullos,
Nec victoris eri tetigit captiva cubile!
Nos, patria incensa diversa per aequora vectae,
Stirpis Achilleae fastus iuvenemque superbum,
Servitio enixae, tulimus; qui deinde, secutus
Ledaeam Hermionen Lacedaemoniosque hymenaeos,
Me famulo famulamque Heleno transmisit habendam.
Ast illum, ereptae magno inflammatus amore
Coniugis et scelerum Furiis agitatus, Orestes
Excipit incautum patriasque obtruncat ad aras.
Morte Neoptolemi regnorum reddita cessit
Pars Heleno, qui Chaonios cognomine campos
Chaoniamque omnem Troiano a Chaone dixit,
Pergamaque Iliacamque iugis hanc addidit arcem.
Sed tibi qui cursum venti, quae fata dedere?
Aut quisnam ignarum nostris deus appulit oris?
Quid puer Ascanius? superatne et vescitur aura,
Quem tibi iam Troia—
Ecqua tamen puero est amissae cura parentis?
Ecquid in antiquam virtutem animosque virilis
Et pater Aeneas et avunculus excitat Hector?"
Talia fundebat lacrimans longosque ciebat
Incassum fletus, cum sese a moenibus heros
Priamides multis Helenus comitantibus adfert,
Agnoscitque suos, laetusque ad limina ducit,
Et multum lacrimas verba inter singula fundit.
Procedo, et parvam Troiam simulataque magnis
Pergama et arentem Xanthi cognomine rivum
Agnosco, Scaeaeque amplector limina portae.
Nec non et Teucri socia simul urbe fruuntur.
Illos porticibus rex accipiebat in amplis;
Aulai medio libabant pocula Bacchi,
Impositis auro dapibus, paterasque tenebant.
Iamque dies alterque dies processit, et aurae

Vela vocant tumidoque inflatur carbasus austro:
His vatem aggredior dictis ac talia quaeso:
" Troiugena, interpres divom, qui numina Phoebi,
Qui tripodas, Clarii laurus, qui sidera sentis
Et volucrum linguas et praepetis omina pennae,
Fare age—namque omnem cursum mihi prospera dixit
Religio, et cuncti suaserunt numine divi
Italiam petere et terras temptare repostas;
Sola novum dictuque nefas Harpyia Celaeno
Prodigium canit, et tristis denuntiat iras,
Obscenamque famem—quae prima pericula vito?
Quidve sequens tantos possim superare labores?"
Hic Helenus, caesis primum de more iuvencis,
Exorat pacem divom, vittasque resolvit
Sacrati capitis, meque ad tua limina, Phoebe,
Ipse manu multo suspensum numine ducit,
Atque haec deinde canit divino ex ore sacerdos:
"Nate dea,—nam te maioribus ire per altum
Auspiciis manifesta fides: sic fata deum rex
Sortitur, volvitque vices; is vertitur ordo—
Pauca tibi e multis, quo tutior hospita lustres
Aequora et Ausonio possis considere portu,
Expediam dictis; prohibent nam cetera Parcae
Scire Helenum farique vetat Saturnia Iuno.
Principio Italiam, quam tu iam rere propinquam
Vicinosque, ignare, paras invadere portus,
Longa procul longis via dividit invia terris.
Ante et Trinacria lentandus remus in unda,
Et salis Ausonii lustrandum navibus aequor
Infernique lacus Aeaeaeque insula Circae,
Quam tuta possis urbem componere terra.
Signa tibi dicam; tu condita mente teneto:
Cum tibi sollicito secreti ad fluminis undam
Litoreis ingens inventa sub ilicibus sus
Triginta capitum fetus enixa iacebit,
Alba, solo recubans, albi circum ubera nati,
Is locus urbis erit, requies ea certa laborum.

Nec tu mensarum morsus horresce futuros:
Fata viam invenient aderitque vocatus Apollo.
Has autem terras, Italique hanc litoris oram,
Proxima quae nostri perfunditur aequoris aestu,
Effuge; cuncta malis habitantur moenia Grais.
Hic et Narycii posuerunt moenia Locri,
Et Sallentinos obsedit milite campos
Lyctius Idomeneus; hic illa ducis Meliboei
Parva Philoctetae subnixa Petelia muro.
Quin, ubi transmissae steterint trans aequora classes
Et positis aris iam vota in litore solves,
Purpureo velare comas adopertus amictu,
Ne qua inter sanctos ignis in honore deorum
Hostilis facies occurrat et omina turbet.
Hunc socii morem sacrorum, hunc ipse teneto:
Hac casti maneant in religione nepotes.
Ast ubi digressum Siculae te admoverit orae
Ventus et angusti rarescent claustra Pelori,
Laeva tibi tellus et longo laeva petantur
Aequora circuitu; dextrum fuge litus et undas.
Haec loca vi quondam et vasta convulsa ruina—
Tantum aevi longinqua valet mutare vetustas—
Dissiluisse ferunt, cum protinus utraque tellus
Una foret; venit medio vi pontus et undis
Hesperium Siculo latus abscidit, arvaque et urbes
Litore diductas angusto interluit aestu.
Dextrum Scylla latus, laevum implacata Charybdis
Obsidet, atque imo barathri ter gurgite vastos
Sorbet in abruptum fluctus, rursusque sub auras
Erigit alternos et sidera verberat unda.
At Scyllam caecis cohibet spelunca latebris,
Ora exsertantem et navis in saxa trahentem.
Prima hominis facies et pulchro pectore virgo
Pube tenus, postrema immani corpore pistrix
Delphinum caudas utero commissa luporum.
Praestat Trinacrii metas lustrare Pachyni
Cessantem, longos et circumflectere cursus,

Quam semel informem vasto vidisse sub antro
Scyllam et caeruleis canibus resonantia saxa.
Praeterea, si qua est Heleno prudentia, vati
Si qua fides, animum si veris implet Apollo,
Unum illud tibi, nate dea, proque omnibus unum
Praedicam, et repetens iterumque iterumque monebo:
Iunonis magnae primum prece numen adora;
Iunoni cane vota libens, dominamque potentem
Supplicibus supera donis: sic denique victor
Trinacria finis Italos mittere relicta.
Huc ubi delatus Cumaeam accesseris urbem
Divinosque lacus et Averna sonantia silvis,
Insanam vatem aspicies, quae rupe sub ima
Fata canit foliisque notas et nomina mandat.
Quaecumque in foliis descripsit carmina virgo,
Digerit in numerum atque antro seclusa relinquit.
Illa manent immota locis neque ab ordine cedunt;
Verum eadem, verso tenuis cum cardine ventus
Impulit et teneras turbavit ianua frondes,
Numquam deinde cavo volitantia prendere saxo,
Nec revocare situs aut iungere carmina curat:
Inconsulti abeunt, sedemque odere Sibyllae.
Hic tibi ne qua morae fuerint dispendia tanti,
Quamvis increpitent socii, et vi cursus in altum
Vela vocet possisque sinus implere secundos,
Quin adeas vatem precibusque oracula poscas
Ipsa canat, vocemque volens atque ora resolvat.
Illa tibi Italiae populos venturaque bella,
Et quo quemque modo fugiasque ferasque laborem,
Expediet, cursusque dabit venerata secundos.
Haec sunt, quae nostra liceat te voce moneri.
Vade age, et ingentem factis fer ad aethera Troiam."
Quae postquam vates sic ore effatus amico est,
Dona dehinc auro gravia sectoque elephanto
Imperat ad navis ferri, stipatque carinis
Ingens argentum, Dodonaeosque lebetas,
Loricam consertam hamis auroque trilicem,

Et conum insignis galeae cristasque comantis,
Arma Neoptolemi. Sunt et sua dona parenti.
Addit equos, additque duces;
Remigium supplet; socios simul instruit armis.
Interea classem velis aptare iubebat
Anchises, fieret vento mora ne qua ferenti.
Quem Phoebi interpres multo compellat honore:
"Coniugio, Anchise, Veneris dignate superbo,
Cura deum, bis Pergameis erepte ruinis,
Ecce tibi Ausoniae tellus; hanc arripe velis.
Et tamen hanc pelago praeterlabare necesse est;
Ausoniae pars illa procul, quam pandit Apollo.
Vade," ait, "o felix nati pietate. Quid ultra
Provehor et fando surgentis demoror austros?"
Nec minus Andromache, digressu maesta supremo,
Fert picturatas auri subtemine vestes
Et Phrygiam Ascanio chlamydem, nec cedit honori,
Textilibusque onerat donis, ac talia fatur:
"Accipe et haec, manuum tibi quae monumenta mearum
Sint, puer, et longum Andromachae testentur amorem,
Coniugis Hectoreae. Cape dona extrema tuorum,
O mihi sola mei super Astyanactis imago.
Sic oculos, sic ille manus, sic ora ferebat;
Et nunc aequali tecum pubesceret aevo."
Hos ego digrediens lacrimis adfabar obortis:
"Vivite felices, quibus est fortuna peracta
Iam sua; nos alia ex aliis in fata vocamur.
Vobis parta quies; nullum maris aequor arandum,
Arva neque Ausoniae semper cedentia retro
Quaerenda. Effigiem Xanthi Troiamque videtis,
Quam vestrae fecere manus, melioribus, opto,
Auspiciis, et quae fuerit minus obvia Grais.
Si quando Thybrim vicinaque Thybridis arva
Intraro gentique meae data moenia cernam,
Cognatas urbes olim populosque propinquos,
Epiro, Hesperia, quibus idem Dardanus auctor
Atque idem casus, unam faciemus utramque

Troiam animis: maneat nostros ea cura nepotes."
  Provehimur pelago vicina Ceraunia iuxta,
Unde iter Italiam cursusque brevissimus undis.
Sol ruit interea et montes umbrantur opaci.
Sternimur optatae gremio telluris ad undam,
Sortiti remos, passimque in litore sicco
Corpora curamus; fessos sopor inrigat artus.
Necdum orbem medium Nox Horis acta subibat:
Haud segnis strato surgit Palinurus et omnis
Explorat ventos, atque auribus aëra captat;
Sidera cuncta notat tacito labentia caelo,
Arcturum pluviasque Hyadas geminosque Triones,
Armatumque auro circumspicit Oriona.
Postquam cuncta videt caelo constare sereno,
Dat clarum e puppi signum; nos castra movemus,
Temptamusque viam et velorum pandimus alas.
Iamque rubescebat stellis Aurora fugatis,
Cum procul obscuros collis humilemque videmus
Italiam. Italiam primus conclamat Achates,
Italiam laeto socii clamore salutant.
Tum pater Anchises magnum cratera corona
Induit implevitque mero, divosque vocavit
Stans celsa in puppi:
"Di maris et terrae tempestatumque potentes,
Ferte viam vento facilem et spirate secundi."
Crebrescunt optatae aurae, portusque patescit
Iam propior, templumque apparet in arce Minervae.
Vela legunt socii, et proras ad litora torquent.
Portus ab Euroo fluctu curvatus in arcum;
Obiectae salsa spumant aspargine cautes;
Ipse latet; gemino demittunt bracchia muro
Turriti scopuli, refugitque ab litore templum.
Quattuor hic, primum omen, equos in gramine vidi
Tondentis campum late, candore nivali.
Et pater Anchises: "Bellum, o terra hospita, portas;
Bello armantur equi, bellum haec armenta minantur.
Sed tamen idem olim curru succedere sueti

Quadrupedes, et frena iugo concordia ferre:
Spes et pacis," ait. Tum numina sancta precamur
Palladis armisonae, quae prima accepit ovantis,
Et capita ante aras Phrygio velamur amictu;
Praeceptisque Heleni, dederat quae maxima, rite
Iunoni Argivae iussos adolemus honores.
Haud mora, continuo perfectis ordine votis,
Cornua velatarum obvertimus antennarum,
Graiugenumque domos suspectaque linquimus arva.
Hinc sinus Herculei, si vera est fama, Tarenti
Cernitur; attollit se diva Lacinia contra,
Caulonisque arces et navifragum Scylaceum.
Tum procul e fluctu Trinacria cernitur Aetna,
Et gemitum ingentem pelagi pulsataque saxa
Audimus longe fractasque ad litora voces,
Exsultantque vada, atque aestu miscentur harenae.
Et pater Anchises: "Nimirum haec illa Charybdis;
Hos Helenus scopulos, haec saxa horrenda canebat.
Eripite, o socii, pariterque insurgite remis."
Haud minus ac iussi faciunt, primusque rudentem
Contorsit laevas proram Palinurus ad undas;
Laevam cuncta cohors remis ventisque petivit.
Tollimur in caelum curvato gurgite, et idem
Subducta ad Manis imos desedimus unda.
Ter scopuli clamorem inter cava saxa dedere;
Ter spumam elisam et rorantia vidimus astra.
Interea fessos ventus cum sole reliquit,
Ignarique viae Cyclopum adlabimur oris.
 Portus ab accessu ventorum immotus et ingens
Ipse; sed horrificis iuxta tonat Aetna ruinis,
Interdumque atram prorumpit ad aethera nubem,
Turbine fumantem piceo et candente favilla,
Attollitque globos flammarum et sidera lambit;
Interdum scopulos avulsaque viscera montis
Erigit eructans, liquefactaque saxa sub auras
Cum gemitu glomerat, fundoque exaestuat imo.
Fama est Enceladi semustum fulmine corpus

Urgeri mole hac, ingentemque insuper Aetnam
Impositam ruptis flammam exspirare caminis;
Et fessum quotiens mutet latus, intremere omnem
Murmure Trinacriam, et caelum subtexere fumo.
Noctem illam tecti silvis immania monstra
Perferimus, nec, quae sonitum det causa, videmus.
Nam neque erant astrorum ignes, nec lucidus aethra
Siderea polus, obscuro sed nubila caelo,
Et Lunam in nimbo nox intempesta tenebat.

Postera iamque dies primo surgebat Eoo,
Umentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram:
Cum subito e silvis, macie confecta suprema,
Ignoti nova forma viri miserandaque cultu
Procedit supplexque manus ad litora tendit.
Respicimus. Dira inluvies immissaque barba,
Consertum tegumen spinis; at cetera Graius,
Et quondam patriis ad Troiam missus in armis.
Isque ubi Dardanios habitus et Troïa vidit
Arma procul, paulum aspectu conterritus haesit,
Continuitque gradum; mox sese ad litora praeceps
Cum fletu precibusque tulit: "Per sidera testor,
Per superos atque hoc caeli spirabile lumen,
Tollite me, Teucri; quascumque abducite terras;
Hoc sat erit. Scio me Danais e classibus unum,
Et bello Iliacos fateor petiisse Penatis.
Pro quo, si sceleris tanta est iniuria nostri,
Spargite me in fluctus, vastoque immergite ponto.
Si pereo, hominum manibus periisse iuvabit."
Dixerat, et genua amplexus genibusque volutans
Haerebat. Qui sit, fari, quo sanguine cretus,
Hortamur; quae deinde agitet fortuna, fateri.
Ipse pater dextram Anchises, haud multa moratus,
Dat iuveni, atque animum praesenti pignore firmat.
Ille haec, deposita tandem formidine, fatur:
"Sum patria ex Ithaca, comes infelicis Ulixi,
Nomine Achemenides, Troiam genitore Adamasto
Paupere—mansissetque utinam fortuna!—profectus.

Hic me, dum trepidi crudelia limina linquunt,
Immemores socii vasto Cyclopis in antro
Deseruere. Domus sanie dapibusque cruentis,
Intus opaca, ingens. Ipse arduus, altaque pulsat
Sidera—Di, talem terris avertite pestem!—
Nec visu facilis nec dictu adfabilis ulli.
Visceribus miserorum et sanguine vescitur atro.
Vidi egomet, duo de numero cum corpora nostro
Prensa manu magna medio resupinus in antro
Frangeret ad saxum, sanieque exspersa natarent
Limina; vidi atro cum membra fluentia tabo
Manderet, et tepidi tremerent sub dentibus artus.
Haud impune quidem; nec talia passus Ulixes,
Oblitusve sui est Ithacus discrimine tanto.
Nam simul expletus dapibus vinoque sepultus
Cervicem inflexam posuit, iacuitque per antrum
Immensus, saniem eructans et frusta cruento
Per somnum commixta mero, nos, magna precati
Numina sortitique vices, una undique circum
Fundimur, et telo lumen terebramus acuto,
Ingens, quod torva solum sub fronte latebat,
Argolici clipei aut Phoebeae lampadis instar,
Et tandem laeti sociorum ulciscimur umbras.
Sed fugite, o miseri, fugite, atque ab litore funem
Rumpite.
Nam qualis quantusque cavo Polyphemus in antro
Lanigeras claudit pecudes atque ubera pressat,
Centum alii curva haec habitant ad litora volgo
Infandi Cyclopes et altis montibus errant.
Tertia iam Lunae se cornua lumine complent,
Cum vitam in silvis inter deserta ferarum
Lustra domosque traho, vastosque ab rupe Cyclopas
Prospicio, sonitumque pedum vocemque tremesco.
Victum infelicem, bacas lapidosaque corna,
Dant rami, et vulsis pascunt radicibus herbae.
Omnia conlustrans, hanc primum ad litora classem
Conspexi venientem. Huic me, quaecumque fuisset,

Addixi: satis est gentem effugisse nefandam.
Vos animam hanc potius quocumque absumite leto."
Vix ea fatus erat, summo cum monte videmus
Ipsum inter pecudes vasta se mole moventem
Pastorem Polyphemum et litora nota petentem,
Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum.
Trunca manu pinus regit et vestigia firmat;
Lanigerae comitantur oves; ea sola voluptas
Solamenque mali.
Postquam altos tetigit fluctus et ad aequora venit,
Luminis effossi fluidum lavit inde cruorem,
Dentibus infrendens gemitu, graditurque per aequor
Iam medium, necdum fluctus latera ardua tinxit.
Nos procul inde fugam trepidi celerare, recepto
Supplice sic merito, tacitique incidere funem;
Verrimus et proni certantibus aequora remis.
Sensit, et ad sonitum vocis vestigia torsit.
Verum ubi nulla datur dextra adfectare potestas,
Nec potis Ionios fluctus aequare sequendo,
Clamorem immensum tollit, quo pontus et omnes
Contremuere undae, penitusque exterrita tellus
Italiae, curvisque immugiit Aetna cavernis.
At genus e silvis Cyclopum et montibus altis
Excitum ruit ad portus et litora complent.
Cernimus astantis nequiquam lumine torvo
Aetnaeos fratres, caelo capita alta ferentis,
Concilium horrendum: quales cum vertice celso
Aëriae quercus, aut coniferae cyparissi
Constiterunt, silva alta Iovis, lucusve Dianae.
Praecipitis metus acer agit quocumque rudentis
Excutere, et ventis intendere vela secundis.
Contra iussa monent Heleni, Scyllam atque Charybdim
Inter utramque viam leti discrimine parvo
Ni teneant cursus—certum est dare lintea retro.
Ecce autem Boreas angusta ab sede Pelori
Missus adest. Vivo praetervehor ostia saxo
Pantagiae Megarosque sinus Thapsumque iacentem.

Talia monstrabat relegens errata retrorsus
Litora Achemenides, comes infelicis Ulixi.
Sicanio praetenta sinu iacet insula contra
Plemyrium undosum; nomen dixere priores
Ortygiam. Alpheum fama est huc Elidis amnem
Occultas egisse vias subter mare; qui nunc
Ore, Arethusa, tuo Siculis confunditur undis.
Iussi numina magna loci veneramur; et inde
Exsupero praepingue solum stagnantis Helori.
Hinc altas cautes proiectaque saxa Pachyni
Radimus, et fatis numquam concessa moveri
Apparet Camarina procul campique Geloi,
Immanisque Gela fluvii cognomine dicta.
Arduus inde Acragas ostentat maxima longe
Moenia, magnanimum quondam generator equorum;
Teque datis linquo ventis, palmosa Selinus,
Et vada dura lego saxis Lilybeia caecis.
Hinc Drepani me portus et inlaetabilis ora
Accipit. Hic, pelagi tot tempestatibus actus,
Heu genitorem, omnis curae casusque levamen,
Amitto Anchisen. Hic me, pater optime, fessum
Deseris, heu, tantis nequiquam erepte periclis!
Nec vates Helenus, cum multa horrenda moneret,
Hos mihi praedixit luctus, non dira Celaeno.
Hic labor extremus, longarum haec meta viarum.
Hinc me digressum vestris deus appulit oris."
Sic pater Aeneas intentis omnibus unus
Fata renarrabat divom, cursusque docebat.
Conticuit tandem, factoque hic fine quievit.

P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER QUARTUS.

At regina gravi iamdudum saucia cura
Volnus alit venis, et caeco carpitur igni.
Multa viri virtus animo, multusque recursat
Gentis honos; haerent infixi pectore voltus
Verbaque, nec placidam membris dat cura quietem.
Postera Phoebea lustrabat lampade terras
Umentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram,
Cum sic unanimam adloquitur male sana sororem:
"Anna soror, quae me suspensam insomnia terrent!
Quis novus hic nostris successit sedibus hospes,
Quem sese ore ferens, quam forti pectore et armis!
Credo equidem, nec vana fides, genus esse deorum.
Degeneres animos timor arguit. Heu, quibus ille
Iactatus fatis! quae bella exhausta canebat!
Si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sederet,
Ne cui me vinclo vellem sociare iugali,
Postquam primus amor deceptam morte fefellit;
Si non pertaesum thalami taedaeque fuisset,
Huic uni forsan potui succumbere culpae.
Anna, fatebor enim, miseri post fata Sychaei
Coniugis et sparsos fraterna caede Penatis,
Solus hic inflexit sensus, animumque labantem
Impulit. Agnosco veteris vestigia flammae.

Sed mihi vel tellus optem prius ima dehiscat,
Vel Pater omnipotens adigat me fulmine ad umbras,
Pallentis umbras Erebi noctemque profundam,
Ante, Pudor, quam te violo, aut tua iura resolvo.
Ille meos, primus qui me sibi iunxit, amores
Abstulit; ille habeat secum servetque sepulcro."
Sic effata sinum lacrimis implevit obortis.
  Anna refert: "O luce magis dilecta sorori,
Solane perpetua maerens carpere iuventa,
Nec dulcis natos, Veneris nec praemia noris?
Id cinerem aut Manis credis curare sepultos?
Esto: aegram nulli quondam flexere mariti,
Non Libyae, non ante Tyro; despectus Iarbas
Ductoresque alii, quos Africa terra triumphis
Dives alit: placitone etiam pugnabis amori?
Nec venit in mentem, quorum consederis arvis?
Hinc Gaetulae urbes, genus insuperabile bello,
Et Numidae infreni cingunt et inhospita Syrtis;
Hinc deserta siti regio, lateque furentes
Barcaei. Quid bella Tyro surgentia dicam,
Germanique minas?
Dis equidem auspicibus reor et Iunone secunda
Hunc cursum Iliacas vento tenuisse carinas.
Quam tu urbem, soror, hanc cernes, quae surgere regna
Coniugio tali! Teucrum comitantibus armis
Punica se quantis attollet gloria rebus!
Tu modo posce deos veniam, sacrisque litatis
Indulge hospitio, causasque innecte morandi,
Dum pelago desaevit hiems et aquosus Orion,
Quassataeque rates, dum non tractabile caelum."
  His dictis incensum animum inflammavit amore,
Spemque dedit dubiae menti, solvitque pudorem.
Principio delubra adeunt, pacemque per aras
Exquirunt; mactant lectas de more bidentis
Legiferae Cereri Phoeboque patrique Lyaeo,
Iunoni ante omnis, cui vincla iugalia curae.
Ipsa tenens dextra pateram pulcherrima Dido

Candentis vaccae media inter cornua fundit,
Aut ante ora deum pinguis spatiatur ad aras,
Instauratque diem donis, pecudumque reclusis
Pectoribus inhians spirantia consulit exta.
Heu vatum ignarae mentes! quid vota furentem,
Quid delubra iuvant? Est mollis flamma medullas
Interea, et tacitum vivit sub pectore volnus.
Uritur infelix Dido totaque vagatur
Urbe furens, qualis coniecta cerva sagitta,
Quam procul incautam nemora inter Cresia fixit
Pastor agens telis, liquitque volatile ferrum
Nescius; illa fuga silvas saltusque peragrat
Dictaeos; haeret lateri letalis harundo.
Nunc media Aenean secum per moenia ducit,
Sidoniasque ostentat opes urbemque paratam;
Incipit effari, mediaque in voce resistit;
Nunc eadem labente die convivia quaerit,
Iliacosque iterum demens audire labores
Exposcit, pendetque iterum narrantis ab ore.
Post, ubi digressi, lumenque obscura vicissim
Luna premit suadentque cadentia sidera somnos,
Sola domo maeret vacua, stratisque relictis
Incubat. Illum absens absentem auditque videtque,
Aut gremio Ascanium, genitoris imagine capta,
Detinet, infandum si fallere possit amorem.
Non coeptae adsurgunt turres, non arma iuventus
Exercet, portusve aut propugnacula bello
Tuta parant; pendent opera interrupta minaeque
Murorum ingentes aequataque machina caelo.
Quam simul ac tali persensit peste teneri
Cara Iovis coniunx, nec famam obstare furori,
Talibus aggreditur Venerem Saturnia dictis:
"Egregiam vero laudem et spolia ampla refertis
Tuque puerque tuus; magnum et memorabile numen,
Una dolo divom si femina victa duorum est.
Nec me adeo fallit veritam te moenia nostra
Suspectas habuisse domos Karthaginis altae.

Sed quis erit modus, aut quo nunc certamine tanto?
Quin potius pacem aeternam pactosque hymenaeos
Exercemus? habes, tota quod mente petisti:
Ardet amans Dido traxitque per ossa furorem.
Communem hunc ergo populum paribusque regamus
Auspiciis; liceat Phrygio servire marito,
Dotalisque tuae Tyrios permittere dextrae."
  Olli—sensit enim simulata mente locutam,
Quo regnum Italiae Libycas averteret oras—
Sic contra est ingressa Venus: "Quis talia demens
Abnuat, aut tecum malit contendere bello?
Si modo, quod memoras, factum fortuna sequatur;
Sed fatis incerta feror, si Iuppiter unam
Esse velit Tyriis urbem Troiaque profectis,
Miscerive probet populos, aut foedera iungi.
Tu coniunx; tibi fas animum temptare precando.
Perge; sequar." Tum sic excepit regia Iuno:
"Mecum erit iste labor. Nunc qua ratione, quod instat,
Confieri possit, paucis, adverte, docebo.
Venatum Aeneas unaque miserrima Dido
In nemus ire parant, ubi primos crastinus ortus
Extulerit Titan radiisque retexerit orbem.
His ego nigrantem commixta grandine nimbum,
Dum trepidant alae, saltusque indagine cingunt,
Desuper infundam, et tonitru caelum omne ciebo.
Diffugient comites et nocte tegentur opaca;
Speluncam Dido dux et Troianus eandem
Devenient. Adero, et, tua si mihi certa voluntas,
Conubio iungam stabili propriamque dicabo.
Hic hymenaeus erit." Non adversata petenti
Adnuit, atque dolis risit Cytherea repertis.
  Oceanum interea surgens Aurora reliquit.
It portis iubare exorto delecta iuventus;
Retia rara, plagae, lato venabula ferro,
Massylique ruunt equites et odora canum vis.
Reginam thalamo cunctantem ad limina primi
Poenorum exspectant, ostroque insignis et auro

Stat sonipes ac frena ferox spumantia mandit.
Tandem progreditur, magna stipante caterva,
Sidoniam picto chlamydem circumdata limbo.
Cui pharetra ex auro, crines nodantur in aurum,
Aurea purpuream subnectit fibula vestem.
Nec non et Phrygii comites et laetus Iulus
Incedunt. Ipse ante alios pulcherrimus omnis
Infert se socium Aeneas atque agmina iungit.
Qualis ubi hibernam Lyciam Xanthique fluenta
Deserit ac Delum maternam invisit Apollo
Instauratque choros, mixtique altaria circum
Cretesque Dryopesque fremunt pictique Agathyrsi;
Ipse iugis Cynthi graditur, mollique fluentem
Fronde premit crinem fingens atque implicat auro;
Tela sonant umeris: haud illo segnior ibat
Aeneas, tantum egregio decus enitet ore.
  Postquam altos ventum in montis atque invia lustra,
Ecce ferae, saxi deiectae vertice, caprae
Decurrere iugis; alia de parte patentis
Transmittunt cursu campos atque agmina cervi
Pulverulenta fuga glomerant montisque relinquunt.
At puer Ascanius mediis in vallibus acri
Gaudet equo, iamque hos cursu, iam praeterit illos,
Spumantemque dari pecora inter inertia votis
Optat aprum, aut fulvum descendere monte leonem.
Interea magno misceri murmure caelum
Incipit; insequitur commixta grandine nimbus;
Et Tyrii comites passim et Troiana iuventus
Dardaniusque nepos Veneris diversa per agros
Tecta metu petiere; ruunt de montibus amnes.
Speluncam Dido dux et Troianus eandem
Deveniunt. Prima et Tellus et pronuba Iuno
Dant signum; fulsere ignes et conscius aether
Conubiis, summoque ulularunt vertice Nymphae.
Ille dies primus leti primusque malorum
Causa fuit; neque enim specie famave movetur
Nec iam furtivum Dido meditatur amorem;

Coniugium vocat; hoc praetexit nomine culpam.
  Extemplo Libyae magnas it Fama per urbes,
Fama, malum qua non aliud velocius ullum
Mobilitate viget, virisque adquirit eundo:
Parva metu primo; mox sese attollit in auras,
Ingrediturque solo, et caput inter nubila condit.
Illam Terra parens, ira inritata deorum,
Extremam, ut perhibent, Coeo Enceladoque sororem
Progenuit, pedibus celerem et pernicibus alis,
Monstrum horrendum, ingens, cui, quot sunt corpore plumae,
Tot vigiles oculi subter, mirabile dictu,
Tot linguae, totidem ora sonant, tot subrigit auris.
Nocte volat caeli medio terraeque per umbram,
Stridens, nec dulci declinat lumina somno;
Luce sedet custos aut summi culmine tecti,
Turribus aut altis, et magnas territat urbes,
Tam ficti pravique tenax, quam nuntia veri.
Haec tum multiplici populos sermone replebat
Gaudens et pariter facta atque infecta canebat:
Venisse Aenean, Troiano sanguine cretum,
Cui se pulchra viro dignetur iungere Dido;
Nunc hiemem inter se luxu, quam longa, fovere
Regnorum immemores turpique cupidine captos.
Haec passim dea foeda virum diffundit in ora.
Protinus ad regem cursus detorquet Iarban,
Incenditque animum dictis atque aggerat iras.
  Hic Hammone satus, rapta Garamantide Nympha,
Templa Iovi centum latis immania regnis,
Centum aras posuit, vigilemque sacraverat ignem,
Excubias divom aeternas, pecudumque cruore
Pingue solum et variis florentia limina sertis.
Isque amens animi et rumore accensus amaro
Dicitur ante aras media inter numina divom
Multa Iovem manibus supplex orasse supinis:
"Iuppiter omnipotens, cui nunc Maurusia pictis
Gens epulata toris Lenaeum libat honorem,
Aspicis haec? an te, genitor, cum fulmina torques,

Nequiquam horremus, caecique in nubibus ignes
Terrificant animos et inania murmura miscent?
Femina, quae nostris errans in finibus urbem
Exiguam pretio posuit, cui litus arandum
Cuique loci leges dedimus, conubia nostra
Reppulit ac dominum Aenean in regna recepit.
Et nunc ille Paris cum semiviro comitatu,
Maeonia mentum mitra crinemque madentem
Subnexus, rapto potitur: nos munera templis
Quippe tuis ferimus, famamque fovemus inanem."
  Talibus orantem dictis arasque tenentem
Audiit omnipotens, oculosque ad moenia torsit
Regia et oblitos famae melioris amantis.
Tum sic Mercurium adloquitur ac talia mandat:
"Vade age, nate, voca Zephyros et labere pennis,
Dardaniumque ducem, Tyria Karthagine qui nunc
Exspectat, fatisque datas non respicit urbes,
Adloquere et celeris defer mea dicta per auras.
Non illum nobis genetrix pulcherrima talem
Promisit Graiumque ideo bis vindicat armis;
Sed fore, qui gravidam imperiis belloque frementem
Italiam regeret, genus alto a sanguine Teucri
Proderet, ac totum sub leges mitteret orbem.
Si nulla accendit tantarum gloria rerum
Nec super ipse sua molitur laude laborem,
Ascanione pater Romanas invidet arces?
Quid struit? aut qua spe, inimica in gente, moratur,
Nec prolem Ausoniam et Lavinia respicit arva?
Naviget: haec summa est; hic nostri nuntius esto."
  Dixerat. Ille patris magni parere parabat
Imperio: et primum pedibus talaria nectit,
Aurea, quae sublimem alis sive aequora supra
Seu terram rapido pariter cum flamine portant;
Tum virgam capit—hac animas ille evocat Orco
Pallentis, alias sub Tartara tristia mittit,
Dat somnos adimitque, et lumina morte resignat.—
Illa fretus agit ventos, et turbida tranat

Nubila. Iamque volans apicem et latera ardua cernit
Atlantis duri, caelum qui vertice fulcit,
Atlantis, cinctum adsidue cui nubibus atris
Piniferum caput et vento pulsatur et imbri;
Nix umeros infusa tegit; tum flumina mento
Praecipitant senis, et glacie riget horrida barba.
Hic primum paribus nitens Cyllenius alis
Constitit; hinc toto praeceps se corpore ad undas
Misit, avi similis, quae circum litora, circum
Piscosos scopulos humilis volat aequora iuxta.
Haud aliter terras inter caelumque volabat
Litus harenosum ad Libyae, ventosque secabat
Materno veniens ab avo Cyllenia proles.
Ut primum alatis tetigit magalia plantis,
Aenean fundantem arces ac tecta novantem
Conspicit; atque illi stellatus iaspide fulva
Ensis erat, Tyrioque ardebat murice laena
Demissa ex umeris, dives quae munera Dido
Fecerat et tenui telas discreverat auro.
Continuo invadit: "Tu nunc Karthaginis altae
Fundamenta locas, pulchramque uxorius urbem
Exstruis? heu regni rerumque oblite tuarum!
Ipse deum tibi me claro demittit Olympo
Regnator, caelum et terras qui numine torquet;
Ipse haec ferre iubet celeris mandata per auras:
Quid struis, aut qua spe Libycis teris otia terris?
Si te nulla movet tantarum gloria rerum
Nec super ipse tua moliris laude laborem,
Ascanium surgentem et spes heredis Iuli
Respice, cui regnum Italiae Romanaque tellus
Debentur." Tali Cyllenius ore locutus
Mortalis visus medio sermone reliquit,
Et procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram.
At vero Aeneas aspectu obmutuit amens,
Arrectaeque horrore comae, et vox faucibus haesit.
Ardet abire fuga dulcisque relinquere terras,
Attonitus tanto monitu imperioque deorum.

Heu quid agat? quo nunc reginam ambire furentem
Audeat adfatu? quae prima exordia sumat?
Atque animum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit illuc,
In partisque rapit varias perque omnia versat.
Haec alternanti potior sententia visa est:
Mnesthea Sergestumque vocat fortemque Serestum,
Classem aptent taciti sociosque ad litora cogant,
Arma parent, et, quae rebus sit causa novandis,
Dissimulent; sese interea, quando optima Dido
Nesciat et tantos rumpi non speret amores,
Temptaturum aditus, et quae mollissima fandi
Tempora, quis rebus dexter modus. Ocius omnes
Imperio laeti parent ac iussa facessunt.
  At regina dolos—quis fallere possit amantem?—
Praesensit, motusque excepit prima futuros,
Omnia tuta timens. Eadem impia Fama furenti
Detulit armari classem cursumque parari.
Saevit inops animi, totamque incensa per urbem
Bacchatur, qualis commotis excita sacris
Thyias, ubi audito stimulant trieterica Baccho
Orgia nocturnusque vocat clamore Cithaeron.
Tandem his Aenean compellat vocibus ultro:
  "Dissimulare etiam sperasti, perfide, tantum
Posse nefas, tacitusque mea decedere terra?
Nec te noster amor, nec te data dextera quondam,
Nec moritura tenet crudeli funere Dido?
Quin etiam hiberno moliris sidere classem,
Et mediis properas aquilonibus ire per altum,
Crudelis? Quid? si non arva aliena domosque
Ignotas peteres, et Troia antiqua maneret,
Troia per undosum peteretur classibus aequor.?
Mene fugis? Per ego has lacrimas dextramque tuam te—
Quando aliud mihi iam miserae nihil ipsa reliqui—
Per conubia nostra, per inceptos hymenaeos,
Si bene quid de te merui, fuit aut tibi quicquam
Dulce meum, miserere domus labentis et istam,
Oro, si quis adhuc precibus locus, exue mentem.

Te propter Libycae gentes Nomadumque tyranni
Odere, infensi Tyrii; te propter eundem
Exstinctus pudor et, qua sola sidera adibam,
Fama prior. Cui me moribundam deseris, hospes?
Hoc solum nomen quoniam de coniuge restat.
Quid moror? an mea Pygmalion dum moenia frater
Destruat, aut captam ducat Gaetulus Iarbas?
Saltem si qua mihi de te suscepta fuisset
Ante fugam suboles, si quis mihi parvulus aula
Luderet Aeneas, qui te tamen ore referret,
Non equidem omnino capta ac deserta viderer."
  Dixerat. Ille Iovis monitis immota tenebat
Lumina, et obnixus curam sub corde premebat.
Tandem pauca refert: "Ego te, quae plurima fando
Enumerare vales, numquam, Regina, negabo
Promeritam; nec me meminisse pigebit Elissae,
Dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus hos regit artus.
Pro re pauca loquar. Neque ego hanc abscondere furto
Speravi—ne finge—fugam, nec coniugis umquam
Praetendi taedas aut haec in foedera veni.
Me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam
Auspiciis et sponte mea componere curas,
Urbem Troianam primum dulcisque meorum
Reliquias colerem, Priami tecta alta manerent,
Et recidiva manu posuissem Pergama victis.
Sed nunc Italiam magnam Gryneus Apollo,
Italiam Lyciae iussere capessere sortes;
Hic amor, haec patria est. Si te Karthaginis arces,
Phoenissam, Libycaeque aspectus detinet urbis,
Quae tandem, Ausonia Teucros considere terra,
Invidia est? Et nos fas extera quaerere regna.
Me patris Anchisae, quotiens umentibus umbris
Nox operit terras, quotiens astra ignea surgunt,
Admonet in somnis et turbida terret imago;
Me puer Ascanius capitisque iniuria cari,
Quem regno Hesperiae fraudo et fatalibus arvis.
Nunc etiam interpres divom, Iove missus ab ipso—

Testor utrumque caput—celeris mandata per auras
Detulit; ipse deum manifesto in lumine vidi
Intrantem muros, vocemque his auribus hausi.
Desine meque tuis incendere teque querelis:
Italiam non sponte sequor."
  Talia dicentem iamdudum aversa tuetur,
Huc illuc volvens oculos, totumque pererrat
Luminibus tacitis, et sic accensa profatur:
"Nec tibi diva parens, generis nec Dardanus auctor,
Perfide; sed duris genuit te cautibus horrens
Caucasus, Hyrcanaeque admorunt ubera tigres.
Nam quid dissimulo? aut quae me ad maiora reservo?
Num fletu ingemuit nostro? num lumina flexit?
Num lacrimas victus dedit, aut miseratus amantem est?
Quae quibus anteferam? Iam iam nec maxima Iuno,
Nec Saturnius haec oculis pater aspicit aequis.
Nusquam tuta fides. Eiectum litore, egentem
Excepi et regni demens in parte locavi;
Amissam classem, socios a morte reduxi.
Heu furiis incensa feror! Nunc augur Apollo,
Nunc Lyciae sortes, nunc et Iove missus ab ipso
Interpres divom fert horrida iussa per auras.
Scilicet is Superis labor est, ea cura quietos
Sollicitat. Neque te teneo, neque dicta refello;
I, sequere Italiam ventis, pete regna per undas.
Spero equidem mediis, si quid pia numina possunt,
Supplicia hausurum scopulis, et nomine Dido
Saepe vocaturum. Sequar atris ignibus absens,
Et, cum frigida mors anima seduxerit artus,
Omnibus umbra locis adero. Dabis, improbe, poenas.
Audiam, et haec Manis veniet mihi fama sub imos."
His medium dictis sermonem abrumpit, et auras
Aegra fugit, seque ex oculis avertit et aufert,
Linquens multa metu cunctantem et multa parantem
Dicere. Suscipiunt famulae, conlapsaque membra
Marmoreo referunt thalamo stratisque reponunt.
  At pius Aeneas, quamquam lenire dolentem

Solando cupit et dictis avertere curas,
Multa gemens magnoque animum labefactus amore,
Iussa tamen divom exsequitur, classemque revisit.
Tum vero Teucri incumbunt et litore celsas
Deducunt toto navis. Natat uncta carina,
Frondentisque ferunt remos et robora silvis
Infabricata, fugae studio.
Migrantis cernas, totaque ex urbe ruentis.
Ac velut ingentem formicae farris acervum
Cum populant, hiemis memores, tectoque reponunt:
It nigrum campis agmen, praedamque per herbas
Convectant calle angusto; pars grandia trudunt
Obnixae frumenta umeris; pars agmina cogunt
Castigantque moras; opere omnis semita fervet.
Quis tibi tum, Dido, cernenti talia sensus,
Quosve dabas gemitus, cum litora fervere late
Prospiceres arce ex summa, totumque videres
Misceri ante oculos tantis clamoribus aequor?
Improbe amor, quid non mortalia pectora cogis?
Ire iterum in lacrimas, iterum temptare precando
Cogitur, et supplex animos submittere amori,
Ne quid inexpertum frustra moritura relinquat.
"Anna, vides toto properari litore? Circum
Undique convenere; vocat iam carbasus auras,
Puppibus et laeti nautae imposuere coronas.
Hunc ego si potui tantum sperare dolorem,
Et perferre, soror, potero. Miserae hoc tamen unum
Exsequere, Anna, mihi:—solam nam perfidus ille
Te colere, arcanos etiam tibi credere sensus:
Sola viri mollis aditus et tempora noras—
I, soror, atque hostem supplex adfare superbum:
Non ego cum Danais Troianam exscindere gentem
Aulide iuravi, classemve ad Pergama misi,
Nec patris Anchisae cinerem Manisve revelli:
Cur mea dicta negat duras demittere in auris?
Quo ruit? extremum hoc miserae det munus amanti:
Exspectet facilemque fugam ventosque ferentis.

Non iam coniugium antiquum, quod prodidit, oro,
Nec pulchro ut Latio careat regnumque relinquat;
Tempus inane peto, requiem spatiumque furori,
Dum mea me victam doceat fortuna dolere.
Extremam hanc oro veniam,—miserere sororis—
Quam mihi cum dederis, cumulatam morte remittam."
Talibus orabat, talisque miserrima fletus
Fertque refertque soror. Sed nullis ille movetur
Fletibus, aut voces ullas tractabilis audit:
Fata obstant, placidasque viri deus obstruit auris.
Ac velut annoso validam cum robore quercum
Alpini Boreae nunc hinc nunc flatibus illinc
Eruere inter se certant; it stridor, et altae
Consternunt terram concusso stipite frondes;
Ipsa haeret scopulis, et, quantum vertice ad auras
Aetherias, tantum radice in Tartara tendit:
Haud secus adsiduis hinc atque hinc vocibus heros
Tunditur, et magno persentit pectore curas;
Mens immota manet, lacrimae volvuntur inanes.
Tum vero infelix fatis exterrita Dido
Mortem orat; taedet caeli convexa tueri.
Quo magis inceptum peragat lucemque relinquat,
Vidit, turicremis cum dona imponeret aris—
Horrendum dictu—latices nigrescere sacros
Fusaque in obscenum se vertere vina cruorem.
Hoc visum nulli, non ipsi effata sorori.
Praeterea fuit in tectis de marmore templum
Coniugis antiqui, miro quod honore colebat,
Velleribus niveis et festa fronde revinctum:
Hinc exaudiri voces et verba vocantis
Visa viri, nox cum terras obscura teneret;
Solaque culminibus ferali carmine bubo
Saepe queri et longas in fletum ducere voces;
Multaque praeterea vatum praedicta priorum
Terribili monitu horrificant. Agit ipse furentem
In somnis ferus Aeneas; semperque relinqui
Sola sibi, semper longam incomitata videtur

Ire viam et Tyrios deserta quaerere terra.
Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina Pentheus,
Et solem geminum et duplicis se ostendere Thebas;
Aut Agamemnonius scaenis agitatus Orestes
Armatam facibus matrem et serpentibus atris
Cum fugit, ultricesque sedent in limine Dirae.
  Ergo ubi concepit furias evicta dolore
Decrevitque mori, tempus secum ipsa modumque
Exigit, et, maestam dictis aggressa sororem,
Consilium voltu tegit, ac spem fronte serenat:
"Inveni, germana, viam,—gratare sorori—
Quae mihi reddat eum, vel eo me solvat amantem.
Oceani finem iuxta solemque cadentem
Ultimus Aethiopum locus est, ubi maximus Atlas
Axem umero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum:
Hinc mihi Massylae gentis monstrata sacerdos,
Hesperidum templi custos, epulasque draconi
Quae dabat et sacros servabat in arbore ramos,
Spargens umida mella soporiferumque papaver.
Haec se carminibus promittit solvere mentes,
Quas velit, ast aliis duras immittere curas;
Sistere aquam fluviis, et vertere sidera retro;
Nocturnosque ciet Manis; mugire videbis
Sub pedibus terram, et descendere montibus ornos.
Testor, cara, deos et te, germana, tuumque
Dulce caput, magicas invitam accingier artis.
Tu secreta pyram tecto interiore sub auras
Erige, et arma viri, thalamo quae fixa reliquit
Impius, exuviasque omnis, lectumque iugalem,
Quo perii, superimponas: abolere nefandi
Cuncta viri monumenta iuvat, monstratque sacerdos."
Haec effata silet, pallor simul occupat ora.
Non tamen Anna novis praetexere funera sacris
Germanam credit, nec tantos mente furores
Concipit, aut graviora timet quam morte Sychaei.
Ergo iussa parat.
  At regina, pyra penetrali in sede sub auras

Erecta ingenti taedis atque ilice secta,
Intenditque locum sertis et fronde coronat
Funerea; super exuvias ensemque relictum
Effigiemque toro locat, haud ignara futuri.
Stant arae circum, et crinis effusa sacerdos
Ter centum tonat ore deos, Erebumque Chaosque
Tergeminamque Hecaten, tria virginis ora Dianae.
Sparserat et latices simulatos fontis Averni,
Falcibus et messae ad Lunam quaeruntur aënis
Pubentes herbae nigri cum lacte veneni;
Quaeritur et nascentis equi de fronte revulsus
Et matri praereptus amor.
Ipsa mola manibusque piis altaria iuxta,
Unum exuta pedem vinclis, in veste recincta,
Testatur moritura deos et conscia fati
Sidera; tum, si quod non aequo foedere amantis
Curae numen habet iustumque memorque, precatur.
  Nox erat, et placidum carpebant fessa soporem
Corpora per terras, silvaeque et saeva quierant
Aequora, cum medio volvuntur sidera lapsu,
Cum tacet omnis ager, pecudes pictaeque volucres,
Quaeque lacus late liquidos, quaeque aspera dumis
Rura tenent, somno positae sub nocte silenti
[Lenibant curas, et corda oblita laborum].
At non infelix animi Phoenissa, nec umquam
Solvitur in somnos, oculisve aut pectore noctem
Accipit: ingeminant curae, rursusque resurgens
Saevit amor, magnoque irarum fluctuat aestu.
Sic adeo insistit, secumque ita corde volutat:
"En, quid ago? rursusne procos inrisa priores
Experiar, Nomadumque petam conubia supplex,
Quos ego sim totiens iam dedignata maritos?
Iliacas igitur classis atque ultima Teucrum
Iussa sequar? quiane auxilio iuvat ante levatos,
Et bene apud memores veteris stat gratia facti?
Quis me autem, fac velle, sinet, ratibusve superbis
Invisam accipiet? nescis heu, perdita, necdum

Laomedonteae sentis periuria gentis?
Quid tum? sola fuga nautas comitabor ovantis?
An Tyriis omnique manu stipata meorum
Inferar, et, quos Sidonia vix urbe revelli,
Rursus agam pelago, et ventis dare vela iubebo?
Quin morere, ut merita es, ferroque averte dolorem.
Tu lacrimis evicta meis, tu prima furentem
His, germana, malis oneras atque obicis hosti.
Non licuit thalami expertem sine crimine vitam
Degere, more ferae, talis nec tangere curas!
Non servata fides, cineri promissa Sychaeo!"
Tantos illa suo rumpebat pectore questus.
 Aeneas celsa in puppi, iam certus eundi,
Carpebat somnos, rebus iam rite paratis.
Huic se forma dei voltu redeuntis eodem
Obtulit in somnis, rursusque ita visa monere est,
Omnia Mercurio similis, vocemque coloremque
Et crinis flavos et membra decora iuventa:
"Nate dea, potes hoc sub casu ducere somnos,
Nec, quae te circum stent deinde pericula, cernis,
Demens, nec Zephyros audis spirare secundos?
Illa dolos dirumque nefas in pectore versat,
Certa mori, varioque irarum fluctuat aestu.
Non fugis hinc praeceps, dum praecipitare potestas?
Iam mare turbari trabibus, saevasque videbis
Conlucere faces, iam fervere litora flammis,
Si te his attigerit terris Aurora morantem.
Heia age, rumpe moras. Varium et mutabile semper
Femina." Sic fatus nocti se immiscuit atrae.
 Tum vero Aeneas, subitis exterritus umbris,
Corripit e somno corpus sociosque fatigat:
"Praecipites vigilate, viri, et considite transtris;
Solvite vela citi. Deus aethere missus ab alto
Festinare fugam tortosque incidere funis
Ecce iterum stimulat. Sequimur te, sancte deorum,
Quisquis es, imperioque iterum paremus ovantes.
Adsis o placidusque iuves, et sidera caelo

Dextra feras." Dixit, vaginaque eripit ensem
Fulmineum, strictoque ferit retinacula ferro.
Idem omnis simul ardor habet, rapiuntque ruuntque;
Litora deseruere; latet sub classibus aequor;
Adnixi torquent spumas et caerula verrunt.
  Et iam prima novo spargebat lumine terras
Tithoni croceum linquens Aurora cubile.
Regina e speculis ut primum albescere lucem
Vidit et aequatis classem procedere velis,
Litoraque et vacuos sensit sine remige portus,
Terque quaterque manu pectus percussa decorum
Flaventisque abscissa comas "Pro Iuppiter! ibit
Hic" ait "et nostris inluserit advena regnis?
Non arma expedient, totaque ex urbe sequentur,
Deripientque rates alii navalibus? Ite,
Ferte citi flammas, date tela, impellite remos!—
Quid loquor? aut ubi sum? Quae mentem insania mutat?
Infelix Dido! nunc te facta impia tangunt?
Tum decuit, cum sceptra dabas.—En dextra fidesque,
Quem secum patrios aiunt portare Penatis,
Quem subiisse umeris confectum aetate parentem!—
Non potui abreptum divellere corpus et undis
Spargere? non socios, non ipsum absumere ferro
Ascanium, patriisque epulandum ponere mensis?—
Verum anceps pugnae fuerat fortuna.—Fuisset;
Quem metui moritura? Faces in castra tulissem,
Implessemque foros flammis, natumque patremque
Cum genere exstinxem, memet super ipsa dedissem.—
Sol, qui terrarum flammis opera omnia lustras,
Tuque harum interpres curarum et conscia Iuno,
Nocturnisque Hecate triviis ululata per urbes,
Et Dirae ultrices, et di morientis Elissae,
Accipite haec, meritumque malis advertite numen,
Et nostras audite preces. Si tangere portus
Infandum caput ac terris adnare necesse est,
Et sic fata Iovis poscunt, hic terminus haeret:
At bello audacis populi vexatus et armis,

Finibus extorris, complexu avulsus Iuli,
Auxilium imploret, videatque indigna suorum
Funera; nec, cum se sub leges pacis iniquae
Tradiderit, regno aut optata luce fruatur;
Sed cadat ante diem mediaque inhumatus harena.
Haec precor, hanc vocem extremam cum sanguine fundo.
Tum vos, o Tyrii, stirpem et genus omne futurum
Exercete odiis, cinerique haec mittite nostro
Munera. Nullus amor populis, nec foedera sunto.
Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor,
Qui face Dardanios ferroque sequare colonos,
Nunc, olim, quocumque dabunt se tempore vires.
Litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus undas
Imprecor, arma armis; pugnent ipsique nepotesque."
Haec ait, et partis animum versabat in omnis,
Invisam quaerens quam primum abrumpere lucem.
Tum breviter Barcen nutricem adfata Sychaei;
Namque suam patria antiqua cinis ater habebat:
"Annam cara mihi nutrix huc siste sororem;
Dic corpus properet fluviali spargere lympha,
Et pecudes secum et monstrata piacula ducat;
Sic veniat; tuque ipsa pia tege tempora vitta.
Sacra Iovi Stygio, quae rite incepta paravi,
Perficere est animus, finemque imponere curis,
Dardaniique rogum capitis permittere flammae."
Sic ait. Illa gradum studio celerabat anili.
At trepida, et coeptis immanibus effera Dido,
Sanguineam volvens aciem, maculisque trementis
Interfusa genas, et pallida morte futura,
Interiora domus inrumpit limina, et altos
Conscendit furibunda rogos, ensemque recludit
Dardanium, non hos quaesitum munus in usus.
Hic, postquam Iliacas vestes notumque cubile
Conspexit, paulum lacrimis et mente morata,
Incubuitque toro, dixitque novissima verba:
"Dulces exuviae, dum fata deusque sinebat,
Accipite hanc animam, meque his exsolvite curis.

Vixi, et, quem dederat cursum fortuna, peregi;
Et nunc magna mei sub terras ibit imago.
Urbem praeclaram statui; mea moenia vidi;
Ulta virum, poenas inimico a frâtre recepi;
Felix, heu nimium felix, si litora tantum
Numquam Dardaniae tetigissent nostra carinae!"
Dixit, et, os impressa toro, "Moriemur inultae,
Sed moriamur" ait. "Sic, sic iuvat ire sub umbras.
Hauriat hunc oculis ignem crudelis ab alto
Dardanus, et nostrae secum ferat omina mortis."
Dixerat; atque illam media inter talia ferro
Conlapsam aspiciunt comites, ensemque cruore
Spumantem, sparsasque manus. It clamor ad alta
Atria; concussam bacchatur Fama per urbem.
Lamentis gemituque et femineo ululatu
Tecta fremunt; resonat magnis plangoribus aether.
Non aliter, quam si immissis ruat hostibus omnis
Karthago aut antiqua Tyros, flammaeque furentes
Culmina perque hominum volvantur perque deorum.
Audiit exanimis, trepidoque exterrita cursu
Unguibus ora soror foedans et pectora pugnis
Per medios ruit, ac morientem nomine clamat:
"Hoc illud, germana, fuit? me fraude petebas?
Hoc rogus iste mihi, hoc ignes araeque parabant?
Quid primum deserta querar? comitemne sororem
Sprevisti moriens? Eadem me ad fata vocasses;
Idem ambas ferro dolor, atque eadem hora tulisset.
His etiam struxi manibus, patriosque vocavi
Voce deos, sic te ut posita crudelis abessem?
Exstinxti te meque, soror, populumque patresque
Sidonios urbemque tuam. Date, volnera lymphis
Abluam, et, extremus si quis super halitus errat,
Ore legam." Sic fata gradus evaserat altos,
Semianimemque sinu germanam amplexa fovebat
Cum gemitu, atque atros siccabat veste cruores.
Illa, gravis oculos conata attollere, rursus
Deficit; infixum stridit sub pectore volnus.

Ter sese attollens cubitoque adnixa levavit;
Ter revoluta toro est, oculisque errantibus alto
Quaesivit caelo lucem, ingemuitque reperta.
  Tum Iuno omnipotens, longum miserata dolorem
Difficilisque obitus, Irim demisit Olympo,
Quae luctantem animam nexosque resolveret artus.
Nam quia nec fato, merita nec morte peribat,
Sed misera ante diem, subitoque accensa furore,
Nondum illi flavum Proserpina vertice crinem
Abstulerat, Stygioque caput damnaverat Orco.
Ergo Iris croceis per caelum roscida pennis,
Mille trahens varios adverso sole colores,
Devolat, et supra caput astitit: "Hunc ego Diti
Sacrum iussa fero, teque isto corpore solvo."
Sic ait, et dextra crinem secat: omnis et una
Dilapsus calor, atque in ventos vita recessit.

P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER QUINTUS.

Interea medium Aeneas iam classe tenebat
Certus iter, fluctusque atros aquilone secabat,
Moenia respiciens, quae iam infelicis Elissae
Conlucent flammis. Quae tantum accenderit ignem
Causa, latet; duri magno sed amore dolores
Polluto, notumque, furens quid femina possit,
Triste per augurium Teucrorum pectora ducunt.
Ut pelagus tenuere rates, nec iam amplius ulla
Occurrit tellus, maria undique et undique caelum,
Olli caeruleus supra caput astitit imber,
Noctem hiememque ferens, et inhorruit unda tenebris.
Ipse gubernator puppi Palinurus ab alta:
"Heu! quianam tanti cinxerunt aethera nimbi?
Quidve, pater Neptune, paras?" Sic deinde locutus
Colligere arma iubet validisque incumbere remis,
Obliquatque sinus in ventum, ac talia fatur:
"Magnanime Aenea, non, si mihi Iuppiter auctor
Spondeat, hoc sperem Italiam contingere caelo.
Mutati transversa fremunt et vespere ab atro
Consurgunt venti, atque in nubem cogitur aer.
Nec nos obniti contra, nec tendere tantum
Sufficimus Superat quoniam Fortuna, sequamur,
Quoque vocat, vertamus iter. Nec litora longe

Fida reor fraterna Erycis portusque Sicanos,
Si modo rite memor servata remetior astra."
Tum pius Aeneas: "Equidem sic poscere ventos
Iamdudum et frustra cerno te tendere contra.
Flecte viam velis. An sit mihi gratior ulla,
Quove magis fessas optem demittere navis,
Quam quae Dardanium tellus mihi servat Acesten,
Et patris Anchisae gremio complectitur ossa?"
Haec ubi dicta, petunt portus, et vela secundi
Intendunt Zephyri; fertur cita gurgite classis,
Et tandem laeti notae advertuntur harenae.
At procul excelso miratus vertice montis
Adventum sociasque rates occurrit Acestes,
Horridus in iaculis et pelle Libystidis ursae,
Troia Criniso conceptum flumine mater
Quem genuit. Veterum non immemor ille parentum
Gratatur reduces et gaza laetus agresti
Excipit, ac fessos opibus solatur amicis.
Postera cum primo stellas Oriente fugarat
Clara dies, socios in coetum litore ab omni
Advocat Aeneas, tumulique ex aggere fatur:
"Dardanidae magni, genus alto a sanguine divom,
Annuus exactis completur mensibus orbis,
Ex quo reliquias divinique ossa parentis
Condidimus terra maestasque sacravimus aras.
Iamque dies, nisi fallor, adest, quem semper acerbum,
Semper honoratum—sic di voluistis—habebo.
Hunc ego Gaetulis agerem si Syrtibus exsul,
Argolicove mari deprensus et urbe Mycenae,
Annua vota tamen sollemnisque ordine pompas
Exsequerer, strueremque suis altaria donis.
Nunc ultro ad cineres ipsius et ossa parentis,
Haud equidem sine mente reor, sine numine divom,
Adsumus et portus delati intramus amicos.
Ergo agite, et laetum cuncti celebremus honorem;
Poscamus ventos, atque haec me sacra quotannis
Urbe velit posita templis sibi ferre dicatis.

Bina boum vobis Troia generatus Acestes
Dat numero capita in navis; adhibete Penatis
Et patrios epulis et quos colit hospes Acestes.
Praeterea, si nona diem mortalibus almum
Aurora extulerit radiisque retexerit orbem,
Prima citae Teucris ponam certamina classis;
Quique pedum cursu valet, et qui viribus audax
Aut iaculo incedit melior levibusque sagittis,
Seu crudo fidit pugnam committere caestu,
Cuncti adsint, meritaeque exspectent praemia palmae.
Ore favete omnes, et cingite tempora ramis."
  Sic fatus velat materna tempora myrto.
Hoc Helymus facit, hoc aevi maturus Acestes,
Hoc puer Ascanius, sequitur quos cetera pubes.
Ille e concilio multis cum milibus ibat
Ad tumulum, magna medius comitante caterva.
Hic duo rite mero libans carchesia Baccho
Fundit humi, duo lacte novo, duo sanguine sacro,
Purpureosque iacit flores, ac talia fatur:
"Salve, sancte parens; iterum salvete, recepti
Nequiquam cineres, animaeque umbraeque paternae.
Non licuit finis Italos fataliaque arva,
Nec tecum Ausonium, quicumque est, quaerere Thybrim."
Dixerat haec, adytis cum lubricus anguis ab imis
Septem ingens gyros, septena volumina traxit,
Amplexus placide tumulum lapsusque per aras,
Caeruleae cui terga notae maculosus et auro
Squamam incendebat fulgor, ceu nubibus arcus
Mille iacit varios adverso sole colores.
Obstipuit visu Aeneas. Ille agmine longo
Tandem inter pateras et levia pocula serpens
Libavitque dapes, rursusque innoxius imo
Successit tumulo, et depasta altaria liquit.
Hoc magis inceptos genitori instaurat honores,
Incertus, Geniumne loci famulumne parentis
Esse putet; caedit binas de more bidentis,
Totque sues, totidem nigrantis terga iuvencos;

Vinaque fundebat pateris, animamque vocabat
Anchisae magni Manisque Acheronte remissos.
Nec non et socii, quae cuique est copia, laeti
Dona ferunt, onerant aras, mactantque iuvencos;
Ordine aëna locant alii, fusique per herbam
Subiciunt veribus prunas et viscera torrent.
  Exspectata dies aderat nonamque serena
Auroram Phaethontis equi iam luce vehebant,
Famaque finitimos et clari nomen Acestae
Excierat; laeto complerant litora coetu,
Visuri Aeneadas, pars et certare parati.
Munera principio ante oculos circoque locantur
In medio: sacri tripodes viridesque coronae
Et palmae, pretium victoribus, armaque et ostro
Perfusae vestes, argenti aurique talentum;
Et tuba commissos medio canit aggere ludos.
Prima pares ineunt gravibus certamina remis
Quattuor ex omni delectae classe carinae.
Velocem Mnestheus agit acri remige Pristim,
Mox Italus Mnestheus, genus a quo nomine Memmi;
Ingentemque Gyas ingenti mole Chimaeram,
Urbis opus, triplici pubes quam Dardana versu
Impellunt, terno consurgunt ordine remi;
Sergestusque, domus tenet a quo Sergia nomen,
Centauro invehitur magna, Scyllaque Cloanthus
Caerulea, genus unde tibi, Romane Cluenti.
  Est procul in pelago saxum spumantia contra
Litora, quod tumidis submersum tunditur olim
Fluctibus, hiberni condunt ubi sidera Cori;
Tranquillo silet, immotaque attollitur unda
Campus et apricis statio gratissima mergis:
Hic viridem Aeneas frondenti ex ilice metam
Constituit signum nautis pater, unde reverti
Scirent et longos ubi circumflectere cursus.
Tum loca sorte legunt, ipsique in puppibus auro
Ductores longe effulgent ostroque decori;
Cetera populea velatur fronde iuventus

Nudatosque umeros oleo perfusa nitescit.
Considunt transtris, intentaque bracchia remis;
Intenti exspectant signum, exsultantiaque haurit
Corda pavor pulsans laudumque arrecta cupido.
Inde, ubi clara dedit sonitum tuba, finibus omnes,
Haud mora, prosiluere suis; ferit aethera clamor
Nauticus, adductis spumant freta versa lacertis.
Infindunt pariter sulcos, totumque dehiscit
Convulsum remis rostrisque tridentibus aequor.
Non tam praecipites biiugo certamine campum
Corripuere ruuntque effusi carcere currus,
Nec sic immissis aurigae undantia lora
Concussere iugis pronique in verbera pendent.
Tum plausu fremituque virum studiisque faventum
Consonat omne nemus, vocemque inclusa volutant
Litora, pulsati colles clamore resultant.
Effugit ante alios primisque elabitur undis
Turbam inter fremitumque Gyas; quem deinde Cloanthus
Consequitur, melior remis, sed pondere pinus
Tarda tenet. Post hos aequo discrimine Pristis
Centaurusque locum tendunt superare priorem;
Et nunc Pristis habet, nunc victam praeterit ingens
Centaurus, nunc una ambae iunctisque feruntur
Frontibus et longa sulcant vada salsa carina.
Iamque propinquabant scopulo metamque tenebant,
Cum princeps medioque Gyas in gurgite victor
Rectorem navis compellat voce Menoeten:
"Quo tantum mihi dexter abis? huc dirige gressum;
Litus ama, et laevas stringat sine palmula cautes;
Altum alii teneant." Dixit; sed caeca Menoetes
Saxa timens proram pelagi detorquet ad undas.
"Quo diversus abis?" iterum "Pete saxa, Menoete!"
Cum clamore Gyas revocabat; et ecce Cloanthum
Respicit instantem tergo, et propiora tenentem.
Ille inter navemque Gyae scopulosque sonantis
Radit iter laevum interior, subitoque priorem
Praeterit et metis tenet aequora tuta relictis.

Tum vero exarsit iuveni dolor ossibus ingens,
Nec lacrimis caruere genae, segnemque Menoeten,
Oblitus decorisque sui sociumque salutis,
In mare praecipitem puppi deturbat ab alta;
Ipse gubernaclo rector subit, ipse magister,
Hortaturque viros, clavumque ad litora torquet.
At gravis, ut fundo vix tandem redditus imo est,
Iam senior madidaque fluens in veste, Menoetes
Summa petit scopuli siccaque in rupe resedit.
Illum et labentem Teucri et risere natantem,
Et salsos rident revomentem pectore fluctus.
Hic laeta extremis spes est accensa duobus,
Sergesto Mnestheique, Gyan superare morantem.
Sergestus capit ante locum scopuloque propinquat,
Nec tota tamen ille prior praeeunte carina:
Parte prior; partem rostro premit aemula Pristis.
At media socios incedens nave per ipsos
Hortatur Mnestheus: "Nunc, nunc insurgite remis,
Hectorei socii, Troiae quos sorte suprema
Delegi comites; nunc illas promite viris,
Nunc animos, quibus in Gaetulis Syrtibus usi
Ionioque mari Maleaeque sequacibus undis.
Non iam prima peto Mnestheus, neque vincere certo;—
Quamquam o!—Sed superent, quibus hoc, Neptune, dedisti;—
Extremos pudeat rediisse; hoc vincite, cives,
Et prohibete nefas." Olli certamine summo
Procumbunt; vastis tremit ictibus aerea puppis,
Subtrahiturque solum; tum creber anhelitus artus
Aridaque ora quatit; sudor fluit undique rivis.
Attulit ipse viris optatum casus honorem:
Namque furens animi dum proram ad saxa suburget
Interior spatioque subit Sergestus iniquo,
Infelix saxis in procurrentibus haesit.
Concussae cautes, et acuto in murice remi
Obnixi crepuere, inlisaque prora pependit.
Consurgunt nautae et magno clamore morantur,
Ferratasque trudes et acuta cuspide contos

Expediunt, fractosque legunt in gurgite remos.
At laetus Mnestheus successuque acrior ipso
Agmine remorum celeri ventisque vocatis
Prona petit maria et pelago decurrit aperto.
Qualis spelunca subito commota columba,
Cui domus et dulces latebroso in pumice nidi,
Fertur in arva volans, plausumque exterrita pennis
Dat tecto ingentem, mox aëre lapsa quieto
Radit iter liquidum, celeris neque commovet alas:
Sic Mnestheus, sic ipsa fuga secat ultima Pristis
Aequora, sic illam fert impetus ipse volantem.
Et primum in scopulo luctantem deserit alto
Sergestum brevibusque vadis frustraque vocantem
Auxilia et fractis discentem currere remis.
Inde Gyan ipsamque ingenti mole Chimaeram
Consequitur: cedit, quoniam spoliata magistro est.
Solus iamque ipso superest in fine Cloanthus;
Quem petit, et summis adnixus viribus urget.
Tum vero ingeminat clamor, cunctique sequentem
Instigant studiis, resonatque fragoribus aether.
Hi proprium decus et partum indignantur honorem
Ni teneant, vitamque volunt pro laude pacisci;
Hos successus alit: possunt, quia posse videntur.
Et fors aequatis cepissent praemia rostris,
Ni palmas ponto tendens utrasque Cloanthus
Fudissetque preces, divosque in vota vocasset:
"Di, quibus imperium pelagi est, quorum aequora curro,
Vobis laetus ego hoc candentem in litore taurum
Constituam ante aras, voti reus, extaque salsos
Porriciam in fluctus et vina liquentia fundam."
Dixit, eumque imis sub fluctibus audiit omnis
Nereidum Phorcique chorus Panopeaque virgo,
Et pater ipse manu magna Portunus euntem
Impulit; illa Noto citius volucrique sagitta
Ad terram fugit, et portu se condidit alto.
Tum satus Anchisa, cunctis ex more vocatis,
Victorem magna praeconis voce Cloanthum

Declarat, viridique advelat tempora lauro;
Muneraque in navis ternos optare iuvencos
Vinaque et argenti magnum dat ferre talentum.
Ipsis praecipuos ductoribus addit honores:
Victori chlamydem auratam, quam plurima circum
Purpura Maeandro duplici Meliboea cucurrit,
Intextusque puer frondosa regius Ida
Velocis iaculo cervos cursuque fatigat,
Acer, anhelanti similis, quem praepes ab Ida
Sublimem pedibus rapuit Iovis armiger uncis;
Longaevi palmas nequiquam ad sidera tendunt
Custodes, saevitque canum latratus in auras.
At qui deinde locum tenuit virtute secundum,
Levibus huic hamis consertam auroque trilicem
Loricam, quam Demoleo detraxerat ipse
Victor apud rapidum Simoenta sub Ilio alto,
Donat habere viro, decus et tutamen in armis.
Vix illam famuli Phegeus Sagarisque ferebant
Multiplicem, conixi umeris; indutus at olim
Demoleos cursu palantis Troas agebat.
Tertia dona facit geminos ex aere lebetas,
Cymbiaque argento perfecta atque aspera signis.
Iamque adeo donati omnes opibusque superbi
Puniceis ibant evincti tempora taeniis,
Cum saevo e scopulo multa vix arte revulsus,
Amissis remis atque ordine debilis uno,
Inrisam sine honore ratem Sergestus agebat.
Qualis saepe viae deprensus in aggere serpens,
Aerea quem obliquum rota transiit, aut gravis ictu
Seminecem liquit saxo lacerumque viator,
Nequiquam longos fugiens dat corpore tortus,
Parte ferox, ardensque oculis, et sibila colla
Arduus attollens; pars volnere clauda retentat
Nixantem nodis seque in sua membra plicantem:
Tali remigio navis se tarda movebat;
Vela facit tamen, et velis subit ostia plenis.
Sergestum Aeneas promisso munere donat,

Servatam ob navem laetus sociosque reductos.
Olli serva datur, operum haud ignara Minervae,
Cressa genus, Pholoë, geminique sub ubere nati.
  Hoc pius Aeneas misso certamine tendit
Gramineum in campum, quem collibus undique curvis
Cingebant silvae, mediaque in valle theatri
Circus erat; quo se multis cum milibus heros
Consessu medium tulit exstructoque resedit.
Hic, qui forte velint rapido contendere cursu,
Invitat pretiis animos, et praemia ponit.
Undique conveniunt Teucri mixtique Sicani,
Nisus et Euryalus primi;
Euryalus forma insignis viridique iuventa,
Nisus amore pio pueri; quos deinde secutus
Regius egregia Priami de stirpe Diores;
Hunc Salius simul et Patron, quorum alter Acarnan,
Alter ab Arcadio Tegeaeae sanguine gentis;
Tum duo Trinacrii iuvenes, Helymus Panopesque,
Adsueti silvis, comites senioris Acestae;
Multi praeterea, quos fama obscura recondit.
Aeneas quibus in mediis sic deinde locutus:
"Accipite haec animis, laetasque advertite mentes:
Nemo ex hoc numero mihi non donatus abibit.
Cnosia bina dabo levato lucida ferro
Spicula caelatamque argento ferre bipennem;
Omnibus hic erit unus honos. Tres praemia primi
Accipient, flavaque caput nectentur oliva.
Primus equum phaleris insignem victor habeto;
Alter Amazoniam pharetram plenamque sagittis
Threiciis, lato quam circumplectitur auro
Balteus, et tereti subnectit fibula gemma;
Tertius Argolica hac galea contentus abito."
Haec ubi dicta, locum capiunt, signoque repente
Corripiunt spatia audito, limenque relinquunt,
Effusi nimbo similes, simul ultima signant.
Primus abit longeque ante omnia corpora Nisus
Emicat, et ventis et fulminis ocior alis;

Proximus huic, longo sed proximus intervallo,
Insequitur Salius; spatio post deinde relicto
Tertius Euryalus;
Euryalumque Helymus sequitur; quo deinde sub ipso
Ecce volat calcemque terit iam calce Diores,
Incumbens umero; spatia et si plura supersint,
Transeat elapsus prior, ambiguumve relinquat.
Iamque fere spatio extremo fessique sub ipsam
Finem adventabant, levi cum sanguine Nisus
Labitur infelix, caesis ut forte iuvencis
Fusus humum viridisque super madefecerat herbas.
Hic iuvenis iam victor ovans vestigia presso
Haud tenuit titubata solo, sed pronus in ipso
Concidit immundoque fimo sacroque cruore.
Non tamen Euryali, non ille oblitus amorum:
Nam sese opposuit Salio per lubrica surgens;
Ille autem spissa iacuit revolutus harena.
Emicat Euryalus, et munere victor amici
Prima tenet, plausuque volat fremituque secundo.
Post Helymus subit, et nunc tertia palma Diores.
Hic totum caveae consessum ingentis et ora
Prima patrum magnis Salius clamoribus implet,
Ereptumque dolo reddi sibi poscit honorem.
Tutatur favor Euryalum, lacrimaeque decorae,
Gratior et pulchro veniens in corpore virtus.
Adiuvat et magna proclamat voce Diores,
Qui subiit palmae, frustraque ad praemia venit
Ultima, si primi Salio reddantur honores.
Tum pater Aeneas "Vestra" inquit "munera vobis
Certa manent, pueri, et palmam movet ordine nemo;
Me liceat casus miserari insontis amici."
Sic fatus tergum Gaetuli immane leonis
Dat Salio, villis onerosum atque unguibus aureis.
Hic Nisus "Si tanta" inquit "sunt praemia victis,
Et te lapsorum miseret, quae munera Niso
Digna dabis? primam merui qui laude coronam,
Ni me, quae Salium, fortuna inimica tulisset."

Et simul his dictis faciem ostentabat et udo
Turpia membra fimo. Risit pater optimus olli,
Et clipeum efferri iussit, Didymaonis artis,
Neptuni sacro Danais de poste refixum.
Hoc iuvenem egregium praestanti munere donat.
Post, ubi confecti cursus, et dona peregit:
"Nunc, si cui virtus animusque in pectore praesens,
Adsit, et evinctis attollat bracchia palmis."
Sic ait, et geminum pugnae proponit honorem,
Victori velatum auro vittisque iuvencum,
Ensem atque insignem galeam solacia victo.
Nec mora: continuo vastis cum viribus effert
Ora Dares, magnoque virum se murmure tollit;
Solus qui Paridem solitus contendere contra,
Idemque ad tumulum, quo maximus occubat Hector,
Victorem Buten immani corpore, qui se
Bebrycia veniens Amyci de gente ferebat,
Perculit et fulva moribundum extendit harena.
Talis prima Dares caput altum in proelia tollit,
Ostenditque umeros latos, alternaque iactat
Bracchia protendens, et verberat ictibus auras.
Quaeritur huic alius; nec quisquam ex agmine tanto
Audet adire virum manibusque inducere caestus.
Ergo alacris, cunctosque putans excedere palma,
Aeneae stetit ante pedes, nec plura moratus,
Tum laeva taurum cornu tenet, atque ita fatur:
"Nate dea, si nemo audet se credere pugnae,
Quae finis standi? quo me decet usque teneri?
Ducere dona iube." Cuncti simul ore fremebant
Dardanidae, reddique viro promissa iubebant.
Hic gravis Entellum dictis castigat Acestes,
Proximus ut viridante toro consederat herbae:
"Entelle, heroum quondam fortissime frustra,
Tantane tam patiens nullo certamine tolli
Dona sines? ubi nunc nobis deus ille magister
Nequiquam memoratus Eryx? ubi fama per omnem
Trinacriam, et spolia illa tuis pendentia tectis?"

Ille sub haec: "Non laudis amor, nec gloria cessit
Pulsa metu; sed enim gelidus tardante senecta
Sanguis hebet, frigentque effetae in corpore vires.
Si mihi, quae quondam fuerat, quaque improbus iste
Exsultat fidens, si nunc foret illa iuventas,
Haud equidem pretio inductus pulchroque iuvenco
Venissem; nec dona moror." Sic deinde locutus
In medium geminos immani pondere caestus
Proiecit, quibus acer Eryx in proelia suetus
Ferre manum duroque intendere bracchia tergo.
Obstipuere animi: tantorum ingentia septem
Terga boum plumbo insuto ferroque rigebant.
Ante omnis stupet ipse Dares, longeque recusat;
Magnanimusque Anchisiades et pondus et ipsa
Huc illuc vinclorum immensa volumina versat.
Tum senior talis referebat pectore voces:
"Quid, si quis caestus ipsius et Herculis arma
Vidisset tristemque hoc ipso in litore pugnam?
Haec germanus Eryx quondam tuus arma gerebat;—
Sanguine cernis adhuc sparsoque infecta cerebro;—
His magnum Alciden contra stetit; his ego suetus,
Dum melior viris sanguis dabat, aemula necdum
Temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus.
Sed si nostra Dares haec Troïus arma recusat,
Idque pio sedet Aeneae, probat auctor Acestes,
Aequemus pugnas. Erycis tibi terga remitto
—Solve metus—et tu Troianos exue caestus."
Haec fatus duplicem ex umeris reiecit amictum,
Et magnos membrorum artus, magna ossa lacertosque
Exuit, atque ingens media consistit harena.
Tum satus Anchisa caestus pater extulit aequos,
Et paribus palmas amborum innexuit armis.
Constitit in digitos extemplo arrectus uterque,
Bracchiaque ad superas interritus extulit auras.
Abduxere retro longe capita ardua ab ictu,
Immiscentque manus manibus, pugnamque lacessunt;
Ille pedum melior motu, fretusque iuventa,

Hic membris et mole valens; sed tarda trementi
Genua labant, vastos quatit aeger anhelitus artus.
Multa viri nequiquam inter se volnera iactant,
Multa cavo lateri ingeminant et pectore vastos
Dant sonitus, erratque auris et tempora circum
Crebra manus, duro crepitant sub volnere malae.
Stat gravis Entellus nisuque immotus eodem,
Corpore tela modo atque oculis vigilantibus exit;
Ille, velut celsam oppugnat qui molibus urbem,
Aut montana sedet circum castella sub armis,
Nunc hos, nunc illos aditus, omnemque pererrat
Arte locum, et variis adsultibus inritus urget.
Ostendit dextram insurgens Entellus et alte
Extulit: ille ictum venientem a vertice velox
Praevidit, celerique elapsus corpore cessit;
Entellus viris in ventum effudit, et ultro
Ipse gravis graviterque ad terram pondere vasto
Concidit: ut quondam cava concidit aut Erymantho
Aut Ida in magna radicibus eruta pinus.
Consurgunt studiis Teucri et Trinacria pubes;
It clamor caelo, primusque accurrit Acestes,
Aequaevumque ab humo miserans attollit amicum.
At non tardatus casu neque territus heros
Acrior ad pugnam redit, ac vim suscitat ira;
Tum pudor incendit viris et conscia virtus;
Praecipitemque Daren ardens agit aequore toto,
Nunc dextra ingeminans ictus, nunc ille sinistra;
Nec mora, nec requies: quam multa grandine nimbi
Culminibus crepitant, sic densis ictibus heros
Creber utraque manu pulsat versatque Dareta.
Tum pater Aeneas procedere longius iras
Et saevire animis Entellum haud passus acerbis,
Sed finem imposuit pugnae, fessumque Dareta
Eripuit, mulcens dictis, ac talia fatur:
"Infelix, quae tanta animum dementia cepit?
Non viris alias conversaque numina sentis?
Cede deo." Dixitque et proelia voce diremit.

Ast illum fidi aequales, genua aegra trahentem,
Iactantemque utroque caput, crassumque cruorem
Ore eiectantem mixtosque in sanguine dentes,
Ducunt ad navis; galeamque ensemque vocati
Accipiunt; palmam Entello taurumque relinquunt.
Hic victor, superans animis tauroque superbus:
"Nate dea, vosque haec" inquit "cognoscite, Teucri,
Et mihi quae fuerint iuvenali in corpore vires,
Et qua servetis revocatum a morte Dareta."
Dixit, et adversi contra stetit ora iuvenci,
Qui donum astabat pugnae, durosque reducta
Libravit dextra media inter cornua caestus,
Arduus, effractoque inlisit in ossa cerebro.
Sternitur exanimisque tremens procumbit humi bos.
Ille super talis effundit pectore voces:
"Hanc tibi, Eryx, meliorem animam pro morte Daretis
Persolvo; hic victor caestus artemque repono."
Protinus Aeneas celeri certare sagitta
Invitat qui forte velint, et praemia ponit,
Ingentique manu malum de nave Seresti
Erigit, et volucrem traiecto in fune columbam,
Quo tendant ferrum, malo suspendit ab alto.
Convenere viri, deiectamque aerea sortem
Accepit galea; et primus clamore secundo
Hyrtacidae ante omnis exit locus Hippocoontis;
Quem modo navali Mnestheus certamine victor
Consequitur, viridi Mnestheus evinctus oliva.
Tertius Eurytion, tuus, o clarissime, frater,
Pandare, qui quondam, iussus confundere foedus,
In medios telum torsisti primus Achivos.
Extremus galeaque ima subsedit Acestes,
Ausus et ipse manu iuvenum temptare laborem.
Tum validis flexos incurvant viribus arcus
Pro se quisque viri, et depromunt tela pharetris.
Primaque per caelum nervo stridente sagitta
Hyrtacidae iuvenis volucris diverberat auras;
Et venit, adversique infigitur arbore mali.

Intremuit malus, timuitque exterrita pennis
Ales, et ingenti sonuerunt omnia plausu.
Post acer Mnestheus adducto constitit arcu,
Alta petens, pariterque oculos telumque tetendit.
Ast ipsam miserandus avem contingere ferro
Non valuit; nodos et vincula linea rupit,
Quis innexa pedem malo pendebat ab alto;
Illa notos atque atra volans in nubila fugit.
Tum rapidus, iamdudum arcu contenta parato
Tela tenens, fratrem Eurytion in vota vocavit,
Iam vacuo laetam caelo speculatus, et alis
Plaudentem nigra figit sub nube columbam.
Decidit exanimis, vitamque reliquit in astris
Aetheriis, fixamque refert delapsa sagittam.
Amissa solus palma superabat Acestes;
Qui tamen aërias telum contendit in auras,
Ostentans artemque pater arcumque sonantem.
Hic oculis subitum obicitur magnoque futurum
Augurio monstrum; docuit post exitus ingens,
Seraque terrifici cecinerunt omina vates.
Namque volans liquidis in nubibus arsit harundo,
Signavitque viam flammis, tenuisque recessit
Consumpta in ventos: caelo ceu saepe refixa
Transcurrunt crinemque volantia sidera ducunt.
Attonitis haesere animis, Superosque precati
Trinacrii Teucrique viri; nec maximus omen
Abnuit Aeneas, sed laetum amplexus Acesten
Muneribus cumulat magnis, ac talia fatur:
"Sume, pater: nam te voluit rex magnus Olympi
Talibus auspiciis exsortem ducere honorem.
Ipsius Anchisae longaevi hoc munus habebis,
Cratera impressum signis, quem Thracius olim
Anchisae genitori in magno munere Cisseus
Ferre sui dederat monumentum et pignus amoris."
Sic fatus cingit viridanti tempora lauro,
Et primum ante omnis victorem appellat Acesten.
Nec bonus Eurytion praelato invidit honori,

Quamvis solus avem caelo deiecit ab alto.
Proximus ingreditur donis, qui vincula rupit,
Extremus, volucri qui fixit harundine malum.
At pater Aeneas, nondum certamine misso,
Custodem ad sese comitemque impubis Iuli
Epytiden vocat, et fidam sic fatur ad aurem:
"Vade age, et Ascanio, si iam puerile paratum
Agmen habet secum, cursusque instruxit equorum,
Ducat avo turmas, et sese ostendat in armis,
Dic" ait. Ipse omnem longo decedere circo
Infusum populum, et campos iubet esse patentis.
Incedunt pueri, pariterque ante ora parentum
Frenatis lucent in equis, quos omnis euntis
Trinacriae mirata fremit Troiaeque iuventus.
Omnibus in morem tonsa coma pressa corona;
Cornea bina ferunt praefixa hastilia ferro,
Pars levis umero pharetras; it pectore summo
Flexilis obtorti per collum circulus auri.
Tres equitum numero turmae, ternique vagantur
Ductores; pueri bis seni quemque secuti
Agmine partito fulgent paribusque magistris.
Una acies iuvenum, ducit quam parvus ovantem
Nomen avi referens Priamus, tua clara, Polite,
Progenies, auctura Italos; quem Thracius albis
Portat equus bicolor maculis, vestigia primi
Alba pedis frontemque ostentans arduus albam.
Alter Atys, genus unde Atii duxere Latini,
Parvus Atys, pueroque puer dilectus Iulo.
Extremus, formaque ante omnis pulcher, Iulus
Sidonio est invectus equo, quem candida Dido
Esse sui dederat monumentum et pignus amoris.
Cetera Trinacriis pubes senioris Acestae
Fertur equis.
Excipiunt plausu pavidos, gaudentque tuentes
Dardanidae, veterumque agnoscunt ora parentum.
Postquam omnem laeti consessum oculosque suorum
Lustravere in equis, signum clamore paratis

Epytides longe dedit insonuitque flagello.
Olli discurrere pares, atque agmina terni
Diductis solvere choris, rursusque vocati
Convertere vias infestaque tela tulere.
Inde alios ineunt cursus aliosque recursus
Adversi spatiis, alternosque orbibus orbis
Impediunt, pugnaeque cient simulacra sub armis;
Et nunc terga fuga nudant, nunc spicula vertunt
Infensi, facta pariter nunc pace feruntur.
Ut quondam Creta fertur Labyrinthus in alta
Parietibus textum caecis iter, ancipitemque
Mille viis habuisse dolum, qua signa sequendi
Falleret indeprensus et inremeabilis error:
Haud alio Teucrum nati vestigia cursu
Impediunt, texuntque fugas et proelia ludo;
Delphinum similes, qui per maria umida nando
Carpathium Libycumque secant [luduntque per undas].
Hunc morem cursus atque haec certamina primus
Ascanius, Longam muris cum cingeret Albam,
Rettulit et Priscos docuit celebrare Latinos,
Quo puer ipse modo, secum quo Troïa pubes;
Albani docuere suos; hinc maxima porro
Accepit Roma, et patrium servavit honorem;
Troiaque nunc, pueri Troianum dicitur agmen.
Hac celebrata tenus sancto certamina patri.
Hic primum Fortuna fidem mutata novavit.
Dum variis tumulo referunt sollemnia ludis,
Irim de caelo misit Saturnia Iuno
Iliacam ad classem, ventosque aspirat eunti,
Multa movens, necdum antiquum saturata dolorem.
Illa, viam celerans per mille coloribus arcum,
Nulli visa cito decurrit tramite virgo.
Conspicit ingentem concursum, et litora lustrat,
Desertosque videt portus classemque relictam.
At procul in sola secretae Troades acta
Amissum Anchisen flebant, cunctaeque profundum
Pontum aspectabant flentes. Heu tot vada fessis

Et tantum superesse maris! vox omnibus una.
Urbem orant; taedet pelagi perferre laborem.
Ergo inter medias sese haud ignara nocendi
Conicit, et faciemque deae vestemque reponit;
Fit Beroe, Tmarii coniunx longaeva Dorycli,
Cui genus et quondam nomen natique fuissent;
Ac sic Dardanidum mediam se matribus infert:
"O miserae, quas non manus" inquit "Achaica bello
Traxerit ad letum patriae sub moenibus! o gens
Infelix, cui te exitio Fortuna reservat?
Septima post Troiae excidium iam vertitur aestas,
Cum freta, cum terras omnis, tot inhospita saxa
Sideraque emensae ferimur, dum per mare magnum
Italiam sequimur fugientem, et volvimur undis.
Hic Erycis fines fraterni, atque hospes Acestes:
Quis prohibet muros iacere et dare civibus urbem?
O patria et rapti nequiquam ex hoste Penates,
Nullane iam Troiae dicentur moenia? nusquam
Hectoreos amnis, Xanthum et Simoenta, videbo?
Quin agite et mecum infaustas exurite puppis.
Nam mihi Cassandrae per somnum vatis imago
Ardentis dare visa faces: "Hic quaerite Troiam;
Hic domus est" inquit "vobis." Iam tempus agi res.
Nec tantis mora prodigiis. En quattuor arae
Neptuno; deus ipse faces animumque ministrat."
Haec memorans prima infensum vi corripit ignem,
Sublataque procul dextra conixa coruscat,
Et iacit. Arrectae mentes stupefactaque corda
Iliadum. Hic una e multis, quae maxima natu,
Pyrgo, tot Priami natorum regia nutrix:
"Non Beroe vobis, non haec Rhoeteia, matres,
Est Dorycli coniunx; divini signa decoris
Ardentisque notate oculos; qui spiritus illi,
Qui voltus, vocisque sonus, vel gressus eunti.
Ipsa egomet dudum Beroen digressa reliqui
Aegram, indignantem, tali quod sola careret
Munere, nec meritos Anchisae inferret honores."

Haec effata.
At matres primo ancipites, oculisque malignis
Ambiguae spectare rates miserum inter amorem
Praesentis terrae fatisque vocantia regna:
Cum dea se paribus per caelum sustulit alis
Ingentemque fuga secuit sub nubibus arcum.
Tum vero attonitae monstris actaeque furore
Conclamant, rapiuntque focis penetralibus ignem;
Pars spoliant aras, frondem ac virgulta facesque
Coniciunt. Furit immissis Volcanus habenis
Transtra per et remos et pictas abiete puppis.
Nuntius Anchisae ad tumulum cuneosque theatri
Incensas perfert navis Eumelus, et ipsi
Respiciunt atram in nimbo volitare favillam.
Primus et Ascanius, cursus ut laetus equestris
Ducebat, sic acer equo turbata petivit
Castra, nec exanimes possunt retinere magistri.
"Quis furor iste novus? quo nunc, quo tenditis" inquit,
"Heu miserae cives? non hostem inimicaque castra
Argivom, vestras spes uritis. En, ego vester
Ascanius!" Galeam ante pedes proiecit inanem,
Qua ludo indutus belli simulacra ciebat.
Accelerat simul Aeneas, simul agmina Teucrum.
Ast illae diversa metu per litora passim
Diffugiunt, silvasque et sicubi concava furtim
Saxa petunt; piget incepti lucisque, suosque
Mutatae agnoscunt, excussaque pectore Iuno est.
Sed non idcirco flammae atque incendia viris
Indomitas posuere; udo sub robore vivit
Stuppa vomens tardum fumum, lentusque carinas
Est vapor, et toto descendit corpore pestis,
Nec vires heroum infusaque flumina prosunt.
Tum pius Aeneas umeris abscindere vestem,
Auxilioque vocare deos, et tendere palmas:
"Iuppiter omnipotens, si nondum exosus ad unum
Troianos, si quid pietas antiqua labores
Respicit humanos, da flammam evadere classi

Nunc, Pater, et tenuis Teucrum res eripe leto.
Vel tu, quod superest, infesto fulmine morti,
Si mereor, demitte, tuaque hic obrue dextra."
Vix haec ediderat, cum effusis imbribus atra
Tempestas sine more furit, tonitruque tremescunt
Ardua terrarum et campi; ruit aethere toto
Turbidus imber aqua densisque nigerrimus austris;
Implenturque super puppes; semusta madescunt
Robora; restinctus donec vapor omnis, et omnes,
Quattuor amissis, servatae a peste carinae.
  At pater Aeneas, casu concussus acerbo,
Nunc huc ingentis, nunc illuc pectore curas
Mutabat versans, Siculisne resideret arvis,
Oblitus fatorum, Italasne capesseret oras.
Tum senior Nautes, unum Tritonia Pallas
Quem docuit multaque insignem reddidit arte—
Haec responsa dabat, vel quae portenderet ira
Magna deum, vel quae fatorum posceret ordo—
Isque his Aenean solatus vocibus infit:
"Nate dea, quo fata trahunt retrahuntque, sequamur;
Quidquid erit, superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est.
Est tibi Dardanius divinae stirpis Acestes:
Hunc cape consiliis socium et coniunge volentem;
Huic trade, amissis superant qui navibus, et quos
Pertaesum magni incepti rerumque tuarum est;
Longaevosque senes ac fessas aequore matres,
Et quidquid tecum invalidum metuensque pericli est,
Delige, et his habeant terris sine moenia fessi;
Urbem appellabunt permisso nomine Acestam."
  Talibus incensus dictis senioris amici,
Tum vero in curas animo diducitur omnis.
Et Nox atra polum bigis subvecta tenebat:
Visa dehinc caelo facies delapsa parentis
Anchisae subito talis effundere voces:
"Nate, mihi vita quondam, dum vita manebat,
Care magis, nate, Iliacis exercite fatis,
Imperio Iovis huc venio, qui classibus ignem

Depulit, et caelo tandem miseratus ab alto est.
Consiliis pare, quae nunc pulcherrima Nautes
Dat senior; lectos iuvenes, fortissima corda,
Defer in Italiam; gens dura atque aspera cultu
Debellanda tibi Latio est. Ditis tamen ante
Infernas accede domos, et Averna per alta
Congressus pete, nate, meos. Non me impia namque
Tartara habent tristesve umbrae, sed amoena piorum
Concilia Elysiumque colo. Huc casta Sibylla
Nigrarum multo pecudum te sanguine ducet.
Tum genus omne tuum, et quae dentur moenia, disces.
Iamque vale; torquet medios Nox umida cursus,
Et me saevus equis Oriens adflavit anhelis."
Dixerat, et tenuis fugit, ceu fumus, in auras.
Aeneas, "Quo deinde ruis? quo proripis?" inquit,
"Quem fugis? aut quis te nostris complexibus arcet?"
Haec memorans cinerem et sopitos suscitat ignis,
Pergameumque Larem et canae penetralia Vestae
Farre pio et plena supplex veneratur acerra.
   Extemplo socios primumque arcessit Acesten,
Et Iovis imperium et cari praecepta parentis
Edocet, et quae nunc animo sententia constet.
Haud mora consiliis, nec iussa recusat Acestes.
Transcribunt urbi matres, populumque volentem
Deponunt, animos nil magnae laudis egentis.
Ipsi transtra novant, flammisque ambesa reponunt
Robora navigiis, aptant remosque rudentisque,
Exigui numero, sed bello vivida virtus.
Interea Aeneas urbem designat aratro
Sortiturque domos; hoc Ilium et haec loca Troiam
Esse iubet. Gaudet regno Troianus Acestes,
Indicitque forum et patribus dat iura vocatis.
Tum vicina astris Erycino in vertice sedes
Fundatur Veneri Idaliae, tumuloque sacerdos
Ac lucus late sacer additur Anchiseo.
   Iamque dies epulata novem gens omnis, et aris
Factus honos: placidi straverunt aequora venti,

Creber et aspirans rursus vocat Auster in altum.
Exoritur procurva ingens per litora fletus;
Complexi inter se noctemque diemque morantur.
Ipsae iam matres, ipsi, quibus aspera quondam
Visa maris facies et non tolerabile nomen,
Ire volunt, omnemque fugae perferre laborem.
Quos bonus Aeneas dictis solatur amicis,
Et consanguineo lacrimans commendat Acestae.
Tris Eryci vitulos et Tempestatibus agnam
Caedere deinde iubet, solvique ex ordine funem.
Ipse, caput tonsae foliis evinctus olivae,
Stans procul in prora pateram tenet, extaque salsos
Porricit in fluctus ac vina liquentia fundit.
Prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus euntis;
Certatim socii feriunt mare et aequora verrunt.
  At Venus interea Neptunum exercita curis
Adloquitur, talisque effundit pectore questus:
"Iunonis gravis ira nec exsaturabile pectus
Cogunt me, Neptune, preces descendere in omnis;
Quam nec longa dies, pietas nec mitigat ulla,
Nec Iovis imperio fatisque infracta quiescit.
Non media de gente Phrygum exedisse nefandis
Urbem odiis satis est, nec poenam traxe per omnem;
Reliquias Troiae, cineres atque ossa peremptae
Insequitur. Causas tanti sciat illa furoris.
Ipse mihi nuper Libycis tu testis in undis
Quam molem subito excierit: maria omnia caelo
Miscuit, Aeoliis nequiquam freta procellis,
In regnis hoc ausa tuis.
Per scelus ecce etiam Troianis matribus actis
Exussit foede puppis, et classe subegit
Amissa socios ignotae linquere terrae.
Quod superest, oro, liceat dare tuta per undas
Vela tibi, liceat Laurentem attingere Thybrim,
Si concessa peto, si dant ea moenia Parcae."
Tum Saturnius haec domitor maris edidit alti:
"Fas omne est, Cytherea, meis te fidere regnis,

Unde genus ducis. Merui quoque; saepe furores
Compressi et rabiem tantam caelique marisque.
Nec minor in terris, Xanthum Simoentaque testor,
Aeneae mihi cura tui. Cum Troïa Achilles
Exanimata sequens impingeret agmina muris,
Milia multa daret leto, gemerentque repleti
Amnes, nec reperire viam atque evolvere posset
In mare se Xanthus, Pelidae tunc ego forti
Congressum Aenean nec dis nec viribus aequis
Nube cava rapui, cuperem cum vertere ab imo
Structa meis manibus periurae moenia Troiae.
Nunc quoque mens eadem perstat mihi; pelle timorem.
Tutus, quos optas, portus accedet Averni.
Unus erit tantum, amissum quem gurgite quaeres;
Unum pro multis dabitur caput."
His ubi laeta deae permulsit pectora dictis,
Iungit equos auro genitor, spumantiaque addit
Frena feris, manibusque omnis effundit habenas.
Caeruleo per summa levis volat aequora curru;
Subsidunt undae, tumidumque sub axe tonanti
Sternitur aequor aquis, fugiunt vasto aethere nimbi.
Tum variae comitum facies, immania cete,
Et senior Glauci chorus, Inousque Palaemon,
Tritonesque citi, Phorcique exercitus omnis;
Laeva tenet Thetis, et Melite, Panopeaque virgo,
Nesaee, Spioque, Thaliaque, Cymodoceque.
Hic patris Aeneae suspensam blanda vicissim
Gaudia pertemptant mentem; iubet ocius omnis
Attolli malos, intendi bracchia velis.
Una omnes fecere pedem, pariterque sinistros,
Nunc dextros solvere sinus; una ardua torquent
Cornua detorquentque; ferunt sua flamina classem.
Princeps ante omnis densum Palinurus agebat
Agmen; ad hunc alii cursum contendere iussi.
Iamque fere mediam caeli Nox umida metam
Contigerat; placida laxabant membra quiete
Sub remis fusi per dura sedilia nautae:

Cum levis aetheriis delapsus Somnus ab astris
Aëra dimovit tenebrosum et dispulit umbras,
Te, Palinure, petens, tibi somnia tristia portans
Insonti; puppique deus consedit in alta,
Phorbanti similis, funditque has ore loquelas:
"Iaside Palinure, ferunt ipsa aequora classem:
Aequatae spirant aurae; datur hora quieti.
Pone caput, fessosque oculos furare labori.
Ipse ego paulisper pro te tua munera inibo."
Cui vix attollens Palinurus lumina fatur:
"Mene salis placidi voltum fluctusque quietos
Ignorare iubes? mene huic confidere monstro?
Aenean credam quid enim fallacibus auris
Et caeli totiens deceptus fraude sereni?"
Talia dicta dabat, clavumque affixus et haerens
Nusquam amittebat, oculosque sub astra tenebat.
Ecce deus ramum Lethaeo rore madentem
Vique soporatum Stygia super utraque quassat
Tempora, cunctantique natantia lumina solvit.
Vix primos inopina quies laxaverat artus,
Et superincumbens cum puppis parte revulsa
Cumque gubernaclo liquidas proiecit in undas
Praecipitem ac socios nequiquam saepe vocantem.
Ipse volans tenuis se sustulit ales ad auras.
Currit iter tutum non setius aequore classis,
Promissisque patris Neptuni interrita fertur.
Iamque adeo scopulos Sirenum advecta subibat,
Difficilis quondam multorumque ossibus albos;
Tum rauca adsiduo longe sale saxa sonabant:
Cum pater amisso fluitantem errare magistro
Sensit, et ipse ratem nocturnis rexit in undis,
Multa gemens, casuque animum concussus amici:
"O nimium caelo et pelago confise sereno,
Nudus in ignota, Palinure, iacebis harena."

P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER SEXTUS.

Sic fatur lacrimans, classique immittit habenas,
Et tandem Euboicis Cumarum adlabitur oris.
Obvertunt pelago proras; tum dente tenaci
Ancora fundabat navis, et litora curvae
Praetexunt puppes. Iuvenum manus emicat ardens
Litus in Hesperium; quaerit pars semina flammae
Abstrusa in venis silicis, pars densa ferarum
Tecta rapit silvas, inventaque flumina monstrat.
At pius Aeneas arces, quibus altus Apollo
Praesidet, horrendaeque procul secreta Sibyllae,
Antrum immane, petit, magnam cui mentem animumque
Delius inspirat vates aperitque futura.
Iam subeunt Triviae lucos atque aurea tecta.
Daedalus, ut fama est, fugiens Minoia regna,
Praepetibus pennis ausus se credere caelo,
Insuetum per iter gelidas enavit ad Arctos,
Chalcidicaque levis tandem super astitit arce.
Redditus his primum terris, tibi, Phoebe, sacravit
Remigium alarum, posuitque immania templa.
In foribus letum Androgeo; tum pendere poenas
Cecropidae iussi—miserum!—septena quotannis
Corpora natorum: stat ductis sortibus urna.
Contra elata mari respondet Cnosia tellus:

Hic crudelis amor tauri, suppostaque furto
Pasiphaë, mixtumque genus prolesque biformis
Minotaurus inest, Veneris monumenta nefandae;
Hic labor ille domus et inextricabilis error;
Magnum reginae sed enim miseratus amorem
Daedalus, ipse dolos tecti ambagesque resolvit,
Caeca regens filo vestigia. Tu quoque magnam
Partem opere in tanto, sineret dolor, Icare, haberes.
Bis conatus erat casus effingere in auro;
Bis patriae cecidere manus. Quin protinus omnia
Perlegerent oculis, ni iam praemissus Achates
Adforet atque una Phoebi Triviaeque sacerdos,
Deiphobe Glauci, fatur quae talia regi:
"Non hoc ista sibi tempus spectacula poscit;
Nunc grege de intacto septem mactare iuvencos
Praestiterit, totidem lectas de more bidentis."
Talibus adfata Aenean—nec sacra morantur
Iussa viri—Teucros vocat alta in templa sacerdos.
Excisum Euboicae latus ingens rupis in antrum,
Quo lati ducunt aditus centum, ostia centum;
Unde ruunt totidem voces, responsa Sibyllae.
Ventum erat ad limen, cum virgo "Poscere fata
Tempus" ait; "deus, ecce, deus!" Cui talia fanti
Ante fores subito non voltus, non color unus,
Non comptae mansere comae; sed pectus anhelum,
Et rabie fera corda tument; maiorque videri,
Nec mortale sonans, adflata est numine quando
Iam propiore dei. "Cessas in vota precesque,
Tros" ait "Aenea? cessas? neque enim ante dehiscent
Attonitae magna ora domus." Et talia fata
Conticuit. Gelidus Teucris per dura cucurrit
Ossa tremor, funditque preces rex pectore ab imo:
"Phoebe, gravis Troiae semper miserate labores,
Dardana qui Paridis derexti tela manusque
Corpus in Aeacidae, magnas obeuntia terras
Tot maria intravi duce te penitusque repostas
Massylum gentis praetentaque Syrtibus arva;

Iam tandem Italiae fugientis prendimus oras;
Hac Troiana tenus fuerit Fortuna secuta.
Vos quoque Pergameae iam fas est parcere genti,
Dique deaeque omnes, quibus obstitit Ilium et ingens
Gloria Dardaniae. Tuque, o sanctissima vates,
Praescia venturi, da—non indebita posco
Regna meis fatis—Latio considere Teucros
Errantisque deos agitataque numina Troiae.
Tum Phoebo et Triviae solido de marmore templum
Instituam, festosque dies de nomine Phoebi.
Te quoque magna manent regnis penetralia nostris.
Hic ego namque tuas sortes arcanaque fata,
Dicta meae genti, ponam, lectosque sacrabo,
Alma, viros. Foliis tantum ne carmina manda,
Ne turbata volent rapidis ludibria ventis;
Ipsa canas oro." Finem dedit ore loquendi.
At, Phoebi nondum patiens, immanis in antro
Bacchatur vates, magnum si pectore possit
Excussisse deum; tanto magis ille fatigat
Os rabidum, fera corda domans, fingitque premendo.
Ostia iamque domus patuere ingentia centum
Sponte sua, vatisque ferunt responsa per auras:
"Ô tandem magnis pelagi defuncte periclis!
Sed terrae graviora manent. In regna Lavini
Dardanidae venient; mitte hanc de pectore curam;
Sed non et venisse volent. Bella, horrida bella,
Et Thybrim multo spumantem sanguine cerno.
Non Simois tibi, nec Xanthus, nec Dorica castra
Defuerint; alius Latio iam partus Achilles,
Natus et ipse dea; nec Teucris addita Iuno
Usquam aberit, cum tu, supplex in rebus egenis,
Quas gentis Italum aut quas non oraveris urbes!
Causa mali tanti coniunx iterum hospita Teucris
Externique iterum thalami.
Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito,
Quam tua te Fortuna sinet. Via prima salutis,
Quod minime reris, Graia pandetur ab urbe."

Talibus ex adyto dictis Cumaea Sibylla
Horrendas canit ambages antroque remugit,
Obscuris vera involvens: ea frena furenti
Concutit, et stimulos sub pectore vertit Apollo.
Ut primum cessit furor et rabida ora quierunt,
Incipit Aeneas heros: "Non ulla laborum,
O virgo, nova mi facies inopinave surgit;
Omnia praecepi atque animo mecum ante peregi.
Unum oro: quando hic inferni ianua regis
Dicitur et tenebrosa palus Acheronte refuso,
Ire ad conspectum cari genitoris et ora
Contingat; doceas iter et sacra ostia pandas.
Illum ego per flammas et mille sequentia tela
Eripui his umeris, medioque ex hoste recepi;
Ille meum comitatus iter maria omnia mecum
Atque omnis pelagique minas caelique ferebat,
Invalidus, viris ultra sortemque senectae.
Quin, ut te supplex peterem et tua limina adirem,
Idem orans mandata dabat. Natique patrisque,
Alma, precor, miserere,—potes namque omnia, nec te
Nequiquam lucis Hecate praefecit Avernis,—
Si potuit Manis arcessere coniugis Orpheus,
Threicia fretus cithara fidibusque canoris,
Si fratrem Pollux alterna morte redemit,
Itque reditque viam totiens. Quid Thesea, magnum
Quid memorem Alciden? et mi genus ab Iove summo."
Talibus orabat dictis, arasque tenebat,
Cum sic orsa loqui vates: "Sate sanguine divom,
Tros Anchisiade, facilis descensus Averno;
Noctes atque dies patet atri ianua Ditis;
Sed revocare gradum superasque evadere ad auras,
Hoc opus, hic labor est. Pauci, quos aequus amavit
Iuppiter, aut ardens evexit ad aethera virtus,
Dis geniti potuere. Tenent media omnia silvae,
Cocytusque sinu labens circumvenit atro.
Quod si tantus amor menti, si tanta cupido est,
Bis Stygios innare lacus, bis nigra videre

Tartara, et insano iuvat indulgere labori,
Accipe, quae peragenda prius. Latet arbore opaca
Aureus et foliis et lento vimine ramus,
Iunoni infernae dictus sacer; hunc tegit omnis
Lucus et obscuris claudunt convallibus umbrae.
Sed non ante datur telluris operta subire,
Auricomos quam qui decerpserit arbore fetus.
Hoc sibi pulchra suum ferri Proserpina munus
Instituit. Primo avulso non deficit alter
Aureus, et simili frondescit virga metallo.
Ergo alte vestiga oculis, et rite repertum
Carpe manu: namque ipse volens facilisque sequetur,
Si te fata vocant; aliter non viribus ullis
Vincere, nec duro poteris convellere ferro.
Praeterea iacet exanimum tibi corpus amici—
Heu nescis!—totamque incestat funere classem,
Dum consulta petis nostroque in limine pendes.
Sedibus hunc refer ante suis et conde sepulcro.
Duc nigras pecudes; ea prima piacula sunto.
Sic demum lucos Stygis et regna invia vivis
Aspicies." Dixit, pressoque obmutuit ore.
  Aeneas maesto defixus lumina voltu
Ingreditur, linquens antrum, caecosque volutat
Eventus animo secum. Cui fidus Achates
It comes, et paribus curis vestigia figit.
Multa inter sese vario sermone serebant,
Quem socium exanimem vates, quod corpus humandum
Diceret. Atque illi Misenum in litore sicco,
Ut venere, vident indigna morte peremptum,
Misenum Aeoliden, quo non praestantior alter
Aere ciere viros, Martemque accendere cantu.
Hectoris hic magni fuerat comes, Hectora circum
Et lituo pugnas insignis obibat et hasta.
Postquam illum vita victor spoliavit Achilles,
Dardanio Aeneae sese fortissimus heros
Addiderat socium, non inferiora secutus.
Sed tum, forte cava dum personat aequora concha,

Demens et cantu vocat in certamina divos,
Aemulus exceptum Triton, si credere dignum est,
Inter saxa virum spumosa immerserat unda.
Ergo omnes magno circum clamore fremebant,
Praecipue pius Aeneas. Tum iussa Sibyllae,
Haud mora, festinant flentes, aramque sepulcri
Congerere arboribus caeloque educere certant.
Itur in antiquam silvam, stabula alta ferarum,
Procumbunt piceae, sonat icta securibus ilex,
Fraxineaeque trabes cuneis et fissile robur
Scinditur, advolvunt ingentis montibus ornos.
Nec non Aeneas opera inter talia primus
Hortatur socios, paribusque accingitur armis.
Atque haec ipse suo tristi cum corde volutat,
Aspectans silvam immensam, et sic voce precatur:
"Si nunc se nobis ille aureus arbore ramus
Ostendat nemore in tanto! quando omnia vere
Heu nimium de te vates, Misene, locuta est."
Vix ea fatus erat, geminae cum forte columbae
Ipsa sub ora viri caelo venere volantes,
Et viridi sedere solo. Tum maximus heros
Maternas agnoscit aves, laetusque precatur:
"Este duces, o, si qua via est, cursumque per auras
Derigite in lucos, ubi pinguem dives opacat
Ramus humum. Tuque, o, dubiis ne defice rebus,
Diva parens." Sic effatus vestigia pressit,
Observans, quae signa ferant, quo tendere pergant.
Pascentes illae tantum prodire volando,
Quantum acie possent oculi servare sequentum.
Inde ubi venere ad fauces graveolentis Averni,
Tollunt se celeres, liquidumque per aëra lapsae
Sedibus optatis gemina super arbore sidunt,
Discolor unde auri per ramos aura refulsit.
Quale solet silvis brumali frigore viscum
Fronde virere nova, quod non sua seminat arbos,
Et croceo fetu teretis circumdare truncos:
Talis erat species auri frondentis opaca

Ilice, sic leni crepitabat bractea vento.
Corripit Aeneas extemplo avidusque refringit
Cunctantem, et vatis portat sub tecta Sibyllae.
Nec minus interea Misenum in litore Teucri
Flebant, et cineri ingrato suprema ferebant.
Principio pinguem taedis et robore secto
Ingentem struxere pyram, cui frondibus atris
Intexunt latera, et feralis ante cupressos
Constituunt, decorantque super fulgentibus armis.
Pars calidos latices et aëna undantia flammis
Expediunt, corpusque lavant frigentis et unguunt.
Fit gemitus. Tum membra toro defleta reponunt,
Purpureasque super vestes, velamina nota,
Coniciunt. Pars ingenti subiere feretro,
Triste ministerium, et subiectam more parentum
Aversi tenuere facem. Congesta cremantur
Turea dona, dapes, fuso crateres olivo.
Postquam conlapsi cineres et flamma quievit,
Reliquias vino et bibulam lavere favillam,
Ossaque lecta cado texit Corynaeus aëno.
Idem ter socios pura circumtulit unda,
Spargens rore levi et ramo felicis olivae,
Lustravitque viros, dixitque novissima verba.
At pius Aeneas ingenti mole sepulcrum
Imponit, suaque arma viro remumque tubamque,
Monte sub aërio, qui nunc Misenus ab illo
Dicitur, aeternumque tenet per saecula nomen.
His actis propere exsequitur praecepta Sibyllae.
Spelunca alta fuit vastoque immanis hiatu,
Scrupea, tuta lacu nigro nemorumque tenebris,
Quam super haud ullae poterant impune volantes
Tendere iter pennis: talis sese halitus atris
Faucibus effundens supera ad convexa ferebat:
[Unde locum Grai dixerunt nomine Aornon.]
Quattuor hic primum nigrantis terga iuvencos
Constituit frontique invergit vina sacerdos,
Et summas carpens media inter cornua saetas

Ignibus imponit sacris, libamina prima,
Voce vocans Hecaten, Caeloque Ereboque potentem.
Supponunt alii cultros, tepidumque cruorem
Suscipiunt pateris. Ipse atri velleris agnam
Aeneas matri Eumenidum magnaeque sorori
Ense ferit, sterilemque tibi, Proserpina, vaccam.
Tum Stygio regi nocturnas incohat aras,
Et solida imponit taurorum viscera flammis,
Pingue super oleum infundens ardentibus extis.
Ecce autem, primi sub lumina solis et ortus
Sub pedibus mugire solum, et iuga coepta moveri
Silvarum, visaeque canes ululare per umbram,
Adventante dea. "Procul o, procul este, profani,"
Conclamat vates, "totoque absistite luco;
Tuque invade viam, vaginaque eripe ferrum;
Nunc animis opus, Aenea, nunc pectore firmo."
Tantum effata, furens antro se immisit aperto;
Ille ducem haud timidis vadentem passibus aequat.
Di, quibus imperium est animarum, Umbraeque silentes,
Et Chaos, et Phlegethon, loca nocte tacentia late,
Sit mihi fas audita loqui; sit numine vestro
Pandere res alta terra et caligine mersas.
Ibant obscuri sola sub nocte per umbram,
Perque domos Ditis vacuas et inania regna:
Quale per incertam lunam sub luce maligna
Est iter in silvis, ubi caelum condidit umbra
Iuppiter, et rebus nox abstulit atra colorem.
Vestibulum ante ipsum primisque in faucibus Orci
Luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia Curae;
Pallentesque habitant Morbi, tristisque Senectus,
Et Metus, et malesuada Fames, ac turpis Egestas,
Terribiles visu formae, Letumque, Labosque;
Tum consanguineus Leti Sopor, et mala mentis
Gaudia, mortiferumque adverso in limine Bellum,
Ferreique Eumenidum thalami, et Discordia demens,
Vipereum crinem vittis innexa cruentis.
In medio ramos annosaque bracchia pandit

Ulmus opaca, ingens, quam sedem Somnia volgo
Vana tenere ferunt, foliisque sub omnibus haerent.
Multaque praeterea variarum monstra ferarum
Centauri in foribus stabulant Scyllaeque biformes
Et centumgeminus Briareus ac belua Lernae,
Horrendum stridens, flammisque armata Chimaera,
Gorgones Harpyiaeque et forma tricorporis umbrae.
Corripit hic subita trepidus formidine ferrum
Aeneas, strictamque aciem venientibus offert;
Et, ni docta comes tenuis sine corpore vitas
Admoneat volitare cava sub imagine formae,
Inruat, et frustra ferro diverberet umbras.
  Hinc via, Tartarei quae fert Acherontis ad undas.
Turbidus hic caeno vastaque voragine gurges
Aestuat atque omnem Cocyto eructat harenam.
Portitor has horrendus aquas et flumina servat
Terribili squalore Charon, cui plurima mento
Canities inculta iacet, stant lumina flamma,
Sordidus ex umeris nodo dependet amictus.
Ipse ratem conto subigit, velisque ministrat,
Et ferruginea subvectat corpora cymba,
Iam senior; sed cruda deo viridisque senectus.
Huc omnis turba ad ripas effusa ruebat,
Matres atque viri, defunctaque corpora vita
Magnanimum heroum, pueri innuptaeque puellae,
Impositique rogis iuvenes ante ora parentum:
Quam multa in silvis autumni frigore primo
Lapsa cadunt folia, aut ad terram gurgite ab alto
Quam multae glomerantur aves, ubi frigidus annus
Trans pontum fugat et terris immittit apricis.
Stabant orantes primi transmittere cursum,
Tendebantque manus ripae ulterioris amore.
Navita sed tristis nunc hos nunc accipit illos,
Ast alios longe submotos arcet harena.
Aeneas—miratus enim motusque tumultu—
"Dic" ait, "o virgo, quid volt concursus ad amnem?
Quidve petunt animae? vel quo discrimine ripas

Hae linquunt, illae remis vada livida verrunt?"
Olli sic breviter fata est longaeva sacerdos:
"Anchisa generate, deum certissima proles,
Cocyti stagna alta vides Stygiamque paludem,
Di cuius iurare timent et fallere numen.
Haec omnis, quam cernis, inops inhumataque turba est;
Portitor ille Charon; hi, quos vehit unda, sepulti.
Nec ripas datur horrendas et rauca fluenta
Transportare prius, quam sedibus ossa quierunt.
Centum errant annos volitantque haec litora circum;
Tum demum admissi stagna exoptata revisunt."
Constitit Anchisa satus et vestigia pressit,
Multa putans, sortemque animo miseratus iniquam.
Cernit ibi maestos et mortis honore carentis
Leucaspim et Lyciae ductorem classis Oronten,
Quos simul a Troia ventosa per aequora vectos
Obruit Auster, aqua involvens navemque virosque.
  Ecce gubernator sese Palinurus agebat,
Qui Libyco nuper cursu, dum sidera servat,
Exciderat puppi mediis effusus in undis.
Hunc ubi vix multa maestum cognovit in umbra,
Sic prior adloquitur: "Quis te, Palinure, deorum
Eripuit nobis, medioque sub aequore mersit?
Dic age. Namque mihi, fallax haud ante repertus,
Hoc uno responso animum delusit Apollo,
Qui fore te ponto incolumem, finisque canebat
Venturum Ausonios. En haec promissa fides est?"
Ille autem: "Neque te Phoebi cortina fefellit,
Dux Anchisiade, nec me deus aequore mersit.
Namque gubernaclum multa vi forte revulsum,
Cui datus haerebam custos cursusque regebam,
Praecipitans traxi mecum. Maria aspera iuro,
Non ullum pro me tantum cepisse timorem,
Quam tua ne, spoliata armis, excussa magistro,
Deficeret tantis navis surgentibus undis.
Tris Notus hibernas immensa per aequora noctes
Vexit me violentus aqua; vix lumine quarto

Prospexi Italiam summa sublimis ab unda.
Paulatim adnabam terrae; iam tuta tenebam,
Ni gens crudelis madida cum veste gravatum
Prensantemque uncis manibus capita aspera montis
Ferro invasisset, praedamque ignara putasset.
Nunc me fluctus habet, versantque in litore venti.
Quod te per caeli iucundum lumen et auras,
Per genitorem oro, per spes surgentis Iuli,
Eripe me his, invicte, malis: aut tu mihi terram
Inice, namque potes, portusque require Velinos,
Aut tu, si qua via est, si quam tibi diva creatrix
Ostendit,—neque enim, credo, sine numine divom
Flumina tanta paras Stygiamque innare paludem—
Da dextram misero, et tecum me tolle per undas,
Sedibus ut saltem placidis in morte quiescam."
Talia fatus erat, coepit cum talia vates:
"Unde haec, o Palinure, tibi tam dira cupido?
Tu Stygias inhumatus aquas amnemque severum
Eumenidum aspicies, ripamve iniussus adibis?
Desine fata deum flecti sperare precando.
Sed cape dicta memor, duri solacia casus.
Nam tua finitimi, longe lateque per urbes
Prodigiis acti caelestibus, ossa piabunt,
Et statuent tumulum, et tumulo sollemnia mittent,
Aeternumque locus Palinuri nomen habebit."
His dictis curae emotae, pulsusque parumper
Corde dolor tristi: gaudet cognomine terra.
Ergo iter inceptum peragunt fluvioque propinquant.
Navita quos iam inde ut Stygia prospexit ab unda
Per tacitum nemus ire pedemque advertere ripae,
Sic prior aggreditur dictis, atque increpat ultro:
"Quisquis es, armatus qui nostra ad flumina tendis,
Fare age, quid venias, iam istinc, et comprime gressum.
Umbrarum hic locus est, Somni Noctisque soporae;
Corpora viva nefas Stygia vectare carina.
Nec vero Alciden me sum laetatus euntem
Accepisse lacu, nec Thesea Pirithoumque,

Dis quamquam geniti atque invicti viribus essent.
Tartareum ille manu custodem in vincla petivit,
Ipsius a solio regis, traxitque trementem;
Hi dominam Ditis thalamo deducere adorti."
Quae contra breviter fata est Amphrysia vates:
"Nullae hic insidiae tales—absiste moveri—
Nec vim tela ferunt; licet ingens ianitor antro
Aeternum latrans exsanguis terreat umbras,
Casta licet patrui servet Proserpina limen.
Troïus Aeneas, pietate insignis et armis,
Ad genitorem imas Erebi descendit ad umbras.
Si te nulla movet tantae pietatis imago,
At ramum hunc"—aperit ramum, qui veste latebat—
"Agnoscas." Tumida ex ira tum corda residunt.
Nec plura his. Ille admirans venerabile donum
Fatalis virgae, longo post tempore visum,
Caeruleam advertit puppim, ripaeque propinquat.
Inde alias animas, quae per iuga longa sedebant,
Deturbat, laxatque foros; simul accipit alveo
Ingentem Aenean. Gemuit sub pondere cymba
Sutilis, et multam accepit rimosa paludem.
Tandem trans fluvium incolumis vatemque virumque
Informi limo glaucaque exponit in ulva.

Cerberus haec ingens latratu regna trifauci
Personat, adverso recubans immanis in antro.
Cui vates, horrere videns iam colla colubris,
Melle soporatam et medicatis frugibus offam
Obicit. Ille fame rabida tria guttura pandens
Corripit obiectam, atque immania terga resolvit
Fusus humi, totoque ingens extenditur antro.
Occupat Aeneas aditum custode sepulto,
Evaditque celer ripam inremeabilis undae.

Continuo auditae voces vagitus et ingens
Infantumque animae flentes in limine primo,
Quos dulcis vitae exsortis et ab ubere raptos
Abstulit atra dies et funere mersit acerbo.
Hos iuxta falso damnati crimine mortis.

Nec vero hae sine sorte datae, sine iudice, sedes:
Quaesitor Minos urnam movet; ille silentum
Conciliumque vocat vitasque et crimina discit.
Proxima deinde tenent maesti loca, qui sibi letum
Insontes peperere manu, lucemque perosi
Proiecere animas. Quam vellent aethere in alto
Nunc et pauperiem et duros perferre labores!
Fas obstat, tristique palus inamabilis unda
Alligat, et noviens Styx interfusa coercet.
Nec procul hinc partem fusi monstrantur in omnem
Lugentes campi: sic illos nomine dicunt.
Hic, quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit,
Secreti celant calles et myrtea circum
Silva tegit; curae non ipsa in morte relinquunt.
His Phaedram Procrimque locis, maestamque Eriphylen,
Crudelis nati monstrantem volnera, cernit,
Euhadnenque et Pasiphaen; his Laodamia
It comes, et iuvenis quondam, nunc femina, Caeneus,
Rursus et in veterem fato revoluta figuram.
Inter quas Phoenissa recens a volnere Dido
Errabat silva in magna: quam Troïus heros
Ut primum iuxta stetit agnovitque per umbram
Obscuram, qualem primo qui surgere mense
Aut videt aut vidisse putat per nubila Lunam,
Demisit lacrimas, dulcique adfatus amore est:
"Infelix Dido, verus mihi nuntius ergo
Venerat exstinctam, ferroque extrema secutam?
Funeris heu tibi causa fui? Per sidera iuro,
Per superos et si qua fides tellure sub ima est,
Invitus, regina, tuo de litore cessi.
Sed me iussa deum, quae nunc has ire per umbras,
Per loca senta situ cogunt noctemque profundam,
Imperiis egere suis: nec credere quivi
Hunc tantum tibi me discessu ferre dolorem.
Siste gradum, teque aspectu ne subtrahe nostro.
Quem fugis? extremum fato, quod te adloquor, hoc est."
Talibus Aeneas ardentem et torva tuentem

Lenibat dictis animum, lacrimasque ciebat.
Illa solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat,
Nec magis incepto voltum sermone movetur,
Quam si dura silex aut stet Marpesia cautes.
Tandem corripuit sese, atque inimica refugit
In nemus umbriferum, coniunx ubi pristinus illi
Respondet curis aequatque Sychaeus amorem.
Nec minus Aeneas, casu concussus iniquo,
Prosequitur lacrimans longe, et miseratur euntem.
Inde datum molitur iter. Iamque arva tenebant
Ultima, quae bello clari secreta frequentant.
Hic illi occurrit Tydeus, hic inclutus armis
Parthenopaeus et Adrasti pallentis imago;
Hic multum fleti ad superos belloque caduci
Dardanidae, quos ille omnis longo ordine cernens
Ingemuit, Glaucumque Medontaque Thersilochumque,
Tris Antenoridas, Cererique sacrum Polyphoeten,
Idaeumque, etiam currus, etiam arma tenentem.
Circumstant animae dextra laevaque frequentes.
Nec vidisse semel satis est; iuvat usque morari,
Et conferre gradum, et veniendi discere causas.
At Danaum proceres Agamemnoniaeque phalanges
Ut videre virum fulgentiaque arma per umbras,
Ingenti trepidare metu; pars vertere terga,
Ceu quondam petiere rates; pars tollere vocem
Exiguam: inceptus clamor frustratur hiantis.
  Atque hic Priamiden laniatum corpore toto
Deiphobum videt et lacerum crudeliter ora,
Ora manusque ambas, populataque tempora raptis
Auribus, et truncas inhonesto volnere naris.
Vix adeo agnovit pavitantem et dira tegentem
Supplicia, et notis compellat vocibus ultro:
“Deiphobe armipotens, genus alto a sanguine Teucri,
Quis tam crudelis optavit sumere poenas?
Cui tantum de te licuit? Mihi fama suprema
Nocte tulit fessum vasta te caede Pelasgum
Procubuisse super confusae stragis acervum.

Tunc egomet tumulum Rhoeteo in litore inanem
Constitui, et magna Manis ter voce vocavi.
Nomen et arma locum servant; te, amice, nequivi
Conspicere et patria decedens ponere terra."
Ad quae Priamides: "Nihil o tibi amice relictum;
Omnia Deiphobo solvisti et funeris umbris.
Sed me fata mea et scelus exitiale Lacaenae
His mersere malis; illa haec monumenta reliquit.
Namque ut supremam falsa inter gaudia noctem
Egerimus, nosti; et nimium meminisse necesse est.
Cum fatalis equus saltu super ardua venit
Pergama et armatum peditem gravis attulit alvo,
Illa, chorum simulans, euhantis orgia circum
Ducebat Phrygias; flammam media ipsa tenebat
Ingentem, et summa Danaos ex arce vocabat.
Tum me, confectum curis somnoque gravatum,
Infelix habuit thalamus, pressitque iacentem
Dulcis et alta quies placidaeque simillima morti.
Egregia interea coniunx arma omnia tectis
Amovet, et fidum capiti subduxerat ensem;
Intra tecta vocat Menelaum, et limina pandit,
Scilicet id magnum sperans fore munus amanti,
Et famam exstingui veterum sic posse malorum.
Quid moror? inrumpunt thalamo; comes additur una
Hortator scelerum Aeolides. Di, talia Grais
Instaurate, pio si poenas ore reposco.
Sed te qui vivum casus, age, fare vicissim,
Attulerint. Pelagine venis erroribus actus,
An monitu divom? an—quae te Fortuna fatigat,
Ut tristis sine sole domos, loca turbida, adires?"
Hac vice sermonum roseis Aurora quadrigis
Iam medium aetherio cursu traiecerat axem;
Et fors omne datum traherent per talia tempus;
Sed comes admonuit breviterque adfata Sibylla est:
"Nox ruit, Aenea; nos flendo ducimus horas.
Hic locus est, partis ubi se via findit in ambas:
Dextera quae Ditis magni sub moenia tendit,

Hac iter Elysium nobis; at laeva malorum
Exercet poenas, et ad impia Tartara mittit."
Deiphobus contra: "Ne saevi, magna sacerdos;
Discedam, explebo numerum, reddarque tenebris.
I decus, i, nostrum; melioribus utere fatis."
Tantum effatus, et in verbo vestigia torsit.
Respicit Aeneas: subito et sub rupe sinistra
Moenia lata videt, triplici circumdata muro,
Quae rapidus flammis ambit torrentibus amnis,
Tartareus Phlegethon, torquetque sonantia saxa.
Porta adversa, ingens, solidoque adamante columnae,
Vis ut nulla virum, non ipsi exscindere bello
Caelicolae valeant; stat ferrea turris ad auras,
Tisiphoneque sedens, palla succincta cruenta,
Vestibulum exsomnis servat noctesque diesque.
Hinc exaudiri gemitus, et saeva sonare
Verbera; tum stridor ferri, tractaeque catenae.
Constitit Aeneas, strepituque exterritus haesit.
"Quae scelerum facies? o virgo, effare; quibusve
Urgentur poenis? quis tantus plangor ad auras?"
Tum vates sic orsa loqui: "Dux inclute Teucrum,
Nulli fas casto sceleratum insistere limen;
Sed me cum lucis Hecate praefecit Avernis,
Ipsa deum poenas docuit, perque omnia duxit.
Cnosius haec Rhadamanthus habet, durissima regna,
Castigatque auditque dolos, subigitque fateri,
Quae quis apud superos, furto laetatus inani,
Distulit in seram commissa piacula mortem.
Continuo sontis ultrix accincta flagello
Tisiphone quatit insultans, torvosque sinistra
Intentans anguis vocat agmina saeva sororum.
Tum demum horrisono stridentes cardine sacrae
Panduntur portae. Cernis, custodia qualis
Vestibulo sedeat? facies quae limina servet?
Quinquaginta atris immanis hiatibus Hydra
Saevior intus habet sedem. Tum Tartarus ipse
Bis patet in praeceps tantum tenditque sub umbras.

Quantus ad aetherium caeli suspectus Olympum.
Hic genus antiquum Terrae, Titania pubes,
Fulmine deiecti fundo volvuntur in imo.
Hic et Aloidas geminos immania vidi
Corpora, qui manibus magnum rescindere caelum
Aggressi, superisque Iovem detrudere regnis.
Vidi et crudelis dantem Salmonea poenas,
Dum flammas Iovis et sonitus imitatur Olympi.
Quattuor hic invectus equis et lampada quassans
Per Graium populos mediaeque per Elidis urbem
Ibat ovans, divomque sibi poscebat honorem,
Demens! qui nimbos et non imitabile fulmen
Aere et cornipedum pulsu simularet equorum.
At pater omnipotens densa inter nubila telum
Contorsit, non ille faces nec fumea taedis
Lumina, praecipitemque immani turbine adegit.
Nec non et Tityon, Terrae omniparentis alumnum,
Cernere erat, per tota novem cui iugera corpus
Porrigitur, rostroque immanis vultur obunco
Immortale iecur tondens fecundaque poenis
Viscera rimaturque epulis habitatque sub alto
Pectore, nec fibris requies datur ulla renatis.
Quid memorem Lapithas, Ixiona Pirithoumque?
Quos super atra silex iam iam lapsura cadentique
Imminet adsimilis; lucent genialibus altis
Aurea fulcra toris, epulaeque ante ora paratae
Regifico luxu; Furiarum maxima iuxta
Accubat, et manibus prohibet contingere mensas,
Exsurgitque facem attollens, atque intonat ore.
Hic, quibus invisi fratres, dum vita manebat,
Pulsatusve parens, et fraus innexa clienti;
Aut qui divitiis soli incubuere repertis,
Nec partem posuere suis, quae maxima turba est;
Quique ob adulterium caesi, quique arma secuti
Impia nec veriti dominorum fallere dextras,
Inclusi poenam exspectant. Ne quaere doceri,
Quam poenam, aut quae forma viros fortunave mersit.

Saxum ingens volvunt alii, radiisque rotarum
Districti pendent; sedet, aeternumque sedebit,
Infelix Theseus; Phlegyasque miserrimus omnis
Admonet et magna testatur voce per umbras:
"Discite iustitiam moniti, et non temnere divos."
Vendidit hic auro patriam, dominumque potentem
Imposuit; fixit leges pretio atque refixit;
Hic thalamum invasit natae vetitosque hymenaeos;
Ausi omnes immane nefas, ausoque potiti.
Non, mihi si linguae centum sint oraque centum,
Ferrea vox, omnis scelerum comprendere formas,
Omnia poenarum percurrere nomina possim."
  Haec ubi dicta dedit Phoebi longaeva sacerdos:
"Sed iam age, carpe viam et susceptum perfice munus;
Acceleremus" ait: "Cyclopum educta caminis
Moenia conspicio atque adverso fornice portas,
Haec ubi nos praecepta iubent deponere dona."
Dixerat, et pariter, gressi per opaca viarum,
Corripiunt spatium medium, foribusque propinquant.
Occupat Aeneas aditum, corpusque recenti
Spargit aqua, ramumque adverso in limine figit.
  His demum exactis, perfecto munere divae,
Devenere locos laetos et amoena virecta
Fortunatorum nemorum sedesque beatas.
Largior hic campos aether et lumine vestit
Purpureo, solemque suum, sua sidera norunt.
Pars in gramineis exercent membra palaestris,
Contendunt ludo et fulva luctantur harena;
Pars pedibus plaudunt choreas et carmina dicunt.
Nec non Threicius longa cum veste sacerdos
Obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum,
Iamque eadem digitis, iam pectine pulsat eburno.
Hic genus antiquum Teucri, pulcherrima proles,
Magnanimi heroes, nati melioribus annis,
Ilusque Assaracusque et Troiae Dardanus auctor.
Arma procul currusque virum miratur inanis.
Stant terra defixae hastae, passimque soluti

Per campum pascuntur equi. Quae gratia curruum
Armorumque fuit vivis, quae cura nitentis
Pascere equos, eadem sequitur tellure repostos.
Conspicit, ecce, alios dextra laevaque per herbam
Vescentis laetumque choro Paeana canentis
Inter odoratum lauri nemus, unde superne
Plurimus Eridani per silvam volvitur amnis.
Hic manus ob patriam pugnando volnera passi,
Quique sacerdotes casti, dum vita manebat,
Quique pii vates et Phoebo digna locuti,
Inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artis,
Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo;
Omnibus his nivea cinguntur tempora vitta.
Quos circumfusos sic est adfata Sibylla,
Musaeum ante omnis; medium nam plurima turba
Hunc habet, atque umeris exstantem suspicit altis:
"Dicite, felices animae, tuque, optime vates,
Quae regio Anchisen, quis habet locus? illius ergo
Venimus et magnos Erebi tranavimus amnis."
Atque huic responsum paucis ita reddidit heros:
"Nulli certa domus; lucis habitamus opacis,
Riparumque toros et prata recentia rivis
Incolimus. Sed vos, si fert ita corde voluntas,
Hoc superate iugum; et facili iam tramite sistam."
Dixit, et ante tulit gressum, camposque nitentis
Desuper ostentat; dehinc summa cacumina linquunt.
At pater Anchises penitus convalle virenti
Inclusas animas superumque ad lumen ituras
Lustrabat studio recolens, omnemque suorum
Forte recensebat numerum carosque nepotes,
Fataque fortunasque virum moresque manusque.
Isque ubi tendentem adversum per gramina vidit
Aenean, alacris palmas utrasque tetendit,
Effusaeque genis lacrimae, et vox excidit ore:
"Venisti tandem, tuaque exspectata parenti
Vicit iter durum pietas? datur ora tueri,
Nate, tua, et notas audire et reddere voces?

Sic equidem ducebam animo rebarque futurum,
Tempora dinumerans, nec me mea cura fefellit.
Quas ego te terras et quanta per aequora vectum
Accipio! quantis iactatum, nate, periclis!
Quam metui, ne quid Libyae tibi regna nocerent!"
Ille autem: "Tua me, genitor, tua tristis imago,
Saepius occurrens, haec limina tendere adegit:
Stant sale Tyrrheno classes. Da iungere dextram,
Da, genitor, teque amplexu ne subtrahe nostro."
Sic memorans largo fletu simul ora rigabat.
Ter conatus ibi collo dare bracchia circum,
Ter frustra comprensa manus effugit imago,
Par levibus ventis volucrique simillima somno.
  Interea videt Aeneas in valle reducta
Seclusum nemus et virgulta sonantia silvae,
Lethaeumque, domos placidas qui praenatat, amnem.
Hunc circum innumerae gentes populique volabant;
Ac velut in pratis ubi apes aestate serena
Floribus insidunt variis, et candida circum
Lilia funduntur, strepit omnis murmure campus.
Horrescit visu subito, causasque requirit
Inscius Aeneas; quae sint ea flumina porro,
Quive viri tanto complerint agmine ripas.
Tum pater Anchises: "Animae, quibus altera fato
Corpora debentur, Lethaei ad fluminis undam
Securos latices et longa oblivia potant.
Has equidem memorare tibi atque ostendere coram,
Iampridem hanc prolem cupio enumerare meorum,
Quo magis Italia mecum laetere reperta."
"O pater, anne aliquas ad caelum hinc ire putandum est
Sublimis animas, iterumque ad tarda reverti
Corpora? quae lucis miseris tam dira cupido?"
"Dicam equidem, nec te suspensum, nate, tenebo"
Suscipit Anchises, atque ordine singula pandit.
  Principio caelum ac terras camposque liquentis
Lucentemque globum Lunae Titaniaque astra
Spiritus intus alit, totamque infusa per artus

Mens agitat molem et magno se corpore miscet.
Inde hominum pecudumque genus vitaeque volantum
Et quae marmoreo fert monstra sub aequore pontus.
Igneus est ollis vigor et caelestis origo
Seminibus, quantum non noxia corpora tardant
Terrenique hebetant artus moribundaque membra.
Hinc metuunt cupiuntque, dolent gaudentque, neque auras
Dispiciunt clausae tenebris et carcere caeco.
Quin et supremo cum lumine vita reliquit,
Non tamen omne malum miseris nec funditus omnes
Corporeae excedunt pestes, penitusque necesse est
Multa diu concreta modis inolescere miris.
Ergo exercentur poenis, veterumque malorum
Supplicia expendunt: aliae panduntur inanis
Suspensae ad ventos; aliis sub gurgite vasto
Infectum eluitur scelus, aut exuritur igni.
Quisque suos patimur Manis; exinde per amplum
Mittimur Elysium; et pauci laeta arva tenemus,
Donec longa dies, perfecto temporis orbe,
Concretam exemit labem, purumque relinquit
Aetherium sensum atque aurai simplicis ignem.
Has omnis, ubi mille rotam volvere per annos,
Lethaeum ad fluvium deus evocat agmine magno,
Scilicet immemores supera ut convexa revisant
Rursus et incipiant in corpora velle reverti."
  Dixerat Anchises, natumque unaque Sibyllam
Conventus trahit in medios turbamque sonantem,
Et tumulum capit, unde omnis longo ordine possit
Adversos legere, et venientum discere voltus.
  "Nunc age, Dardaniam prolem quae deinde sequatur
Gloria, qui maneant Itala de gente nepotes,
Inlustris animas nostrumque in nomen ituras,
Expediam dictis, et te tua fata docebo.
Ille, vides, pura iuvenis qui nititur hasta,
Proxima sorte tenet lucis loca, primus ad auras
Aetherias Italo commixtus sanguine surget,
Silvius, Albanum nomen, tua postuma proles;

Quem tibi longaevo serum Lavinia coniunx
Educet silvis regem regumque parentem;
Unde genus Longa nostrum dominabitur Alba.
Proximus ille Procas, Troianae gloria gentis,
Et Capys, et Numitor, et qui te nomine reddet,
Silvius Aeneas, pariter pietate vel armis
Egregius, si umquam regnandam acceperit Albam.
Qui iuvenes! quantas ostentant, aspice, viris,
Atque umbrata gerunt civili tempora quercu!
Hi tibi Nomentum et Gabios urbemque Fidenam,
Hi Collatinas imponent montibus arces,
Pometios Castrumque Inui Bolamque Coramque.
Haec tum nomina erunt, nunc sunt sine nomine terrae.
Quin et avo comitem sese Mavortius addet
Romulus, Assaraci quem sanguinis Ilia mater
Educet. Viden', ut geminae stant vertice cristae,
Et pater ipse suo superum iam signat honore?
En, huius, nate, auspiciis illa incluta Roma
Imperium terris, animos aequabit Olympo,
Septemque una sibi muro circumdabit arces,
Felix prole virum: qualis Berecyntia mater
Invehitur curru Phrygias turrita per urbes,
Laeta deum partu, centum complexa nepotes,
Omnis caelicolas, omnis supera alta tenentis.
Huc geminas nunc flecte acies, hanc aspice gentem
Romanosque tuos. Hic Caesar et omnis Iuli
Progenies, magnum caeli ventura sub axem.
Hic vir, hic est, tibi quem promitti saepius audis,
Augustus Caesar, Divi genus, aurea condet
Saecula qui rursus Latio regnata per arva
Saturno quondam, super et Garamantas et Indos
Proferet imperium; iacet extra sidera tellus,
Extra anni solisque vias, ubi caelifer Atlas
Axem umero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum.
Huius in adventum iam nunc et Caspia regna
Responsis horrent divom et Maeotia tellus,
Et septemgemini turbant trepida ostia Nili.

Nec vero Alcides tantum telluris obivit,
Fixerit aeripedem cervam licet, aut Erymanthi
Pacarit nemora, et Lernam tremefecerit arcu;
Nec, qui pampineis victor iuga flectit habenis,
Liber, agens celso Nysae de vertice tigris.
Et dubitamus adhuc virtutem extendere factis,
Aut metus Ausonia prohibet consistere terra?
Quis procul ille autem ramis insignis olivae
Sacra ferens? Nosco crinis incanaque menta
Regis Romani, primam qui legibus urbem
Fundabit, Curibus parvis et paupere terra
Missus in imperium magnum. Cui deinde subibit,
Otia qui rumpet patriae residesque movebit
Tullus in arma viros et iam desueta triumphis
Agmina. Quem iuxta sequitur iactantior Ancus,
Nunc quoque iam nimium gaudens popularibus auris.
Vis et Tarquinios reges, animamque superbam
Ultoris Bruti, fascesque videre receptos?
Consulis imperium hic primus saevasque secures
Accipiet, natosque pater nova bella moventis
Ad poenam pulchra pro libertate vocabit,
Infelix! Utcumque ferent ea facta minores,
Vincet amor patriae laudumque immensa cupido.
Quin Decios Drusosque procul saevumque securi
Aspice Torquatum et referentem signa Camillum.
Illae autem, paribus quas fulgere cernis in armis,
Concordes animae nunc et dum nocte premuntur,
Heu quantum inter se bellum, si lumina vitae
Attigerint, quantas acies stragemque ciebunt!
Aggeribus socer Alpinis atque arce Monoeci
Descendens, gener adversis instructus Eois.
Ne, pueri, ne tanta animis adsuescite bella,
Neu patriae validas in viscera vertite viris;
Tuque prior, tu parce, genus qui ducis Olympo,
Proice tela manu, sanguis meus!
Ille triumphata Capitolia ad alta Corintho
Victor aget currum caesis insignis Achivis.

Eruet ille Argos Agamemnoniasque Mycenas,
Ipsumque Aeaciden, genus armipotentis Achilli,
Ultus avos Troiae, templa et temerata Minervae.
Quis te, magne Cato, tacitum, aut te, Cosse, relinquat?
Quis Gracchi genus, aut geminos, duo fulmina belli,
Scipiadas, cladem Libyae, parvoque potentem
Fabricium, vel te sulco, Serrane, serentem?
Quo fessum rapitis, Fabii? tu Maximus ille es,
Unus qui nobis cunctando restituis rem.
Excudent alii spirantia mollius aera,
Credo equidem, vivos ducent de marmore voltus,
Orabunt causas melius, caelique meatus
Describent radio et surgentia sidera dicent:
Tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento;
Hae tibi erunt artes; pacisque imponere morem,
Parcere subiectis, et debellare superbos."
  Sic pater Anchises, atque haec mirantibus addit:
" Aspice, ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opimis
Ingreditur, victorque viros supereminet omnis!
Hic rem Romanam, magno turbante tumultu,
Sistet, eques sternet Poenos Gallumque rebellem,
Tertiaque arma patri suspendet capta Quirino."
Atque hic Aeneas; una namque ire videbat
Egregium forma iuvenem et fulgentibus armis,
Sed frons laeta parum, et deiecto lumina voltu:
" Quis, pater, ille, virum qui sic comitatur euntem?
Filius, anne aliquis magna de stirpe nepotum?
Quis strepitus circa comitum! quantum instar in ipso!
Sed nox atra caput tristi circumvolat umbra."
Tum pater Anchises, lacrimis ingressus obortis:
"O nate, ingentem luctum ne quaere tuorum;
Ostendent terris hunc tantum fata, neque ultra
Esse sinent. Nimium vobis Romana propago
Visa potens, Superi, propria haec si dona fuissent.
Quantos ille virum magnam Mavortis ad urbem
Campus aget gemitus! vel quae, Tiberine, videbis
Funera, cum tumulum praeterlabere recentem!

Nec puer Iliaca quisquam de gente Latinos
In tantum spe tollet avos, nec Romula quondam
Ullo se tantum tellus iactabit alumno.
Heu pietas, heu prisca fides, invictaque bello
Dextera! non illi se quisquam impune tulisset
Obvius armato, seu cum pedes iret in hostem,
Seu spumantis equi foderet calcaribus armos.
Heu, miserande puer! si qua fata aspera rumpas,
Tu Marcellus eris. Manibus date lilia plenis,
Purpureos spargam flores, animamque nepotis
His saltem accumulem donis, et fungar inani
Munere." Sic tota passim regione vagantur
Aëris in campis latis, atque omnia lustrant.
Quae postquam Anchises natum per singula duxit,
Incenditque animum famae venientis amore,
Exin bella viro memorat quae deinde gerenda,
Laurentisquĕ docet populos urbemque Latini,
Et quo quemque modo fugiatque feratque laborem.
Sunt geminae Somni portae, quarum altera fertur
Cornea, qua veris facilis datur exitus Umbris;
Altera candenti perfecta nitens elephanto,
Sed falsa ad caelum mittunt insomnia Manes.
His ubi tum natum Anchises unaque Sibyllam
Prosequitur dictis, portaque emittit eburna,
Ille viam secat ad navis sociosque revisit;
Tum se ad Caietae recto fert litore portum.
Ancora de prora iacitur; stant litore puppes.

P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER SEPTIMUS.

Tu quoque litoribus nostris, Aeneia nutrix,
Aeternam moriens famam, Caieta, dedisti;
Et nunc servat honos sedem tuus, ossaque nomen
Hesperia in magna, si qua est ea gloria, signat.
At pius exsequiis Aeneas rite solutis,
Aggere composito tumuli, postquam alta quierunt
Aequora, tendit iter velis, portumque relinquit.
Aspirant aurae in noctem, nec candida cursus
Luna negat, splendet tremulo sub lumine pontus.
Proxima Circaeae raduntur litora terrae,
Dives inaccessos ubi Solis filia lucos
Adsiduo resonat cantu, tectisque superbis
Urit odoratam nocturna in lumina cedrum,
Arguto tenuis percurrens pectine telas.
Hinc exaudiri gemitus iraeque leonum,
Vincla recusantum et sera sub nocte rudentum,
Saetigerique sues atque in praesaepibus ursi
Saevire, ac formae magnorum ululare luporum,
Quos hominum ex facie dea saeva potentibus herbis
Induerat Circe in voltus ac terga ferarum.
Quae ne monstra pii paterentur talia Troes
Delati in portus, neu litora dira subirent,
Neptunus ventis implevit vela secundis,

Atque fugam dedit, et praeter vada fervida vexit.
  Iamque rubescebat radiis mare, et aethere ab alto
Aurora in roseis fulgebat lutea bigis:
Cum venti posuere, omnisque repente resedit
Flatus, et in lento luctantur marmore tonsae.
Atque hic Aeneas ingentem ex aequore lucum
Prospicit. Hunc inter fluvio Tiberinus amoeno,
Verticibus rapidis, et multa flavus harena,
In mare prorumpit. Variae circumque supraque
Adsuetae ripis volucres et fluminis alveo
Aethera mulcebant cantu, lucoque volabant.
Flectere iter sociis terraeque advertere proras
Imperat, et laetus fluvio succedit opaco.
  Nunc age, qui reges, Erato, quae tempora rerum,
Quis Latio antiquo fuerit status, advena classem
Cum primum Ausoniis exercitus appulit oris,
Expediam, et primae revocabo exordia pugnae.
Tu vatem, tu, diva, mone. Dicam horrida bella,
Dicam acies, actosque animis in funera reges,
Tyrrhenamque manum, totamque sub arma coactam
Hesperiam. Maior rerum mihi nascitur ordo,
Maius opus moveo. Rex arva Latinus et urbes
Iam senior longa placidas in pace regebat.
Hunc Fauno et nympha genitum Laurente Marica
Accipimus; Fauno Picus pater; isque parentem
Te, Saturne, refert; tu sanguinis ultimus auctor.
Filius huic fato divom prolesque virilis
Nulla fuit, primaque oriens erepta iuventa est.
Sola domum et tantas servabat filia sedes,
Iam matura viro, iam plenis nubilis annis.
Multi illam magno e Latio totaque petebant
Ausonia; petit ante alios pulcherrimus omnis
Turnus, avis atavisque potens, quem regia coniunx
Adiungi generum miro properabat amore;
Sed variis portenta deum terroribus obstant.
Laurus erat tecti medio in penetralibus altis,
Sacra comam, multosque metu servata per annos,

Quam pater inventam, primas cum conderet arces,
Ipse ferebatur Phoebo sacrasse Latinus,
Laurentisque ab ea nomen posuisse colonis.
Huius apes summum densae—mirabile dictu—
Stridore ingenti liquidum trans aethera vectae,
Obsedere apicem, et, pedibus per mutua nexis,
Examen subitum ramo frondente pependit.
Continuo vates, "Externum cernimus" inquit
"Adventare virum, et partis petere agmen easdem
Partibus ex isdem, et summa dominarier arce."
Praeterea, castis adolet dum altaria taedis,
Ut iuxta genitorem astat Lavinia virgo,
Visa, nefas, longis comprendere crinibus ignem,
Atque omnem ornatum flamma crepitante cremari,
Regalisque accensa comas, accensa coronam,
Insignem gemmis; tum fumida lumine fulvo
Involvi, ac totis Volcanum spargere tectis.
Id vero horrendum ac visu mirabile ferri:
Namque fore inlustrem fama fatisque canebant
Ipsam, sed populo magnum portendere bellum.
At rex sollicitus monstris, oracula Fauni,
Fatidici genitoris, adit, lucosque sub alta
Consulit Albunea, nemorum quae maxima sacro
Fonte sonat, saevamque exhalat opaca mephitim.
Hinc Italae gentes omnisque Oenotria tellus
In dubiis responsa petunt; huc dona sacerdos
Cum tulit et caesarum ovium sub nocte silenti
Pellibus incubuit stratis somnosque petivit,
Multa modis simulacra videt volitantia miris,
Et varias audit voces, fruiturque deorum
Conloquio, atque imis Acheronta adfatur Avernis.
Hic et tum pater ipse petens responsa Latinus
Centum lanigeras mactabat rite bidentis,
Atque harum effultus tergo stratisque iacebat
Velleribus: subita ex alto vox reddita luco est:
"Ne pete conubiis natam sociare Latinis,
O mea progenies, thalamis neu crede paratis;

Externi veniunt generi, qui sanguine nostrum
Nomen in astra ferant, quorumque ab stirpe nepotes
Omnia sub pedibus, qua Sol utrumque recurrens
Aspicit Oceanum, vertique regique videbunt."
Haec responsa patris Fauni monitusque silenti
Nocte datos non ipse suo premit ore Latinus,
Sed circum late volitans iam Fama per urbes
Ausonias tulerat, cum Laomedontia pubes
Gramineo ripae religavit ab aggere classem.
  Aeneas primique duces et pulcher Iulus
Corpora sub ramis deponunt arboris altae,
Instituuntque dapes, et adorea liba per herbam
Subiciunt epulis,—sic Iuppiter ille monebat—
Et Cereale solum pomis agrestibus augent.
Consumptis hic forte aliis, ut vertere morsus
Exiguam in Cererem penuria adegit edendi
Et violare manu malisque audacibus orbem
Fatalis crusti patulis nec parcere quadris:
"Heus, etiam mensas consumimus!" inquit Iulus,—
Nec plura adludens. Ea vox audita laborum
Prima tulit finem, primamque loquentis ab ore
Eripuit pater, ac stupefactus numine pressit.
Continuo "Salve fatis mihi debita tellus,
Vosque," ait, "o fidi Troiae salvete Penates!
Hic domus, haec patria est. Genitor mihi talia namque,
Nunc repeto, Anchises fatorum arcana reliquit:
Cum te, nate. fames ignota ad litora vectum
Accisis coget dapibus consumere mensas,
Tum sperare domos defessus ibique memento
Prima locare manu molirique aggere tecta.
Haec erat illa fames; haec nos suprema manebat,
Exitiis positura modum.
Quare agite et primo laeti cum lumine solis,
Quae loca, quive habeant homines, ubi moenia gentis,
Vestigemus, et a portu diversa petamus.
Nunc pateras libate Iovi, precibusque vocate
Anchisen genitorem, et vina reponite mensis."

Sic deinde effatus frondenti tempora ramo
Implicat, et Geniumque loci primamque deorum
Tellurem Nymphasque et adhuc ignota precatur
Flumina, tum Noctem Noctisque orientia Signa
Idaeumque Iovem Phrygiamque ex ordine Matrem
Invocat, et duplicis Caeloque Ereboque parentes.
Hic pater omnipotens ter caelo clarus ab alto
Intonuit, radiisque ardentem lucis et auro
Ipse manu quatiens ostendit ab aethere nubem.
Diditur hic subito Troiana per agmina rumor,
Advenisse diem, quo debita moenia condant.
Certatim instaurant epulas, atque omine magno
Crateras laeti statuunt et vina coronant.
  Postera cum prima lustrabat lampade terras
Orta dies, urbem et finis et litora gentis
Diversi explorant: haec fontis stagna Numici,
Hunc Thybrim fluvium, hic fortis habitare Latinos.
Tum satus Anchisa delectos ordine ab omni
Centum oratores augusta ad moenia regis
Ire iubet, ramis velatos Palladis omnis,
Donaque ferre viro, pacemque exposcere Teucris.
Haud mora, festinant iussi rapidisque feruntur
Passibus. Ipse humili designat moenia fossa,
Moliturque locum, primasque in litore sedes
Castrorum in morem pinnis atque aggere cingit.
Iamque iter emensi turris ac tecta Latinorum
Ardua cernebant iuvenes, muroque subibant.
Ante urbem pueri et primaevo flore iuventus
Exercentur equis, domitantque in pulvere currus,
Aut acris tendunt arcus, aut lenta lacertis
Spicula contorquent, cursuque ictuque lacessunt:
Cum praevectus equo longaevi regis ad auris
Nuntius ingentis ignota in veste reportat
Advenisse viros. Ille intra tecta vocari
Imperat, et solio medius consedit avito.
Tectum augustum, ingens, centum sublime columnis,
Urbe fuit summa, Laurentis regia Pici,

Horrendum silvis et religione parentum.
Hic sceptra accipere et primos attollere fasces
Regibus omen erat; hoc illis curia templum,
Hae sacris sedes epulis; hic ariete caeso
Perpetuis soliti patres considere mensis.
Quin etiam veterum effigies ex ordine avorum
Antiqua e cedro, Italusque paterque Sabinus
Vitisator, curvam servans sub imagine falcem,
Saturnusque senex Ianique bifrontis imago,
Vestibulo astabant, aliique ab origine reges,
Martiaque ob patriam pugnando volnera passi.
Multaque praeterea sacris in postibus arma,
Captivi pendent currus, curvaeque secures,
Et cristae capitum, et portarum ingentia claustra,
Spiculaque clipeique ereptaque rostra carinis.
Ipse Quirinali lituo, parvaque sedebat
Succinctus trabea, laevaque ancile gerebat
Picus, equum domitor; quem capta cupidine coniunx
Aurea percussum virga versumque venenis
Fecit avem Circe, sparsitque coloribus alas.
Tali intus templo divom patriaque Latinus
Sede sedens Teucros ad sese in tecta vocavit;
Atque haec ingressis placido prior edidit ore:
"Dicite, Dardanidae—neque enim nescimus et urbem
Et genus, auditique advertitis aequore cursum,—
Quid petitis? quae causa rates aut cuius egentis
Litus ad Ausonium tot per vada caerula vexit?
Sive errore viae, seu tempestatibus acti,
Qualia multa mari nautae patiuntur in alto,
Fluminis intrastis ripas portuque sedetis,
Ne fugite hospitium, neve ignorate Latinos
Saturni gentem, haud vinclo nec legibus aequam,
Sponte sua veterisque dei se more tenentem.
Atque equidem memini—fama est obscurior annis—
Auruncos ita ferre senes, his ortus ut agris
Dardanus Idaeas Phrygiae penetrarit ad urbes
Threïciamque Samon, quae nunc Samothracia fertur.

Hinc illum, Corythi Tyrrhena ab sede profectum,
Aurea nunc solio stellantis regia caeli
Accipit et numerum divorum altaribus addit."
  Dixerat; et dicta Ilioneus sic voce secutus:
"Rex, genus egregium Fauni, nec fluctibus actos
Atra subegit hiems vestris succedere terris,
Nec sidus regione viae litusve fefellit;
Consilio hanc omnes animisque volentibus urbem
Adferimur, pulsi regnis, quae maxima quondam
Extremo veniens Sol aspiciebat Olympo.
Ab Iove principium generis; Iove Dardana pubes
Gaudet avo; rex ipse Iovis de gente suprema,
Troïus Aeneas, tua nos ad limina misit.
Quanta per Idaeos saevis effusa Mycenis
Tempestas ierit campos, quibus actus uterque
Europae atque Asiae fatis concurrerit orbis,
Audiit, et si quem tellus extrema refuso
Submovet Oceano, et si quem extenta plagarum
Quattuor in medio dirimit plaga Solis iniqui.
Diluvio ex illo tot vasta per aequora vecti
Dis sedem exiguam patriis litusque rogamus
Innocuum et cunctis undamque auramque patentem.
Non erimus regno indecores, nec vestra feretur
Fama levis, tantique abolescet gratia facti,
Nec Troiam Ausonios gremio excepisse pigebit.
Fata per Aeneae iuro dextramque potentem,
Sive fide seu quis bello est expertus et armis:
Multi nos populi, multae—ne temne, quod ultro
Praeferimus manibus vittas ac verba precantia—
Et petiere sibi et voluere adiungere gentes;
Sed nos fata deum vestras exquirere terras
Imperiis egere suis. Hinc Dardanus ortus;
Huc repetit; iussisque ingentibus urget Apollo
Tyrrhenum ad Thybrim et fontis vada sacra Numici.
Dat tibi praeterea Fortunae parva prioris
Munera, reliquias Troia ex ardente receptas.
Hoc pater Anchises auro libabat ad aras;

Hoc Priami gestamen erat, cum iura vocatis
More daret populis, sceptrumque sacerque tiaras
Iliadumque labor vestes."
  Talibus Ilionei dictis defixa Latinus
Obtutu tenet ora, soloque immobilis haeret,
Intentos volvens oculos. Nec purpura regem
Picta movet, nec sceptra movent Priameia tantum,
Quantum in conubio natae thalamoque moratur;
Et veteris Fauni volvit sub pectore sortem:
Hunc illum fatis externa ab sede profectum
Portendi generum, paribusque in regna vocari
Auspiciis; hinc progeniem virtute futuram
Egregiam, et totum quae viribus occupet orbem.
Tandem laetus ait: "Di nostra incepta secundent
Auguriumque suum! Dabitur, Troiane, quod optas.
Munera nec sperno. Non vobis, rege Latino,
Divitis uber agri Troiaeve opulentia deerit.
Ipse modo Aeneas, nostri si tanta cupido est,
Si iungi hospitio properat sociusque vocari,
Adveniat, voltus neve exhorrescat amicos.
Pars mihi pacis erit dextram tetigisse tyranni.
Vos contra regi mea nunc mandata referte.
Est mihi nata, viro gentis quam iungere nostrae
Non patrio ex adyto sortes, non plurima caelo
Monstra sinunt; generos externis adfore ab oris,
Hoc Latio restare canunt, qui sanguine nostrum
Nomen in astra ferant. Hunc illum poscere fata
Et reor, et, si quid veri mens augurat, opto."
Haec effatus equos numero pater eligit omni—
Stabant ter centum nitidi in praesaepibus altis;—
Omnibus extemplo Teucris iubet ordine duci
Instratos ostro alipedes pictisque tapetis—
Aurea pectoribus demissa monilia pendent;
Tecti auro, fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum,—
Absenti Aeneae currum geminosque iugalis
Semine ab aetherio, spirantis naribus ignem,
Illorum de gente, patri quos daedala Circe

Supposita de matre nothos furata creavit.
Talibus Aeneadae donis dictisque Latini
Sublimes in equis redeunt, pacemque reportant.
Ecce autem Inachiis sese referebat ab Argis
Saeva Iovis coniunx, aurasque invecta tenebat,
Et laetum Aenean classemque ex aethere longe
Dardaniam Siculo prospexit ab usque Pachyno.
Moliri iam tecta videt, iam fidere terrae,
Deseruisse rates. Stetit acri fixa dolore;
Tum quassans caput haec effundit pectore dicta:
"Heu stirpem invisam, et fatis contraria nostris
Fata Phrygum! num Sigeis occumbere campis,
Num capti potuere capi? num incensa cremavit
Troia viros? medias acies mediosque per ignis
Invenere viam. At, credo, mea numina tandem
Fessa iacent, odiis aut exsaturata quievi,—
Quin etiam patria excussos infesta per undas
Ausa sequi, et profugis toto me opponere ponto.
Absumptae in Teucros vires caelique marisque.
Quid Syrtes, aut Scylla mihi, quid vasta Charybdis
Profuit? optato conduntur Thybridis alveo,
Securi pelagi atque mei. Mars perdere gentem
Immanem Lapithum valuit; concessit in iras
Ipse deum antiquam genitor Calydona Dianae:
Quod scelus aut Lapithas tantum, aut Calydona merentem?
Ast ego, magna Iovis coniunx, nil linquere inausum
Quae potui infelix, quae memet in omnia verti,
Vincor ab Aenea. Quod si mea numina non sunt
Magna satis, dubitem haud equidem implorare quod usquam est.
Flectere si nequeo Superos, Acheronta movebo.
Non dabitur regnis, esto, prohibere Latinis,
Atque immota manet fatis Lavinia coniunx:
At trahere, atque moras tantis licet addere rebus;
At licet amborum populos exscindere regum.
Hac gener atque socer coeant mercede suorum.
Sanguine Troiano et Rutulo dotabere, virgo,
Et Bellona manet te pronuba. Nec face tantum

Cisseis praegnans ignis enixa iugalis;
Quin idem Veneri partus suus et Paris alter,
Funestaeque iterum recidiva in Pergama taedae."
  Haec ubi dicta dedit, terras horrenda petivit:
Luctificam Allecto dirarum ab sede dearum
Infernisque ciet tenebris, cui tristia bella
Iraeque insidiaeque et crimina noxia cordi.
Odit et ipse pater Pluton, odere sorores
Tartareae monstrum: tot sese vertit in ora,
Tam saevae facies, tot pullulat atra colubris.
Quam Iuno his acuit verbis, ac talia fatur:
"Hunc mihi da proprium, virgo sata Nocte, laborem,
Hanc operam, ne noster honos infractave cedat
Fama loco, neu conubiis ambire Latinum
Aeneadae possint, Italosve obsidere finis.
Tu potes unanimos armare in proelia fratres
Atque odiis versare domos, tu verbera tectis
Funereasque inferre faces, tibi nomina mille,
Mille nocendi artes. Fecundum concute pectus,
Disice compositam pacem, sere crimina belli;
Arma velit poscatque simul rapiatque iuventus."
  Exin Gorgoneis Allecto infecta venenis
Principio Latium et Laurentis tecta tyranni
Celsa petit, tacitumque obsedit limen Amatae,
Quam super adventu Teucrum Turnique hymenaeis
Femineae ardentem curaeque iraeque coquebant.
Huic dea caeruleis unum de crinibus anguem
Conicit inque sinum praecordia ad intima subdit,
Quo furibunda domum monstro permisceat omnem.
Ille, inter vestes et levia pectora lapsus,
Volvitur attactu nullo, fallitque furentem,
Vipeream inspirans animam; fit tortile collo
Aurum ingens coluber, fit longae taenia vittae,
Innectitque comas, et membris lubricus errat.
Ac dum prima lues udo sublapsa veneno
Pertemptat sensus atque ossibus implicat ignem,
Necdum animus toto percepit pectore flammam,

Mollius, et solito matrum de more, locuta est,
Multa super nata lacrimans Phrygiisque hymenaeis:
"Exsulibusne datur ducenda Lavinia Teucris,
O genitor? nec te miseret nataeque tuique?
Nec matris miseret, quam primo aquilone relinquet
Perfidus, alta petens abducta virgine, praedo?
At non sic Phrygius penetrat Lacedaemona pastor
Ledaeamque Helenam Troianas vexit ad urbes?
Quid tua sancta fides? quid cura antiqua tuorum
Et consanguineo totiens data dextera Turno?
Si gener externa petitur de gente Latinis,
Idque sedet, Faunique premunt te iussa parentis,
Omnem equidem sceptris terram, quae libera nostris
Dissidet, externam reor, et sic dicere divos.
Et Turno, si prima domus repetatur origo,
Inachus Acrisiusque patres mediaeque Mycenae."
  His ubi nequiquam dictis experta Latinum
Contra stare videt, penitusque in viscera lapsum
Serpentis furiale malum, totamque pererrat,
Tum vero infelix, ingentibus excita monstris,
Immensam sine more furit lymphata per urbem:
Ceu quondam torto volitans sub verbere turbo,
Quem pueri magno in gyro vacua atria circum
Intenti ludo exercent—ille actus habena
Curvatis fertur spatiis; stupet inscia supra
Impubesque manus, mirata volubile buxum;
Dant animos plagae:—non cursu segnior illo
Per medias urbes agitur populosque ferocis.
Quin etiam in silvas, simulato numine Bacchi,
Maius adorta nefas maioremque orsa furorem,
Evolat, et natam frondosis montibus abdit,
Quo thalamum eripiat Teucris taedasque moretur,
"Euhoe Bacche" fremens, solum te virgine dignum
Vociferans: etenim mollis tibi sumere thyrsos,
Te lustrare choro, sacrum tibi pascere crinem.
Fama volat, furiisque accensas pectore matres
Idem omnis simul ardor agit, nova quaerere tecta.

Deseruere domos, ventis dant colla comasque;
Ast aliae tremulis ululatibus aethera complent,
Pampineasque gerunt incinctae pellibus hastas.
Ipsa inter medias flagrantem fervida pinum
Sustinet, ac natae Turnique canit hymenaeos,
Sanguineam torquens aciem, torvumque repente
Clamat: "Io matres, audite, ubi quaeque, Latinae!
Si qua piis animis manet infelicis Amatae
Gratia, si iuris materni cura remordet,
Solvite crinalis vittas, capite orgia mecum."
Talem inter silvas, inter deserta ferarum,
Reginam Allecto stimulis agit undique Bacchi.
Postquam visa satis primos acuisse furores,
Consiliumque omnemque domum vertisse Latini,
Protinus hinc fuscis tristis dea tollitur alis
Audacis Rutuli ad muros, quam dicitur urbem
Acrisioneis Danae fundasse colonis,
Praecipiti delata Noto. Locus Ardea quondam
Dictus avis, et nunc magnum tenet Ardea nomen;
Sed Fortuna fuit: tectis hic Turnus in altis
Iam mediam nigra carpebat nocte quietem.
Allecto torvam faciem et furialia membra
Exuit; in voltus sese transformat anilis
Et frontem obscenam rugis arat; induit albos
Cum vitta crinis; tum ramum innectit olivae;
Fit Calybe Iunonis anus templique sacerdos,
Et iuveni ante oculos his se cum vocibus offert:
"Turne, tot incassum fusos patiere labores,
Et tua Dardaniis transcribi sceptra colonis?
Rex tibi coniugium et quaesitas sanguine dotes
Abnegat, externusque in regnum quaeritur heres.
I nunc, ingratis offer te, inrise, periclis;
Tyrrhenas, i, sterne acies; tege pace Latinos.
Haec adeo tibi me, placida cum nocte iaceres,
Ipsa palam fari omnipotens Saturnia iussit.
Quare age, et armari pubem portisque moveri
Laetus in arma para, et Phrygios, qui flumine pulchro

Consedere, duces pictasque exure carinas.
Caelestum vis magna iubet. Rex ipse Latinus,
Ni dare coniugium et dicto parere fatetur,
Sentiat et tandem Turnum experiatur in armis."
Hic iuvenis, vatem inridens, sic orsa vicissim
Ore refert: "Classis invectas Thybridis undam
Non, ut rere, meas effugit nuntius auris;
Ne tantos mihi finge metus. Nec regia Iuno
Immemor est nostri;
Sed te victa situ verique effeta senectus,
O mater, curis nequiquam exercet, et arma
Regum inter falsa vatem formidine ludit.
Cura tibi divom effigies et templa tueri;
Bella viri pacemque gerant, quis bella gerenda."
Talibus Allecto dictis exarsit in iras.
At iuveni oranti subitus tremor occupat artus;
Deriguere oculi: tot Erinys sibilat hydris,
Tantaque se facies aperit; tum flammea torquens
Lumina cunctantem et quaerentem dicere plura
Reppulit, et geminos erexit crinibus anguis,
Verberaque insonuit, rabidoque haec addidit ore:
"En ego victa situ, quam veri effeta senectus
Arma inter regum falsa formidine ludit;
Respice ad haec: adsum dirarum ab sede sororum;
Bella manu letumque gero."
Sic effata facem iuveni coniecit, et atro
Lumine fumantis fixit sub pectore taedas.
Olli somnum ingens rumpit pavor, ossaque et artus
Perfudit toto proruptus corpore sudor.
Arma amens fremit, arma toro tectisque requirit;
Saevit amor ferri et scelerata insania belli,
Ira super: magno veluti cum flamma sonore
Virgea suggeritur costis undantis aëni,
Exsultantque aestu latices; furit intus aquai
Fumidus atque alte spumis exuberat amnis;
Nec iam se capit unda; volat vapor ater ad auras.
Ergo iter ad regem polluta pace Latinum

Indicit primis iuvenum, et iubet arma parari,
Tutari Italiam, detrudere finibus hostem;
Se satis ambobus Teucrisque venire Latinisque.
Haec ubi dicta dedit divosque in vota vocavit,
Certatim sese Rutuli exhortantur in arma.
Hunc decus egregium formae movet atque iuventae,
Hunc atavi reges, hunc claris dextera factis.
Dum Turnus Rutulos animis audacibus implet,
Allecto in Teucros Stygiis se concitat alis.
Arte nova speculata locum, quo litore pulcher
Insidiis cursuque feras agitabat Iulus,
Hic subitam canibus rabiem Cocytia virgo
Obicit et noto naris contingit odore,
Ut cervum ardentes agerent: quae prima laborum
Causa fuit belloque animos accendit agrestis.
Cervus erat forma praestanti et cornibus ingens,
Tyrrhidae pueri quem matris ab ubere raptum
Nutribant Tyrrheusque pater, cui regia parent
Armenta, et late custodia credita campi.
Adsuetum imperiis soror omni Silvia cura
Mollibus intexens ornabat cornua sertis,
Pectebatque ferum, puroque in fonte lavabat.
Ille, manum patiens mensaeque adsuetus erili,
Errabat silvis, rursusque ad limina nota
Ipse domum sera quamvis se nocte ferebat.
Hunc procul errantem rabidae venantis Iuli
Commovere canes, fluvio cum forte secundo
Deflueret, ripaque aestus viridante levaret.
Ipse etiam, eximiae laudis succensus amore,
Ascanius curvo derexit spicula cornu;
Nec dextrae erranti deus afuit, actaque multo
Perque uterum sonitu perque ilia venit harundo.
Saucius at quadrupes nota intra tecta refugit,
Successitque gemens stabulis, questuque cruentus
Atque imploranti similis tectum omne replebat.
Silvia prima soror, palmis percussa lacertos,
Auxilium vocat et duros conclamat agrestis.

Olli, pestis enim tacitis latet aspera silvis,
Improvisi adsunt, hic torre armatus obusto,
Stipitis hic gravidi nodis; quod cuique repertum
Rimanti, telum ira facit. Vocat agmina Tyrrheus,
Quadrifidam quercum cuneis ut forte coactis
Scindebat, rapta spirans immane securi.
At saeva e speculis tempus dea nacta nocendi
Ardua tecta petit stabuli, et de culmine summo
Pastorale canit signum, cornuque recurvo
Tartaream intendit vocem, qua protinus omne
Contremuit nemus et silvae insonuere profundae;
Audiit et Triviae longe lacus; audiit amnis
Sulphurea Nar albus aqua fontesque Velini,
Et trepidae matres pressere ad pectora natos.
Tum vero ad vocem celeres, qua bucina signum
Dira dedit, raptis concurrunt undique telis
Indomiti agricolae; nec non et Troïa pubes
Ascanio auxilium castris effundit apertis.
Derexere acies. Non iam certamine agresti,
Stipitibus duris agitur sudibusve praeustis,
Sed ferro ancipiti decernunt, atraque late
Horrescit strictis seges ensibus, aeraque fulgent
Sole lacessita, et lucem sub nubila iactant:
Fluctus uti primo coepit cum albescere ponto,
Paulatim sese tollit mare et altius undas
Erigit, inde imo consurgit ad aethera fundo.
Hic iuvenis primam ante aciem stridente sagitta,
Natorum Tyrrhei fuerat qui maximus, Almo,
Sternitur: haesit enim sub gutture volnus et udae
Vocis iter tenuemque inclusit sanguine vitam.
Corpora multa virum circa, seniorque Galaesus,
Dum paci medium se offert, iustissimus unus
Qui fuit Ausoniisque olim ditissimus arvis:
Quinque greges illi balantum, quina redibant
Armenta, et terram centum vertebat aratris.
  Atque ea per campos aequo dum Marte geruntur,
Promissi dea facta potens, ubi sanguine bellum

Imbuit et primae commisit funera pugnae,
Deserit Hesperiam, et caeli conversa per auras
Iunonem victrix adfatur voce superba:
"En, perfecta tibi bello discordia tristi!
Dic, in amicitiam coeant et foedera iungant!
Quandoquidem Ausonio respersi sanguine Teucros,
Hoc etiam his addam, tua si mihi certa voluntas:
Finitimas in bella feram rumoribus urbes,
Accendamque animos insani Martis amore,
Undique ut auxilio veniant: spargam arma per agros."
Tum contra Iuno: "Terrorum et fraudis abunde est:
Stant belli causae: pugnatur comminus armis;
Quae fors prima dedit, sanguis novus imbuit arma.
Talia coniugia et talis celebrent hymenaeos
Egregium Veneris genus et rex ipse Latinus.
Te super aetherias errare licentius auras
Haud Pater ille velit, summi regnator Olympi.
Cede locis. Ego, si qua super fortuna laborum est,
Ipsa regam." Talis dederat Saturnia voces;
Illa autem attollit stridentis anguibus alas,
Cocytique petit sedem, supera ardua linquens.
Est locus Italiae medio sub montibus altis,
Nobilis et fama multis memoratus in oris,
Ampsancti valles; densis hunc frondibus atrum
Urget utrimque latus nemoris, medioque fragosus
Dat sonitum saxis et torto vertice torrens.
Hic specus horrendum et saevi spiracula Ditis
Monstrantur, ruptoque ingens Acheronte vorago
Pestiferas aperit fauces, quis condita Erinys,
Invisum numen, terras caelumque levabat.
  Nec minus interea extremam Saturnia bello
Imponit regina manum. Ruit omnis in urbem
Pastorum ex acie numerus, caesosque reportant
Almonem puerum foedatique ora Galaesi,
Implorantque deos, obtestanturque Latinum.
Turnus adest, medioque in crimine caedis et igni
Terrorem ingeminat: Teucros in regna vocari;

Stirpem admisceri Phrygiam; se limine pelli.
Tum, quorum attonitae Baccho nemora avia matres
Insultant thiasis,—neque enim leve nomen Amatae,—
Undique collecti coeunt, Martemque fatigant.
Ilicet infandum cuncti contra omina bellum,
Contra fata deum, perverso numine poscunt.
Certatim regis circumstant tecta Latini;
Ille velut pelagi rupes immota resistit,—
Ut pelagi rupes magno veniente fragore,
Quae sese, multis circum latrantibus undis,
Mole tenet; scopuli nequiquam et spumea circum
Saxa fremunt, laterique inlisa refunditur alga.
Verum ubi nulla datur caecum exsuperare potestas
Consilium, et saevae nutu Iunonis eunt res,
Multa deos aurasque pater testatus inanis,
"Frangimur heu fatis" inquit "ferimurque procella!
Ipsi has sacrilego pendetis sanguine poenas,
O miseri. Te, Turne, nefas, te triste manebit
Supplicium, votisque deos venerabere seris.
Nam mihi parta quies, omnisque in limine portus;
Funere felici spolior." Nec plura locutus
Saepsit se tectis, rerumque reliquit habenas.
   Mos erat Hesperio in Latio, quem protinus urbes
Albanae coluere sacrum, nunc maxima rerum
Roma colit, cum prima movent in proelia Martem,
Sive Getis inferre manu lacrimabile bellum
Hyrcanisve Arabisve parant, seu tendere ad Indos
Auroramque sequi Parthosque reposcere signa:
Sunt geminae Belli portae—sic nomine dicunt—
Religione sacrae et saevi formidine Martis;
Centum aerei claudunt vectes aeternaque ferri
Robora, nec custos absistit limine Ianus:
Has, ubi certa sedet patribus sententia pugnae,
Ipse Quirinali trabea cinctuque Gabino
Insignis reserat stridentia limina consul;
Ipse vocat pugnas, sequitur tum cetera pubes,
Aereaque adsensu conspirant cornua rauco.

Hoc et tum Aeneadis indicere bella Latinus
More iubebatur tristisque recludere portas.
Abstinuit tactu pater, aversusque refugit
Foeda ministeria, et caecis se condidit umbris.
Tum regina deum caelo delapsa morantis
Impulit ipsa manu portas, et cardine verso
Belli ferratos rumpit Saturnia postis.
Ardet inexcita Ausonia atque immobilis ante;
Pars pedes ire parat campis, pars arduus altis
Pulverulentus equis furit; omnes arma requirunt.
Pars levis clipeos et spicula lucida tergent
Arvina pingui, subiguntque in cote secures;
Signaque ferre iuvat, sonitusque audire tubarum.
Quinque adeo magnae positis incudibus urbes
Tela novant: Atina potens Tiburque superbum,
Ardea Crustumerique et turrigerae Antemnae.
Tegmina tuta cavant capitum, flectuntque salignas
Umbonum cratis; alii thoracas aënos
Aut levis ocreas lento ducunt argento;
Vomeris huc et falcis honos, huc omnis aratri
Cessit amor; recoquunt patrios fornacibus enses.
Classica iamque sonant; it bello tessera signum.
Hic galeam tectis trepidus rapit; ille frementis
Ad iuga cogit equos; clipeumque auroque trilicem
Loricam induitur, fidoque accingitur ense.
  Pandite nunc Helicona, deae, cantusque movete,
Qui bello exciti reges, quae quemque secutae
Complerint campos acies, quibus Itala iam tum
Floruerit terra alma viris, quibus arserit armis:
Et meministis enim, divae, et memorare potestis;
Ad nos vix tenuis famae perlabitur aura.
  Primus init bellum Tyrrhenis asper ab oris
Contemptor divom Mezentius agminaque armat.
Filius huic iuxta Lausus, quo pulchrior alter
Non fuit, excepto Laurentis corpore Turni.
Lausus, equum domitor debellatorque ferarum,
Ducit Agyllina nequiquam ex urbe secutos

Mille viros, dignus, patriis qui laetior esset
Imperiis, et cui pater haud Mezentius esset.
Post hos insignem palma per gramina currum
Victoresque ostentat equos satus Hercule pulchro
Pulcher Aventinus, clipeoque insigne paternum
Centum anguis cinctamque gerit serpentibus Hydram;
Collis Aventini silva quem Rhea sacerdos
Furtivum partu sub luminis edidit oras,
Mixta deo mulier, postquam Laurentia victor
Geryone exstincto Tirynthius attigit arva,
Tyrrhenoque boves in flumine lavit Hiberas.
Pila manu saevosque gerunt in bella dolones,
Et tereti pugnant mucrone veruque Sabello.
Ipse pedes, tegumen torquens immane leonis,
Terribili impexum saeta, cum dentibus albis,
Indutus capiti, sic regia tecta subibat,
Horridus, Herculeoque umeros innexus amictu.
Tum gemini fratres Tiburtia moenia linquunt,
Fratris Tiburti dictam cognomine gentem,
Catillusque acerque Coras, Argiva iuventus,
Et primam ante aciem densa inter tela feruntur:
Ceu duo nubigenae cum vertice montis ab alto
Descendunt Centauri, Homolen Othrymque nivalem
Linquentes cursu rapido; dat euntibus ingens
Silva locum, et magno cedunt virgulta fragore.
Nec Praenestinae fundator defuit urbis,
Volcano genitum pecora inter agrestia regem
Inventumque focis omnis quem credidit aetas,
Caeculus. Hunc legio late comitatur agrestis,
Quique altum Praeneste viri, quique arva Gabinae
Iunonis gelidumque Anienem et roscida rivis
Hernica saxa colunt, quos dives Anagnia pascit,
Quos, Amasene pater. Non illis omnibus arma,
Nec clipei currusve sonant; pars maxima glandes
Liventis plumbi spargit; pars spicula gestat
Bina manu; fulvosque lupi de pelle galeros
Tegmen habent capiti; vestigia nuda sinistri

Instituere pedis, crudus tegit altera pero.
  At Messapus, equum domitor, Neptunia proles,
Quem neque fas igni cuiquam nec sternere ferro,
Iam pridem resides populos desuetaque bello
Agmina in arma vocat subito, ferrumque retractat.
Hi Fescenninas acies aequosque Faliscos,
Hi Soractis habent arces Flaviniaque arva,
Et Cimini cum monte lacum lucosque Capenos.
Ibant aequati numero, regemque canebant:
Ceu quondam nivei liquida inter nubila cycni
Cum sese e pastu referunt et longa canoros
Dant per colla modos; sonat amnis et Asia longe
Pulsa palus.
Nec quisquam aeratas acies ex agmine tanto
Misceri putet, aëriam sed gurgite ab alto
Urgeri volucrum raucarum ad litora nubem.
  Ecce Sabinorum prisco de sanguine magnum
Agmen agens Clausus magnique ipse agminis instar;
Claudia nunc a quo diffunditur et tribus et gens
Per Latium, postquam in partem data Roma Sabinis.
Una ingens Amiterna cohors priscique Quirites,
Ereti manus omnis oliviferaeque Mutuscae;
Qui Nomentum urbem, qui Rosea rura Velini,
Qui Tetricae horrentis rupes montemque Severum
Casperiamque colunt Forulosque et flumen Himellae;
Qui Tiberim Fabarimque bibunt, quos frigida misit
Nursia, et Ortinae classes populique Latini,
Quosque secans infaustum interluit Allia nomen:
Quam multi Libyco volvuntur marmore fluctus,
Saevus ubi Orion hibernis conditur undis;
Vel cum sole novo densae torrentur aristae,
Aut Hermi campo, aut Lyciae flaventibus arvis.
Scuta sonant, pulsuque pedum conterrita tellus.
  Hinc Agamemnonius, Troiani nominis hostis,
Curru iungit Halaesus equos, Turnoque ferocis
Mille rapit populos, vertunt felicia Baccho
Massica qui rastris, et quos de collibus altis

Aurunci misere patres Sidicinaque iuxta
Aequora, quique Cales linquunt, amnisque vadosi
Accola Volturni, pariterque Saticulus asper
Oscorumque manus. Teretes sunt aclydes illis
Tela; sed haec lento mos est aptare flagello.
Laevas caetra tegit, falcati comminus enses.
  Nec tu carminibus nostris indictus abibis,
Oebale, quem generasse Telon Sebethide nympha
Fertur, Teleboum Capreas cum regna teneret,
Iam senior; patriis sed non et filius arvis
Contentus late iam tum dicione premebat
Sarrastis populos et quae rigat aequora Sarnus,
Quique Rufras Batulumque tenent atque arva Celemnae,
Et quos maliferae despectant moenia Abellae,
Teutonico ritu soliti torquere cateias;
Tegmina quis capitum raptus de subere cortex,
Aerataeque micant peltae, micat aereus ensis.
  Et te montosae misere in proelia Nersae,
Ufens, insignem fama et felicibus armis;
Horrida praecipue cui gens, adsuetaque multo
Venatu nemorum, duris Aequicula glaebis.
Armati terram exercent, semperque recentis
Convectare iuvat praedas et vivere rapto.
  Quin et Marruvia venit de gente sacerdos,
Fronde super galeam et felici comptus oliva,
Archippi regis missu, fortissimus Umbro,
Vipereo generi et graviter spirantibus hydris
Spargere qui somnos cantuque manuque solebat,
Mulcebatque iras et morsus arte levabat.
Sed non Dardaniae medicari cuspidis ictum
Evaluit, neque eum iuvere in volnera cantus
Somniferi et Marsis quaesitae montibus herbae.
Te nemus Anguitiae, vitrea te Fucinus unda,
Te liquidi flevere lacus.
  Ibat et Hippolyti proles pulcherrima bello,
Virbius, insignem quem mater Aricia misit,
Eductum Egeriae lucis umentia circum

Litora, pinguis ubi et placabilis ara Dianae.
Namque ferunt fama Hippolytum, postquam arte novercae
Occiderit patriasque explerit sanguine poenas
Turbatis distractus equis, ad sidera rursus
Aetheria et superas caeli venisse sub auras,
Paeoniis revocatum herbis et amore Dianae.
Tum Pater omnipotens, aliquem indignatus ab umbris
Mortalem infernis ad lumina surgere vitae,
Ipse repertorem medicinae talis et artis
Fulmine Phoebigenam Stygias detrusit ad undas.
At Trivia Hippolytum secretis alma recondit
Sedibus, et nymphae Egeriae nemorique relegat,
Solus ubi in silvis Italis ignobilis aevum
Exigeret, versoque ubi nomine Virbius esset.
Unde etiam templo Triviae lucisque sacratis
Cornipedes arcentur equi, quod litore currum
Et iuvenem monstris pavidi effudere marinis.
Filius ardentis haud setius aequore campi
Exercebat equos curruque in bella ruebat.
  Ipse inter primos praestanti corpore Turnus
Vertitur arma tenens, et toto vertice supra est.
Cui triplici crinita iuba galea alta Chimaeram
Sustinet, Aetnaeos efflantem faucibus ignis:—
Tam magis illa fremens et tristibus effera flammis,
Quam magis effuso crudescunt sanguine pugnae.
At levem clipeum sublatis cornibus Io
Auro insignibat, iam saetis obsita, iam bos,
Argumentum ingens, et custos virginis Argus,
Caelataque amnem fundens pater Inachus urna.
Insequitur nimbus peditum, clipeataque totis
Agmina densentur campis, Argivaque pubes
Auruncaeque manus, Rutuli veteresque Sicani
Et Sacranae acies et picti scuta Labici;
Qui saltus, Tiberine, tuos, sacrumque Numici
Litus arant, Rutulosque exercent vomere collis,
Circaeumque iugum, quis Iuppiter Anxurus arvis
Praesidet, et viridi gaudens Feronia luco;

Qua Saturae iacet atra palus, gelidusque per imas
Quaerit iter vallis atque in mare conditur Ufens.
  Hos super advenit Volsca de gente Camilla,
Agmen agens equitum et florentis aere catervas,
Bellatrix, non illa colo calathisve Minervae
Femineas adsueta manus, sed proelia virgo
Dura pati cursusque pedum praevertere ventos.
Illa vel intactae segetis per summa volaret
Gramina, nec teneras cursu laesisset aristas;
Vel mare per medium fluctu suspensa tumenti
Ferret iter, celeris nec tingeret aequore plantas.
Illam omnis tectis agrisque effusa iuventus
Turbaque miratur matrum et prospectat euntem,
Attonitis inhians animis, ut regius ostro
Velet honos levis umeros, ut fibula crinem
Auro internectat, Lyciam ut gerat ipsa pharetram
Et pastoralem praefixa cuspide myrtum.

P. VERGILI MARONIS

A E N E I D O S

LIBER OCTAVUS.

Ut belli signum Laurenti Turnus ab arce
Extulit, et rauco strepuerunt cornua cantu,
Utque acris concussit equos, utque impulit arma,
Extemplo turbati animi, simul omne tumultu
Coniurat trepido Latium, saevitque iuventus
Effera. Ductores primi Messapus et Ufens
Contemptorque deum Mezentius undique cogunt
Auxilia, et latos vastant cultoribus agros.
Mittitur et magni Venulus Diomedis ad urbem,
Qui petat auxilium, et, Latio consistere Teucros,
Advectum Aenean classi victosque Penatis
Inferre et fatis regem se dicere posci,
Edoceat, multasque viro se adiungere gentis
Dardanio, et late Latio increbrescere nomen.
Quid struat his coeptis, quem, si Fortuna sequatur,
Eventum pugnae cupiat, manifestius ipsi,
Quam Turno regi, aut regi apparere Latino.
  Talia per Latium. Quae Laomedontius heros
Cuncta videns magno curarum fluctuat aestu;
Atque animum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit illuc,
In partisque rapit varias perque omnia versat:
Sicut aquae tremulum labris ubi lumen aënis

Sole repercussum, aut radiantis imagine Lunae,
Omnia pervolitat late loca, iamque sub auras
Erigitur summique ferit laquearia tecti.
Nox erat, et terras animalia fessa per omnis
Alituum pecudumque genus sopor altus habebat:
Cum pater in ripa gelidique sub aetheris axe
Aeneas, tristi turbatus pectora bello,
Procubuit seramque dedit per membra quietem.
Huic deus ipse loci fluvio Tiberinus amoeno
Populeas inter senior se attollere frondes
Visus—eum tenuis glauco velabat amictu
Carbasus, et crinis umbrosa tegebat harundo,—
Tum sic adfari et curas his demere dictis:
"O sate gente deum, Troianam ex hostibus urbem
Qui revehis nobis aeternaque Pergama servas,
Exspectate solo Laurenti arvisque Latinis,
Hic tibi certa domus, certi—ne absiste—Penates;
Neu belli terrere minis: tumor omnis et irae
Concessere deum.
Iamque tibi, ne vana putes haec fingere somnum,
Litoreis ingens inventa sub ilicibus sus,
Triginta capitum fetus enixa, iacebit,
Alba, solo recubans, albi circum ubera nati.
Hic locus urbis erit, requies ea certa laborum:
Ex quo ter denis urbem redeuntibus annis
Ascanius clari condet cognominis Albam.
Haud incerta cano. Nunc qua ratione, quod instat,
Expedias victor, paucis—adverte—docebo.
Arcades his oris, genus a Pallante profectum,
Qui regem Euandrum comites, qui signa secuti,
Delegere locum et posuere in montibus urbem
Pallantis proavi de nomine Pallanteum:
Hi bellum adsidue ducunt cum gente Latina;
Hos castris adhibe socios, et foedera iunge.
Ipse ego te ripis et recto flumine ducam,
Adversum remis superes subvectus ut amnem.
Surge age, nate dea, primisque cadentibus astris

Iunoni fer rite preces, iramque minasque
Supplicibus supera votis. Mihi victor honorem
Persolves. Ego sum, pleno quem flumine cernis
Stringentem ripas et pinguia culta secantem,
Caeruleus Thybris, caelo gratissimus amnis.
Hic mihi magna domus, celsis caput urbibus, exit."
Dixit, deinde lacu Fluvius se condidit alto,
Ima petens; nox Aenean somnusque reliquit.
Surgit, et, aetherii spectans orientia Solis
Lumina, rite cavis undam de flumine palmis
Sustinet, ac talis effundit ad aethera voces:
"Nymphae, Laurentes Nymphae, genus amnibus unde est,
Tuque, o Thybri tuo genitor cum flumine sancto,
Accipite Aenean, et tandem arcete periclis.
Quo te cumque lacus, miserantem incommoda nostra,
Fonte tenet, quocumque solo pulcherrimus exis,
Semper honore meo, semper celebrabere donis,
Corniger Hesperidum fluvius regnator aquarum.
Adsis o tantum et propius tua numina firmes."
Sic memorat, geminasque legit de classe biremis,
Remigioque aptat; socios simul instruit armis.
Ecce autem subitum atque oculis mirabile monstrum,
Candida per silvam cum fetu concolor albo
Procubuit viridique in litore conspicitur sus:
Quam pius Aeneas tibi enim, tibi, maxima Iuno,
Mactat, sacra ferens, et cum grege sistit ad aram.
Thybris ea fluvium, quam longa est, nocte tumentem
Leniit, et tacita refluens ita substitit unda,
Mitis ut in morem stagni placidaeque paludis
Sterneret aequor aquis, remo ut luctamen abesset.
Ergo iter inceptum celerant rumore secundo;
Labitur uncta vadis abies, mirantur et undae,
Miratur nemus insuetum fulgentia longe
Scuta virum fluvio pictasque innare carinas.
Olli remigio noctemque diemque fatigant,
Et longos superant flexus, variisque teguntur
Arboribus, viridisque secant placido aequore silvas.

Sol medium caeli conscenderat igneus orbem,
Cum muros arcemque procul ac rara domorum
Tecta vident, quae nunc Romana potentia caelo
Aequavit; tum res inopes Euandrus habebat.
Ocius advertunt proras, urbique propinquant.
Forte die sollemnem illo rex Arcas honorem
Amphitryoniadae magno divisque ferebat
Ante urbem in luco. Pallas huic filius una,
Una omnes iuvenum primi pauperque senatus
Tura dabant, tepidusque cruor fumabat ad aras.
Ut celsas videre rates, atque inter opacum
Adlabi nemus, et tacitis incumbere remis,
Terrentur visu subito, cunctique relictis
Consurgunt mensis. Audax quos rumpere Pallas
Sacra vetat, raptoque volat telo obvius ipse,
Et procul e tumulo "Iuvenes, quae causa subegit
Ignotas temptare vias? quo tenditis?" inquit.
"Qui genus? unde domo? pacemne huc fertis, an arma?"
Tum pater Aeneas puppi sic fatur ab alta,
Paciferaeque manu ramum praetendit olivae:
"Troiugenas ac tela vides inimica Latinis,
Quos illi bello profugos egere superbo.
Euandrum petimus. Ferte haec, et dicite, lectos
Dardaniae venisse duces, socia arma rogantis."
Obstipuit tanto percussus nomine Pallas:
"Egredere o quicumque es" ait "coramque parentem
Adloquere, ac nostris succede penatibus hospes."
Excepitque manu, dextramque amplexus inhaesit.
Progressi subeunt luco, fluviumque relinquunt.
Tum regem Aeneas dictis adfatur amicis:
"Optime Graiugenum, cui me Fortuna precari
Et vitta comptos voluit praetendere ramos,
Non equidem extimui, Danaum quod ductor et Arcas,
Quodque ab stirpe fores geminis coniunctus Atridis;
Sed mea me virtus et sancta oracula divom,
Cognatique patres, tua terris didita fama,
Coniunxere tibi, et fatis egere volentem.

Dardanus, Iliacae primus pater urbis et auctor,
Electra, ut Grai perhibent, Atlantide cretus,
Advehitur Teucros; Electram maximus Atlas
Edidit, aetherios umero qui sustinet orbis.
Vobis Mercurius pater est, quem candida Maia
Cyllenae gelido conceptum vertice fudit;
At Maiam, auditis si quicquam credimus, Atlas,
Idem Atlas generat, caeli qui sidera tollit.
Sic genus amborum scindit se sanguine ab uno.
His fretus non legatos neque prima per artem
Temptamenta tui pepigi; me, me ipse meumque
Obieci caput et supplex ad limina veni.
Gens eadem, quae te, crudeli Daunia bello
Insequitur; nos si pellant, nihil afore credunt,
Quin omnem Hesperiam penitus sua sub iuga mittant,
Et mare, quod supra, teneant, quodque adluit infra.
Accipe daque fidem. Sunt nobis fortia bello
Pectora, sunt animi et rebus spectata iuventus."
Dixerat Aeneas. Ille os oculosque loquentis
Iamdudum et totum lustrabat lumine corpus.
Tum sic pauca refert: "Ut te, fortissime Teucrum,
Accipio agnoscoque libens! ut verba parentis
Et vocem Anchisae magni voltumque recordor!
Nam memini Hesionae visentem regna sororis
Laomedontiaden Priamum, Salamina petentem,
Protinus Arcadiae gelidos invisere finis.
Tum mihi prima genas vestibat flore iuventa;
Mirabarque duces Teucros, mirabar et ipsum
Laomedontiaden; sed cunctis altior ibat
Anchises. Mihi mens iuvenali ardebat amore
Compellare virum, et dextrae coniungere dextram;
Accessi, et cupidus Phenei sub moenia duxi.
Ille mihi insignem pharetram Lyciasque sagittas
Discedens chlamydemque auro dedit intertextam,
Frenaque bina, meus quae nunc habet, aurea, Pallas.
Ergo et, quam petitis, iuncta est mihi foedere dextra,
Et, lux cum primum terris se crastina reddet,

Auxilio laetos dimittam, opibusque iuvabo.
Interea sacra haec, quando huc venistis amici,
Annua, quae differre nefas, celebrate faventes
Nobiscum, et iam nunc sociorum adsuescite mensis."
Haec ubi dicta, dapes iubet et sublata reponi
Pocula, gramineoque viros locat ipse sedili,
Praecipuumque toro et villosi pelle leonis
Accipit Aenean, solioque invitat acerno.
Tum lecti iuvenes certatim araeque sacerdos
Viscera tosta ferunt taurorum, onerantque canistris
Dona laboratae Cereris, Bacchumque ministrant.
Vescitur Aeneas simul et Troiana iuventus
Perpetui tergo bovis et lustralibus extis.
Postquam exempta fames et amor compressus edendi,
Rex Euandrus ait: "Non haec sollemnia nobis,
Has ex more dapes, hanc tanti numinis aram
Vana superstitio veterumque ignara deorum
Imposuit: saevis, hospes Troiane, periclis
Servati facimus meritosque novamus honores.
Iam primum saxis suspensam hanc aspice rupem:
Disiectae procul ut moles, desertaque montis
Stat domus, et scopuli ingentem traxere ruinam.
Hic spelunca fuit, vasto submota recessu,
Semihominis Caci facies quam dira tenebat,
Solis inaccessam radiis; semperque recenti
Caede tepebat humus, foribusque adfixa superbis
Ora virum tristi pendebant pallida tabo.
Huic monstro Volcanus erat pater: illius atros
Ore vomens ignis magna se mole ferebat.
Attulit et nobis aliquando optantibus aetas
Auxilium adventumque dei. Nam maximus ultor,
Tergemini nece Geryonae spoliisque superbus,
Alcides aderat, taurosque hac victor agebat
Ingentis, vallemque boves amnemque tenebant.
At furiis Caci mens effera, ne quid inausum
Aut intractatum scelerisve dolive fuisset,
Quattuor a stabulis praestanti corpore tauros

Avertit, totidem forma superante iuvencas.
Atque hos, ne qua forent pedibus vestigia rectis,
Cauda in speluncam tractos versisque viarum
Indiciis raptos saxo occultabat opaco.
Quaerenti nulla ad speluncam signa ferebant.
Interea, cum iam stabulis saturata moveret
Amphitryoniades armenta abitumque pararet,
Discessu mugire boves, atque omne querelis
Impleri nemus, et colles clamore relinqui.
Reddidit una boum vocem vastoque sub antro
Mugiit et Caci spem custodita fefellit.
Hic vero Alcidae furiis exarserat atro
Felle dolor; rapit arma manu nodisque gravatum
Robur, et aërii cursu petit ardua montis.
Tum primum nostri Cacum videre timentem
Turbatumque oculis; fugit ilicet ocior Euro
Speluncamque petit; pedibus timor addidit alas.
Ut sese inclusit, ruptisque immane catenis
Deiecit saxum, ferro quod et arte paterna
Pendebat, fultosque emuniit obice postis,
Ecce furens animis aderat Tirynthius, omnemque
Accessum lustrans huc ora ferebat et illuc,
Dentibus infrendens. Ter totum fervidus ira
Lustrat Aventini montem; ter saxea temptat
Limina nequiquam; ter fessus valle resedit.
Stabat acuta silex, praecisis undique saxis
Speluncae dorso insurgens, altissima visu,
Dirarum nidis domus opportuna volucrum.
Hanc, ut prona iugo laevum incumbebat ad amnem,
Dexter in adversum nitens concussit, et imis
Avulsam solvit radicibus; inde repente
Impulit; impulsu quo maximus intonat aether,
Dissultant ripae refluitque exterritus amnis.
At specus et Caci detecta apparuit ingens
Regia, et umbrosae penitus patuere cavernae:
Non secus, ac si qua penitus vi terra dehiscens
Infernas reseret sedes et regna recludat

Pallida, dis invisa, superque immane barathrum
Cernatur, trepidentque immisso lumine Manes.
Ergo insperata deprensum in luce repente
Inclusumque cavo saxo atque insueta rudentem
Desuper Alcides telis premit, omniaque arma
Advocat, et ramis vastisque molaribus instat.
Ille autem—neque enim fuga iam super ulla pericli—
Faucibus ingentem fumum, mirabile dictu,
Evomit involvitque domum caligine caeca,
Prospectum eripiens oculis, glomeratque sub antro
Fumiferam noctem commixtis igne tenebris.
Non tulit Alcides animis, seque ipse per ignem
Praecipiti iecit saltu, qua plurimus undam
Fumus agit nebulaque ingens specus aestuat atra.
Hic Cacum in tenebris incendia vana vomentem
Corripit in nodum complexus, et angit inhaerens
Elisos oculos et siccum sanguine guttur.
Panditur extemplo foribus domus atra revulsis,
Abstractaeque boves abiurataeque rapinae
Caelo ostenduntur, pedibusque informe cadaver
Protrahitur. Nequeunt expleri corda tuendo
Terribilis oculos, voltum villosaque saetis
Pectora semiferi atque exstinctos faucibus ignis.
Ex illo celebratus honos, laetique minores
Servavere diem, primusque Potitius auctor
Et domus Herculei custos Pinaria sacri
Hanc aram luco statuit, quae Maxima semper
Dicetur nobis, et erit quae maxima semper.
Quare agite, o iuvenes, tantarum in munere laudum
Cingite fronde comas et pocula porgite dextris
Communemque vocate deum et date vina volentes."
Dixerat, Herculea bicolor cum populus umbra
Velavitque comas foliisque innexa pependit,
Et sacer implevit dextram scyphus. Ocius omnes
In mensam laeti libant divosque precantur.
  Devexo interea propior fit Vesper Olympo.
Iamque sacerdotes primusque Potitius ibant,

Pellibus in morem cincti, flammasque ferebant.
Instaurant epulas, et mensae grata secundae
Dona ferunt, cumulantque oneratis lancibus aras.
Tum Salii ad cantus incensa altaria circum
Populeis adsunt evincti tempora ramis,
Hic iuvenum chorus, ille senum; qui carmine laudes
Herculeas et facta ferunt: ut prima novercae
Monstra manu geminosque premens eliserit anguis;
Ut bello egregias idem disiecerit urbes,
Troiamque Oechaliamque; ut duros mille labores
Rege sub Eurystheo, fatis Iunonis iniquae,
Pertulerit. "Tu nubigenas, invicte, bimembris,
Hylaeumque Pholumque, manu, tu Cresia mactas
Prodigia et vastum Nemeae sub rupe leonem.
Te Stygii tremuere lacus, te ianitor Orci
Ossa super recubans antro semesa cruento;
Nec te ullae facies, non terruit ipse Typhoeus,
Arduus arma tenens; non te rationis egentem
Lernaeus turba capitum circumstetit anguis.
Salve, vera Iovis proles, decus addite divis,
Et nos et tua dexter adi pede sacra secundo."
Talia carminibus celebrant; super omnia Caci
Speluncam adiciunt, spirantemque ignibus ipsum.
Consonat omne nemus strepitu, collesque resultant.
Exin se cuncti divinis rebus ad urbem
Perfectis referunt. Ibat rex obsitus aevo,
Et comitem Aenean iuxta natumque tenebat
Ingrediens, varioque viam sermone levabat.
Miratur facilisque oculos fert omnia circum
Aeneas, capiturque locis, et singula laetus
Exquiritque auditque virum monumenta priorum.
Tum rex Euandrus Romanae conditor arcis:
"Haec nemora indigenae Fauni Nymphaeque tenebant,
Gensque virum truncis et duro robore nata,
Quis neque mos neque cultus erat, nec iungere tauros,
Aut componere opes norant, aut parcere parto,
Sed rami atque asper victu venatus alebat.

Primus ab aetherio venit Saturnus Olympo,
Arma Iovis fugiens et regnis exsul ademptis.
Is genus indocile ac dispersum montibus altis
Composuit, legesque dedit, Latiumque vocari
Maluit, his quoniam latuisset tutus in oris.
Aurea quae perhibent, illo sub rege fuere
Saecula: sic placida populos in pace regebat;
Deterior donec paulatim ac decolor aetas
Et belli rabies et amor successit habendi.
Tum manus Ausonia et gentes venere Sicanae,
Saepius et nomen posuit Saturnia tellus;
Tum reges asperque immani corpore Thybris,
A quo post Itali fluvium cognomine Thybrim
Diximus; amisit verum vetus Albula nomen.
Me pulsum patria pelagique extrema sequentem
Fortuna omnipotens et ineluctabile fatum
His posuere locis, matrisque egere tremenda
Carmentis Nymphae monita et deus auctor Apollo."
Vix ea dicta; dehinc progressus monstrat et aram
Et Carmentalem Romani nomine portam
Quam memorant, Nymphae priscum Carmentis honorem,
Vatis fatidicae, cecinit quae prima futuros
Aeneadas magnos et nobile Pallanteum.
Hinc lucum ingentem, quem Romulus acer Asylum
Rettulit et gelida monstrat sub rupe Lupercal,
Parrhasio dictum Panos de more Lycaei.
Nec non et sacri monstrat nemus Argileti,
Testaturque locum, et letum docet hospitis Argi.
Hinc ad Tarpeiam sedem et Capitolia ducit,
Aurea nunc, olim silvestribus horrida dumis.
Iam tum religio pavidos terrebat agrestis
Dira loci; iam tum silvam saxumque tremebant.
"Hoc nemus, hunc" inquit "frondoso vertice collem,
—Quis deus incertum est—habitat deus; Arcades ipsum
Credunt se vidisse Iovem, cum saepe nigrantem
Aegida concuteret dextra, nimbosque cieret.
Haec duo praeterea disiectis oppida muris,

Reliquias veterumque vides monumenta virorum.
Hanc Ianus pater, hanc Saturnus condidit arcem;
Ianiculum huic, illi fuerat Saturnia nomen."
Talibus inter se dictis ad tecta subibant
Pauperis Euandri, passimque armenta videbant
Romanoque foro et lautis mugire Carinis.
Ut ventum ad sedes: "Haec" inquit "limina victor
Alcides subiit, haec illum regia cepit.
Aude, hospes, contemnere opes, et te quoque dignum
Finge deo, rebusque veni non asper egenis."
Dixit, et angusti subter fastigia tecti
Ingentem Aenean duxit, stratisque locavit
Effultum foliis et pelle Libystidis ursae.
  Nox ruit, et fuscis tellurem amplectitur alis.
At Venus haud animo nequiquam exterrita mater,
Laurentumque minis et duro mota tumultu,
Volcanum adloquitur, thalamoque haec coniugis aureo
Incipit, et dictis divinum aspirat amorem:
"Dum bello Argolici vastabant Pergama reges
Debita casurasque inimicis ignibus arces,
Non ullum auxilium miseris, non arma rogavi
Artis opisque tuae; nec te, carissime coniunx,
Incassumve tuos volui exercere labores,
Quamvis et Priami deberem plurima natis,
Et durum Aeneae flevissem saepe laborem.
Nunc Iovis imperiis Rutulorum constitit oris:
Ergo eadem supplex venio, et sanctum mihi numen
Arma rogo, genetrix nato. Te filia Nerei,
Te potuit lacrimis Tithonia flectere coniunx.
Aspice, qui coeant populi, quae moenia clausis
Ferrum acuant portis in me exscidiumque meorum."
Dixerat, et niveis hinc atque hinc diva lacertis
Cunctantem amplexu molli fovet. Ille repente
Accepit solitam flammam, notusque medullas
Intravit calor, et labefacta per ossa cucurrit:
Non secus atque olim, tonitru cum rupta corusco
Ignea rima micans percurrit lumine nimbos.

Sensit laeta dolis et formae conscia coniunx.
Tum pater aeterno fatur devinctus amore:
"Quid causas petis ex alto? fiducia cessit
Quo tibi, diva, mei? Similis si cura fuisset,
Tum quoque fas nobis Teucros armare fuisset;
Nec Pater omnipotens Troiam nec fata vetabant
Stare decemque alios Priamum superesse per annos.
Et nunc, si bellare paras atque haec tibi mens est,
Quidquid in arte mea possum promittere curae,
Quod fieri ferro liquidove potest electro,
Quantum ignes animaeque valent, absiste precando
Viribus indubitare tuis." Ea verba locutus
Optatos dedit amplexus, placidumque petivit
Coniugis infusus gremio per membra soporem.
  Inde ubi prima quies medio iam Noctis abactae
Curriculo expulerat somnum, cum femina primum,
Cui tolerare colo vitam tenuique Minerva
Impositum, cinerem et sopitos suscitat ignis,
Noctem addens operi, famulasque ad lumina longo
Exercet penso, castum ut servare cubile
Coniugis et possit parvos educere natos:
Haud secus Ignipotens nec tempore segnior illo
Mollibus e stratis opera ad fabrilia surgit.
Insula Sicanium iuxta latus Aeoliamque
Erigitur Liparen, fumantibus ardua saxis,
Quam subter specus et Cyclopum exesa caminis
Antra Aetnaea tonant, validique incudibus ictus
Auditi referunt gemitum, striduntque cavernis
Stricturae Chalybum, et fornacibus ignis anhelat,
Volcani domus, et Volcania nomine tellus.
Hoc tunc Ignipotens caelo descendit ab alto.
Ferrum exercebant vasto Cyclopes in antro,
Brontesque Steropesque et nudus membra Pyracmon.
His informatum manibus iam parte polita
Fulmen erat, toto Genitor quae plurima caelo
Deicit in terras, pars imperfecta manebat.
Tris imbris torti radios, tris nubis aquosae

Addiderant, rutili tris ignis et alitis Austri;
Fulgores nunc terrificos sonitumque metumque
Miscebant operi flammisque sequacibus iras.
Parte alia Marti currumque rotasque volucris
Instabant, quibus ille viros, quibus excitat urbes;
Aegidaque horriferam, turbatae Palladis arma,
Certatim squamis serpentum auroque polibant,
Conexosque anguis ipsamque in pectore divae
Gorgona, desecto vertentem lumina collo.
"Tollite cuncta," inquit, "coeptosque auferte labores,
Aetnaei Cyclopes, et hunc advertite mentem:
Arma acri facienda viro. Nunc viribus usus,
Nunc manibus rapidis, omni nunc arte magistra.
Praecipitate moras." Nec plura effatus; at illi
Ocius incubuere omnes pariterque laborem
Sortiti. Fluit aes rivis aurique metallum,
Volnificusque chalybs vasta fornace liquescit.
Ingentem clipeum informant, unum omnia contra
Tela Latinorum, septenosque orbibus orbis
Impediunt. Alii ventosis follibus auras
Accipiunt redduntque; alii stridentia tingunt
Aera lacu. Gemit impositis incudibus antrum.
Illi inter sese multa vi bracchia tollunt
In numerum, versantque tenaci forcipe massam.
Haec pater Aeoliis properat dum Lemnius oris,
Euandrum ex humili tecto lux suscitat alma
Et matutini volucrum sub culmine cantus.
Consurgit senior, tunicaque inducitur artus,
Et Tyrrhena pedum circumdat vincula plantis;
Tum lateri atque umeris Tegeaeum subligat ensem,
Demissa ab laeva pantherae terga retorquens.
Nec non et gemini custodes limine ab alto
Praecedunt gressumque canes comitantur erilem.
Hospitis Aeneae sedem et secreta petebat,
Sermonum memor et promissi muneris, heros.
Nec minus Aeneas se matutinus agebat.
Filius huic Pallas, illi comes ibat Achates.

Congressi iungunt dextras, mediisque residunt
Aedibus, et licito tandem sermone fruuntur.
Rex prior haec:
"Maxime Teucrorum ductor, quo sospite numquam
Res equidem Troiae victas aut regna fatebor,
Nobis ad belli auxilium pro nomine tanto
Exiguae vires: hinc Tusco claudimur amni,
Hinc Rutulus premit, et murum circumsonat armis,
Sed tibi ego ingentis populos opulentaque regnis
Iungere castra paro, quam fors inopina salutem
Ostentat. Fatis huc te poscentibus adfers.
Haud procul hinc saxo incolitur fundata vetusto
Urbis Agyllinae sedes, ubi Lydia quondam
Gens, bello praeclara, iugis insedit Etruscis.
Hanc multos florentem annos rex deinde superbo
Imperio et saevis tenuit Mezentius armis.
Quid memorem infandas caedes, quid facta tyranni
Effera? di capiti ipsius generique reservent!
Mortua quin etiam iungebat corpora vivis,
Componens manibusque manus atque oribus ora,
Tormenti genus, et sanie taboque fluentis
Complexu in misero longa sic morte necabat.
At fessi tandem cives infanda furentem
Armati circumsistunt ipsumque domumque,
Obtruncant socios, ignem ad fastigia iactant.
Ille inter caedem Rutulorum elapsus in agros
Confugere, et Turni defendier hospitis armis.
Ergo omnis furiis surrexit Etruria iustis:
Regem ad supplicium praesenti Marte reposcunt.
His ego te, Aenea, ductorem milibus addam.
Toto namque fremunt condensae litore puppes,
Signaque ferre iubent; retinet longaevus haruspex
Fata canens: "O Maeoniae delecta iuventus,
Flos veterum virtusque virum, quos iustus in hostem
Fert dolor et merita accendit Mezentius ira,
Nulli fas Italo tantam subiungere gentem:
Externos optate duces." Tum Etrusca resedit

Hoc acies campo, monitis exterrita divom.
Ipse oratores ad me regnique coronam
Cum sceptro misit mandatque insignia Tarchon,
Succedam castris, Tyrrhenaque regna capessam.
Sed mihi tarda gelu saeclisque effeta senectus
Invidet imperium seraeque ad fortia vires.
Natum exhortarer, ni mixtus matre Sabella
Hinc partem patriae traheret. Tu, cuius et annis
Et generi fata indulgent, quem numina poscunt,
Ingredere, o Teucrum atque Italum fortissime ductor.
Hunc tibi praeterea, spes et solatia nostri,
Pallanta adiungam; sub te tolerare magistro
Militiam et grave Martis opus, tua cernere facta
Adsuescat, primis et te miretur ab annis.
Arcadas huic equites bis centum, robora pubis
Lecta, dabo, totidemque suo tibi nomine Pallas."
Vix ea fatus erat: defixique ora tenebant
Aeneas Anchisiades et fidus Achates;
Multaque dura suo tristi cum corde putabant,
Ni signum caelo Cytherea dedisset aperto.
Namque improviso vibratus ab aethere fulgor
Cum sonitu venit, et ruere omnia visa repente,
Tyrrhenusque tubae mugire per aethera clangor.
Suspiciunt; iterum atque iterum fragor increpat ingens.
Arma inter nubem caeli in regione serena
Per sudum rutilare vident et pulsa tonare.
Obstipuere animis alii; sed Troïus heros
Agnovit sonitum et divae promissa parentis.
Tum memorat: "Ne vero, hospes, ne quaere profecto,
Quem casum portenta ferant: ego poscor Olympo.
Hoc signum cecinit missuram diva creatrix,
Si bellum ingrueret, Volcaniaque arma per auras
Laturam auxilio.
Heu quantae miseris caedes Laurentibus instant?
Quas poenas mihi, Turne, dabis! quam multa sub undas
Scuta virum galeasque et fortia corpora volves,
Thybri pater! Poscant acies, et foedera rumpant!"

Haec ubi dicta dedit, solio se tollit ab alto;
Et primum Herculeis sopitas ignibus aras
Excitat, hesternumque Larem parvosque Penatis
Laetus adit; mactant lectas de more bidentis
Euandrus pariter, pariter Troiana iuventus.
Post hinc ad navis graditur, sociosque revisit;
Quorum de numero, qui sese in bella sequantur,
Praestantis virtute legit; pars cetera prona
Fertur aqua, segnisque secundo defluit amni,
Nuntia ventura Ascanio rerumque patrisque.
Dantur equi Teucris Tyrrhena petentibus arva;
Ducunt exsortem Aeneae, quem fulva leonis
Pellis obit totum, praefulgens unguibus aureis.
Fama volat parvam subito volgata per urbem,
Ocius ire equites Tyrrheni ad litora regis.
Vota metu duplicant matres, propiusque periclo
It timor, et maior Martis iam apparet imago.
Tum pater Euandrus dextram complexus euntis
Haeret, inexpletus lacrimans, ac talia fatur:
"O mihi praeteritos referat si Iuppiter annos,
Qualis eram, cum primam aciem Praeneste sub ipsa
Stravi scutorumque incendi victor acervos,
Et regem hac Erulum dextra sub Tartara misi,
Nascenti cui tris animas Feronia mater—
Horrendum dictu—dederat—terna arma movenda,
Ter leto sternendus erat; cui tum tamen omnis
Abstulit haec animas dextra, et totidem exuit armis,—
Non ego nunc dulci amplexu divellerer usquam,
Nate, tuo, neque finitimo Mezentius umquam
Huic capiti insultans tot ferro saeva dedisset
Funera, tam multis viduasset civibus urbem.
At vos, o superi, et divom tu maxime rector
Iuppiter, Arcadii, quaeso, miserescite regis,
Et patrias audite preces: Si numina vestra
Incolumem Pallanta mihi, si fata reservant,
Si visurus eum vivo et venturus in unum:
Vitam oro; patior quemvis durare laborem.

Sin aliquem infandum casum, Fortuna, minaris:
Nunc, nunc o liceat crudelem abrumpere vitam,
Dum curae ambiguae, dum spes incerta futuri;
Dum te, care puer, mea sola et sera voluptas,
Complexu teneo; gravior neu nuntius auris
Volneret." Haec genitor digressu dicta supremo
Fundebat; famuli conlapsum in tecta ferebant.
Iamque adeo exierat portis equitatus apertis,
Aeneas inter primos et fidus Achates,
Inde alii Troiae proceres; ipse agmine Pallas
In medio, chlamyde et pictis conspectus in armis:
Qualis ubi Oceani perfusus Lucifer unda,
Quem Venus ante alios astrorum diligit ignis,
Extulit os sacrum caelo tenebrasque resolvit.
Stant pavidae in muris matres, oculisque sequuntur
Pulveream nubem et fulgentis aere catervas.
Olli per dumos, qua proxima meta viarum,
Armati tendunt; it clamor, et agmine facto
Quadrupedante putrem sonitu quatit ungula campum.
Est ingens gelidum lucus prope Caeritis amnem,
Religione patrum late sacer; undique colles
Inclusere cavi et nigra nemus abiete cingunt.
Silvano fama est veteris sacrasse Pelasgos,
Arvorum pecorisque deo, lucumque diemque,
Qui primi finis aliquando habuere Latinos.
Haud procul hinc Tarcho et Tyrrheni tuta tenebant
Castra locis, celsoque omnis de colle videri
Iam poterat legio, et latis tendebat in arvis.
Huc pater Aeneas et bello lecta iuventus
Succedunt, fessique et equos et corpora curant.
At Venus aetherios inter dea candida nimbos
Dona ferens aderat; natumque in valle reducta
Ut procul et gelido secretum flumine vidit,
Talibus adfata est dictis, seque obtulit ultro:
"En perfecta mei promissa coniugis arte
Munera; ne mox aut Laurentis, nate, superbos,
Aut acrem dubites in proelia poscere Turnum."

Dixit et amplexus nati Cytherea petivit;
Arma sub adversa posuit radiantia quercu.
Ille, deae donis et tanto laetus honore,
Expleri nequit atque oculos per singula volvit,
Miraturque interque manus et bracchia versat
Terribilem cristis galeam flammasque vomentem,
Fatiferumque ensem, loricam ex aere rigentem,
Sanguineam, ingentem, qualis cum caerula nubes
Solis inardescit radiis longeque refulget;
Tum levis ocreas electro auroque recocto,
Hastamque, et clipei non enarrabile textum.
Illic res Italas Romanorumque triumphos,
Haud vatum ignarus venturique inscius aevi,
Fecerat Ignipotens; illic genus omne futurae
Stirpis ab Ascanio, pugnataque in ordine bella.
Fecerat et viridi fetam Mavortis in antro
Procubuisse lupam: geminos huic ubera circum
Ludere pendentis pueros, et lambere matrem
Impavidos; illam tereti cervice reflexam
Mulcere alternos, et corpora fingere lingua.
Nec procul hinc Romam et raptas sine more Sabinas
Consessu caveae, magnis Circensibus actis,
Addiderat, subitoque novum consurgere bellum
Romulidis Tatioque seni Curibusque severis.
Post idem inter se posito certamine reges
Armati Iovis ante aram paterasque tenentes
Stabant et caesa iungebant foedera porca.
Haud procul inde citae Mettum in diversa quadrigae
Distulerant—at tu dictis, Albane, maneres!—
Raptabatque viri mendacis viscera Tullus
Per silvam, et sparsi rorabant sanguine vepres.
Nec non Tarquinium eiectum Porsenna iubebat
Accipere, ingentique urbem obsidione premebat;
Aeneadae in ferrum pro libertate ruebant.
Illum indignanti similem, similemque minanti
Aspiceres, pontem auderet quia vellere Cocles,
Et fluvium vinclis innaret Cloelia ruptis.

In summo custos Tarpeiae Manlius arcis
Stabat pro templo et Capitolia celsa tenebat,
Romuleoque recens horrebat regia culmo.
Atque hic auratis volitans argenteus anser
Porticibus Gallos in limine adesse canebat;
Galli per dumos aderant, arcemque tenebant,
Defensi tenebris et dono noctis opacae;
Aurea caesaries ollis, atque aurea vestis;
Virgatis lucent sagulis; tum lactea colla
Auro innectuntur; duo quisque Alpina coruscant
Gaesa manu, scutis protecti corpora longis.
Hic exsultantis Salios, nudosque Lupercos,
Lanigerosque apices, et lapsa ancilia caelo
Extuderat; castae ducebant sacra per urbem
Pilentis matres in mollibus. Hinc procul addit
Tartareas etiam sedes, alta ostia Ditis,
Et scelerum poenas, et te, Catilina, minaci
Pendentem scopulo, Furiarumque ora trementem;
Secretosque pios; his dantem iura Catonem.
Haec inter tumidi late maris ibat imago,
Aurea, sed fluctu spumabant caerula cano;
Et circum argento clari delphines in orbem
Aequora verrebant caudis aestumque secabant.
In medio classis aeratas, Actia bella,
Cernere erat; totumque instructo Marte videres
Fervere Leucaten, auroque effulgere fluctus.
Hinc Augustus agens Italos in proelia Caesar
Cum Patribus Populoque, Penatibus et magnis Dis,
Stans celsa in puppi; geminas cui tempora flammas
Laeta vomunt, patriumque aperitur vertice sidus.
Parte alia ventis et dis Agrippa secundis
Arduus agmen agens; cui, belli insigne superbum,
Tempora navali fulgent rostrata corona.
Hinc ope barbarica variisque Antonius armis,
Victor ab Aurorae populis et litore rubro,
Aegyptum virisque Orientis et ultima secum
Bactra vehit; sequiturque, nefas! Aegyptia coniunx.

Una omnes ruere, ac totum spumare reductis
Convulsum remis rostrisque tridentibus aequor.
Alta petunt: pelago credas innare revulsas
Cycladas, aut montis concurrere montibus altos:
Tanta mole viri turritis puppibus instant.
Stuppea flamma manu telisque volatile ferrum
Spargitur; arva nova Neptunia caede rubescunt.
Regina in mediis patrio vocat agmina sistro,
Necdum etiam geminos a tergo respicit anguis.
Omnigenumque deum monstra et latrator Anubis
Contra Neptunum et Venerem contraque Minervam
Tela tenent. Saevit medio in certamine Mavors
Caelatus ferro, tristesque ex aethere Dirae;
Et scissa gaudens vadit Discordia palla,
Quam cum sanguineo sequitur Bellona flagello.
Actius haec cernens arcum intendebat Apollo
Desuper: omnis eo terrore Aegyptus et Indi,
Omnis Arabs, omnes vertebant terga Sabaei;
Ipsa videbatur ventis regina vocatis
Vela dare, et laxos iam iamque immittere funis.
Illam inter caedes pallentem morte futura
Fecerat Ignipotens undis et Iapyge ferri;
Contra autem magno maerentem corpore Nilum,
Pandentemque sinus et tota veste vocantem
Caeruleum in gremium latebrosaque flumina victos.
At Caesar, triplici invectus Romana triumpho
Moenia, dis Italis votum immortale sacrabat,
Maxima ter centum totam delubra per Urbem.
Laetitia ludisque viae plausuque fremebant;
Omnibus in templis matrum chorus, omnibus arae;
Ante aras terram caesi stravere iuvenci.
Ipse, sedens niveo candentis limine Phoebi,
Dona recognoscit populorum aptatque superbis
Postibus; incedunt victae longo ordine gentes,
Quam variae linguis, habitu tam vestis et armis.
Hic Nomadum genus et discinctos Mulciber Afros,
Hic Lelegas Carasque sagittiferosque Gelonos

Finxerat; Euphrates ibat iam mollior undis;
Extremique hominum Morini, Rhenusque bicornis;
Idomitique Dahae, et pontem indignatus Araxes.
Talia per clipeum Volcani, dona parentis,
Miratur, rerumque ignarus imagine gaudet,
Attollens umero famamque et fata nepotum.

P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER NONUS.

Atque ea diversa penitus dum parte geruntur,
Irim de caelo misit Saturnia Iuno
Audacem ad Turnum. Luco tum forte parentis
Pilumni Turnus sacrata valle sedebat.
Ad quem sic roseo Thaumantias ore locuta est:
"Turne, quod optanti divom promittere nemo
Auderet, volvenda dies, en, attulit ultro.
Aeneas, urbe et sociis et classe relicta,
Sceptra Palatini sedemque petit Euandri;
Nec satis: extremas Corythi penetravit ad urbes,
Lydorumque manum collectos armat agrestis.
Quid dubitas? nunc tempus equos, nunc poscere currus.
Rumpe moras omnis et turbata arripe castra."
Dixit, et in caelum paribus se sustulit alis,
Ingentemque fuga secuit sub nubibus arcum.
Agnovit iuvenis, duplicisque ad sidera palmas
Sustulit, ac tali fugientem est voce secutus:
"Iri, decus caeli, quis te mihi nubibus actam
Detulit in terras? unde haec tam clara repente
Tempestas? medium video discedere caelum,
Palantisque polo stellas. Sequor omina tanta,
Quisquis in arma vocas." Et sic effatus ad undam
Processit, summoque hausit de gurgite lymphas,
Multa deos orans, oneravitque aethera votis.

Iamque omnis campis exercitus ibat apertis,
Dives equum, dives pictai vestis et auri;
Messapus primas acies, postrema coercent
Tyrrhidae iuvenes; medio dux agmine Turnus;
[Vertitur arma tenens, et toto vertice supra est].
Ceu septem surgens sedatis amnibus altus
Per tacitum Ganges, aut pingui flumine Nilus
Cum refluit campis et iam se condidit alveo.
Hic subitam nigro glomerari pulvere nubem
Prospiciunt Teucri, ac tenebras insurgere campis.
Primus ab adversa conclamat mole Caicus:
"Quis globus, o cives, caligine volvitur atra?
Ferte citi ferrum, date tela, ascendite muros.
Hostis adest, heia!" Ingenti clamore per omnis
Condunt se Teucri portas, et moenia complent.
Namque ita discedens praeceperat optimus armis
Aeneas: si qua interea fortuna fuisset,
Neu struere auderent aciem, neu credere campo;
Castra modo et tutos servarent aggere muros.
Ergo, etsi conferre manum pudor iraque monstrat,
Obiciunt portas tamen et praecepta facessunt,
Armatique cavis exspectant turribus hostem.
Turnus, ut ante volans tardum praecesserat agmen,
Viginti lectis equitum comitatus, et urbi
Improvisus adest; maculis quem Thracius albis
Portat equus, cristaque tegit galea aurea rubra.
"Ecquis erit, mecum, iuvenes, qui primus in hostem—?
En" ait, et iaculum attorquens emittit in auras,
Principium pugnae, et campo sese arduus infert.
Clamore excipiunt socii, fremituque sequuntur
Horrisono; Teucrum mirantur inertia corda;
Non aequo dare se campo, non obvia ferre
Arma viros, sed castra fovere. Huc turbidus atque huc
Lustrat equo muros, aditumque per avia quaerit.
Ac veluti pleno lupus insidiatus ovili
Cum fremit ad caulas, ventos perpessus et imbris,
Nocte super media—tuti sub matribus agni

Balatum exercent; ille asper et improbus ira
Saevit in absentis; collecta fatigat edendi
Ex longo rabies, et siccae sanguine fauces:—
Haud aliter Rutulo muros et castra tuenti
Ignescunt irae; duris dolor ossibus ardet,
Qua temptet ratione aditus, et quae via clausos
Excutiat Teucros vallo atque effundat in aequum.
Classem, quae lateri castrorum adiuncta latebat,
Aggeribus saeptam circum et fluvialibus undis,
Invadit, sociosque incendia poscit ovantis,
Atque manum pinu flagranti fervidus implet.
Tum vero incumbunt; urget praesentia Turni;
Atque omnis facibus pubes accingitur atris.
Diripuere focos; piceum fert fumida lumen
Taeda et commixtam Volcanus ad astra favillam.
  Quis deus, o Musae, tam saeva incendia Teucris
Avertit? tantos ratibus quis depulit ignis?
Dicite. Prisca fides facto, sed fama perennis.
Tempore quo primum Phrygia formabat in Ida
Aeneas classem, et pelagi petere alta parabat,
Ipsa deum fertur genetrix Berecyntia magnum
Vocibus his adfata Iovem: "Da, nate, petenti,
Quod tua cara parens domito te poscit Olympo.
Pinea silva mihi, multos dilecta per annos;
Lucus in arce fuit summa, quo sacra ferebant,
Nigranti picea trabibusque obscurus acernis:
Has ego Dardanio iuveni, cum classis egeret,
Laeta dedi; nunc sollicitam timor anxius angit.
Solve metus, atque hoc precibus sine posse parentem,
Neu cursu quassatae ullo neu turbine venti
Vincantur; prosit nostris in montibus ortas."
Filius huic contra, torquet qui sidera mundi:
"O genetrix, quo fata vocas, aut quid petis istis?
Mortaline manu factae immortale carinae
Fas habeant? certusque incerta pericula lustret
Aeneas? cui tanta deo permissa potestas?
Immo, ubi, defunctae, finem portusque tenebunt

Ausonios olim, quaecumque evaserit undis,
Dardaniumque ducem Laurentia vexerit arva,
Mortalem eripiam formam, magnique iubebo
Aequoris esse deas, qualis Nereia Doto
Et Galatea secant spumantem pectore pontum."
Dixerat, idque ratum Stygii per flumina fratris,
Per pice torrentis atraque voragine ripas
Adnuit, et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum.
  Ergo aderat promissa dies, et tempora Parcae
Debita complerant: cum Turni iniuria Matrem
Admonuit ratibus sacris depellere taedas.
Hic primum nova lux oculis offulsit, et ingens
Visus ab Aurora caelum transcurrere nimbus,
Idaeique chori; tum vox horrenda per auras
Excidit et Troum Rutulorumque agmina complet:
"Ne trepidate meas, Teucri, defendere navis,
Neve armate manus; maria ante exurere Turno,
Quam sacras dabitur pinus. Vos ite solutae,
Ite deae pelagi; genetrix iubet." Et sua quaeque
Continuo puppes abrumpunt vincula ripis,
Delphinumque modo demersis aequora rostris
Ima petunt. Hinc virgineae, mirabile monstrum,
Reddunt se totidem facies pontoque feruntur
[Quot prius aeratae steterant ad litora prorae].
  Obstipuere animis Rutuli; conterritus ipse
Turbatis Messapus equis; cunctatur et amnis
Rauca sonans revocatque pedem Tiberinus ab alto.
At non audaci Turno fiducia cessit;
Ultro animos tollit dictis, atque increpat ultro:
"Troianos haec monstra petunt, his Iuppiter ipse
Auxilium solitum eripuit; non tela neque ignis
Exspectant Rutulos. Ergo maria invia Teucris,
Nec spes ulla fugae; rerum pars altera adempta est;
Terra autem in nostris manibus: tot milia, gentes
Arma ferunt Italae. Nil me fatalia terrent,
Si qua Phryges prae se iactant, responsa deorum:
Sat fatis Venerique datum, tetigere quod arva

Fertilis Ausoniae Troes. Sunt et mea contra
Fata mihi, ferro sceleratam exscindere gentem,
Coniuge praerepta; nec solos tangit Atridas
Iste dolor, solisque licet capere arma Mycenis.
"Sed periisse semel satis est:" peccare fuisset
Ante satis, penitus modo non genus omne perosos
Femineum; quibus haec medii fiducia valli
Fossarumque morae, leti discrimina parva,
Dant animos. At non viderunt moenia Troiae
Neptuni fabricata manu considere in ignis?
Sed vos, o lecti, ferro quis scindere vallum
Apparat et mecum invadit trepidantia castra?
Non armis mihi Volcani, non mille carinis
Est opus in Teucros. Addant se protinus omnes
Etrusci socios. Tenebras et inertia furta
Palladii, caesis summae custodibus arcis,
Ne timeant; nec equi caeca condemur in alvo:
Luce, palam, certum est igni circumdare muros.
Haud sibi cum Danais rem faxo et pube Pelasga
Esse putent, decimum quos distulit Hector in annum.
Nunc adeo, melior quoniam pars acta diei,
Quod superest, laeti bene gestis corpora rebus
Procurate, viri, et pugnam sperate parari."
  Interea vigilum excubiis obsidere portas
Cura datur Messapo, et moenia cingere flammis.
Bis septem Rutuli, muros qui milite servent,
Delecti; ast illos centeni quemque sequuntur
Purpurei cristis iuvenes auroque corusci.
Discurrunt, variantque vices, fusique per herbam
Indulgent vino, et vertunt crateras aënos.
Conlucent ignes; noctem custodia ducit
Insomnem ludo.
  Haec super e vallo prospectant Troes, et armis
Alta tenent; nec non trepidi formidine portas
Explorant, pontisque et propugnacula iungunt,
Tela gerunt. Instant Mnestheus acerque Serestus,
Quos pater Aeneas, si quando adversa vocarent,

Rectores iuvenum et rerum dedit esse magistros.
Omnis per muros legio, sortita periclum,
Excubat exercetque vices, quod cuique tuendum est.
  Nisus erat portae custos, acerrimus armis,
Hyrtacides, comitem Aeneae quem miserat Ida
Venatrix, iaculo celerem levibusque sagittis;
Et iuxta comes Euryalus, quo pulchrior alter
Non fuit Aeneadum Troiana neque induit arma,
Ora puer prima signans intonsa iuventa.
His amor unus erat, pariterque in bella ruebant;
Tum quoque communi portam statione tenebant.
Nisus ait: "Dine hunc ardorem mentibus addunt,
Euryale, an sua cuique deus fit dira cupido?
Aut pugnam, aut aliquid iamdudum invadere magnum
Mens agitat mihi, nec placida contenta quiete est.
Cernis, quae Rutulos habeat fiducia rerum:
Lumina rara micant; somno vinoque soluti
Procubuere; silent late loca. Percipe porro,
Quid dubitem, et quae nunc animo sententia surgat.
Aenean acciri omnes, populusque patresque,
Exposcunt, mittique viros, qui certa reportent.
Si, tibi quae posco, promittunt,—nam mihi facti
Fama sat est,—tumulo videor reperire sub illo
Posse viam ad muros et moenia Pallantea."
Obstipuit magno laudum percussus amore
Euryalus; simul his ardentem adfatur amicum:
"Mene igitur socium summis adiungere rebus,
Nise, fugis? solum te in tanta pericula mittam?
Non ita me genitor, bellis adsuetus Opheltes,
Argolicum terrorem inter Troiaeque labores
Sublatum erudiit; nec tecum talia gessi,
Magnanimum Aenean et fata extrema secutus:
Est hic, est animus lucis contemptor, et istum
Qui vita bene credat emi, quo tendis, honorem."
Nisus ad haec: "Equidem de te nil tale verebar;
Nec fas; non: ita me referat tibi magnus ovantem
Iuppiter, aut quicumque oculis haec aspicit aequis.

Sed si quis—quae multa vides discrimine tali—
Si quis in adversum rapiat casusve deusve,
Te superesse velim: tua vita dignior aetas.
Sit, qui me raptum pugna pretiove redemptum
Mandet humo, solita aut si qua id fortuna vetabit,
Absenti ferat inferias, decoretque sepulcro.
Neu matri miserae tanti sim causa doloris,
Quae te sola, puer, multis e matribus ausa
Persequitur, magni nec moenia curat Acestae."
Ille autem "Causas nequiquam nectis inanis,
Nec mea iam mutata loco sententia cedit.
Acceleremus!" ait. Vigiles simul excitat. Illi
Succedunt servantque vices; statione relicta
Ipse comes Niso graditur, regemque requirunt.
  Cetera per terras omnis animalia somno
Laxabant curas et corda oblita laborum:
Ductores Teucrum primi, delecta iuventus,
Consilium summis regni de rebus habebant,
Quid facerent, quisve Aeneae iam nuntius esset.
Stant longis adnixi hastis et scuta tenentes
Castrorum et campi medio. Tum Nisus et una
Euryalus confestim alacres admittier orant;
Rem magnam, pretiumque morae fore. Primus Iulus
Accepit trepidos, ac Nisum dicere iussit.
Tum sic Hyrtacides: "Audite o mentibus aequis,
Aeneadae, neve haec nostris spectentur ab annis,
Quae ferimus. Rutuli somno vinoque soluti
Conticuere; locum insidiis conspeximus ipsi,
Qui patet in bivio portae, quae proxima ponto;
Interrupti ignes, aterque ad sidera fumus
Erigitur: si fortuna permittitis uti,
Quaesitum Aenean et moenia Pallantea;
Mox hic cum spoliis, ingenti caede peracta,
Adfore cernetis. Nec nos via fallit euntis:
Vidimus obscuris primam sub vallibus urbem
Venatu adsiduo et totum cognovimus amnem."
Hic annis gravis atque animi maturus Aletes:

"Di patrii, quorum semper sub numine Troia est,
Non tamen omnino Teucros delere paratis,
Cum talis animos iuvenum et tam certa tulistis
Pectora."—Sic memorans, umeros dextrasque tenebat
Amborum, et voltum lacrimis atque ora rigabat.—
"Quae vobis, quae digna, viri, pro laudibus istis
Praemia posse rear solvi? pulcherrima primum
Di moresque dabunt vestri; tum cetera reddet
Actutum pius Aeneas atque integer aevi
Ascanius, meriti tanti non immemor umquam."
"Immo ego vos, cui sola salus genitore reducto,"
Excipit Ascanius, "per magnos, Nise, Penatis
Assaracique Larem et canae penetralia Vestae
Obtestor; quaecumque mihi fortuna fidesque est,
In vestris pono gremiis: revocate parentem,
Reddite conspectum; nihil illo triste recepto.
Bina dabo argento perfecta atque aspera signis
Pocula, devicta genitor quae cepit Arisba,
Et tripodas geminos, auri duo magna talenta,
Cratera antiquum, quem dat Sidonia Dido.
Si vero capere Italiam sceptrisque potiri
Contigerit victori, et praedae dicere sortem:
Vidisti, quo Turnus equo, quibus ibat in armis
Aureus; ipsum illum, clipeum cristasque rubentis
Excipiam sorti, iam nunc tua praemia, Nise.
Praeterea bis sex genitor lectissima matrum
Corpora captivosque dabit, suaque omnibus arma;
Insuper his, campi quod rex habet ipse Latinus.
Te vero, mea quem spatiis propioribus aetas
Insequitur, venerande puer, iam pectore toto
Accipio et comitem casus complector in omnis.
Nulla meis sine te quaeretur gloria rebus;
Seu pacem seu bella geram, tibi maxima rerum
Verborumque fides." Contra quem talia fatur
Euryalus: "Me nulla dies tam fortibus ausis
Dissimilem arguerit; tantum fortuna secunda
Haud adversa cadat. Sed te super omnia dona

Unum oro: genetrix Priami de gente vetusta
Est mihi, quam miseram tenuit non Ilia tellus
Mecum excedentem, non moenia regis Acestae:
Hanc ego nunc ignaram huius quodcumque pericli est
Inque salutatam linquo; Nox et tua testis
Dextera, quod nequeam lacrimas perferre parentis;
At tu, oro, solare inopem, et succurre relictae.
Hanc sine me spem ferre tui: audentior ibo
In casus omnis." Percussa mente dedere
Dardanidae lacrimas; ante omnis pulcher Iulus,
Atque animum patriae strinxit pietatis imago.
Tum sic effatur:
"Sponde digna tuis ingentibus omnia coeptis.
Namque erit ista mihi genetrix, nomenque Creusae
Solum defuerit, nec partum gratia talem
Parva manet. Casus factum quicumque sequentur,
Per caput hoc iuro, per quod pater ante solebat:
Quae tibi polliceor reduci rebusque secundis,
Haec eadem matrique tuae generique manebunt."
Sic ait inlacrimans; umero simul exuit ensem,
Auratum, mira quem fecerat arte Lycaon
Cnosius atque habilem vagina aptarat eburna.
Dat Niso Mnestheus pellem horrentisque leonis
Exuvias; galeam fidus permutat Aletes.
Protinus armati incedunt; quos omnis euntis
Primorum manus ad portas, iuvenumque senumque,
Prosequitur votis. Nec non et pulcher Iulus,
Ante annos animumque gerens curamque virilem,
Multa patri mandata dabat portanda. Sed aurae
Omnia discerpunt, et nubibus inrita donant.
  Egressi superant fossas, noctisque per umbram
Castra inimica petunt, multis tamen ante futuri
Exitio. Passim somno vinoque per herbam
Corpora fusa vident, arrectos litore currus,
Inter lora rotasque viros, simul arma iacere,
Vina simul. Prior Hyrtacides sic ore locutus:
"Euryale, audendum dextra; nunc ipsa vocat res.

Hac iter est. Tu, ne qua manus se attollere nobis
A tergo possit, custodi et consule longe;
Haec ego vasta dabo, et lato te limite ducam."
Sic memorat, vocemque premit; simul ense superbum
Rhamnetem aggreditur, qui forte tapetibus altis
Exstructus toto proflabat pectore somnum,
Rex idem, et regi Turno gratissimus augur;
Sed non augurio potuit depellere pestem.
Tris iuxta famulos temere inter tela iacentis
Armigerumque Remi premit aurigamque sub ipsis
Nactus equis, ferroque secat pendentia colla;
Tum caput ipsi aufert domino, truncumque relinquit
Sanguine singultantem; atro tepefacta cruore
Terra torique madent. Nec non Lamyrumque Lamumque
Et iuvenem Serranum, illa qui plurima nocte
Luserat, insignis facie, multoque iacebat
Membra deo victus: felix, si protinus illum
Aequasset nocti ludum in lucemque tulisset.
Impastus ceu plena leo per ovilia turbans—
Suadet enim vesana fames—manditque trahitque
Molle pecus mutumque metu; fremit ore cruento.
Nec minor Euryali caedes: incensus et ipse
Perfurit, ac multam in medio sine nomine plebem,
Fadumque Herbesumque subit Rhoetumque Abarimque,
Ignaros; Rhoetum, vigilantem et cuncta videntem;
Sed magnum metuens se post cratera tegebat:
Pectore in adverso totum cui comminus ensem
Condidit adsurgenti, et multa morte recepit.
Purpuream vomit ille animam, et cum sanguine mixta
Vina refert moriens; hic furto fervidus instat.
Iamque ad Messapi socios tendebat. Ibi ignem
Deficere extremum et religatos rite videbat
Carpere gramen equos: breviter cum talia Nisus—
Sensit enim nimia caede atque cupidine ferri—
"Absistamus" ait, "nam lux inimica propinquat.
Poenarum exhaustum satis est; via facta per hostis."
Multa virum solido argento perfecta relinquunt

Armaque craterasque simul pulchrosque tapetas.
Euryalus phaleras Rhamnetis et aurea bullis
Cingula, Tiburti Remulo ditissimus olim
Quae mittit dona, hospitio cum iungeret absens,
Caedicus; ille suo moriens dat habere nepoti;
Post mortem bello Rutuli pugnaque potiti;
Haec rapit, atque umeris nequiquam fortibus aptat.
Tum galeam Messapi habilem cristisque decoram
Induit. Excedunt castris, et tuta capessunt.
  Interea praemissi equites ex urbe Latina,
Cetera dum legio campis instructa moratur,
Ibant et Turno regi responsa ferebant,
Ter centum, scutati omnes, Volscente magistro.
Iamque propinquabant castris, muroque subibant,
Cum procul hos laevo flectentis limite cernunt,
Et galea Euryalum sublustri noctis in umbra
Prodidit immemorem radiisque adversa refulsit.
Haud temere est visum. Conclamat ab agmine Volscens:
"State, viri; quae causa viae? quive estis in armis?
Quove tenetis iter?" Nihil illi tendere contra,
Sed celerare fugam in silvas et fidere nocti.
Obiciunt equites sese ad divortia nota
Hinc atque hinc, omnemque abitum custode coronant.
Silva fuit late dumis atque ilice nigra
Horrida, quam densi complerant undique sentes;
Rara per occultos lucebat semita calles.
Euryalum tenebrae ramorum onerosaque praeda
Impediunt, fallitque timor regione viarum.
Nisus abit; iamque imprudens evaserat hostis
Atque locos, qui post Albae de nomine dicti
Albani—tum rex stabula alta Latinus habebat—
Ut stetit, et frustra absentem respexit amicum.
"Euryale infelix, qua te regione reliqui?
Quave sequar, rursus perplexum iter omne revolvens
Fallacis silvae?" Simul et vestigia retro
Observata legit, dumisque silentibus errat.
Audit equos, audit strepitus et signa sequentum.

Nec longum in medio tempus, cum clamor ad auris
Pervenit, ac videt Euryalum, quem iam manus omnis,
Fraude loci et noctis, subito turbante tumultu,
Oppressum rapit et conantem plurima frustra.
Quid faciat? qua vi iuvenem, quibus audeat armis
Eripere? an sese medios moriturus in hostis
Inferat, et pulchram properet per volnera mortem?
Ocius adducto torquens hastile lacerto,
Suspiciens altam ad Lunam, sic voce precatur:
"Tu, dea, tu praesens nostro succurre labori,
Astrorum decus et nemorum Latonia custos;
Si qua tuis umquam pro me pater Hyrtacus aris
Dona tulit, si qua ipse meis venatibus auxi,
Suspendive tholo, aut sacra ad fastigia fixi:
Hunc sine me turbare globum, et rege tela per auras."
Dixerat, et toto conixus corpore ferrum
Conicit. Hasta volans noctis diverberat umbras,
Et venit aversi in tergum Sulmonis, ibique
Frangitur, ac fisso transit praecordia ligno.
Volvitur ille vomens calidum de pectore flumen
Frigidus, et longis singultibus ilia pulsat.
Diversi circumspiciunt. Hoc acrior idem
Ecce aliud summa telum librabat ab aure.
Dum trepidant, iit hasta Tago per tempus utrumque,
Stridens, traiectoque haesit tepefacta cerebro.
Saevit atrox Volscens, nec teli conspicit usquam
Auctorem, nec quo se ardens immittere possit.
"Tu tamen interea calido mihi sanguine poenas
Persolves amborum" inquit; simul ense recluso
Ibat in Euryalum. Tum vero exterritus, amens,
Conclamat Nisus, nec se celare tenebris
Amplius, aut tantum potuit perferre dolorem:
"Me, me, adsum, qui feci, in me convertite ferrum,
O Rutuli! mea fraus omnis; nihil iste nec ausus,
Nec potuit; caelum hoc et conscia sidera testor;
Tantum infelicem nimium dilexit amicum."
Talia dicta dabat; sed viribus ensis adactus

Transabiit costas et candida pectora rumpit.
Volvitur Euryalus leto, pulchrosque per artus
It cruor, inque umeros cervix conlapsa recumbit:
Purpureus veluti cum flos succisus aratro
Languescit moriens, lassove papavera collo
Demisere caput, pluvia cum forte gravantur.
At Nisus ruit in medios, solumque per omnis
Volscentem petit, in solo Volscente moratur.
Quem circum glomerati hostes hinc comminus atque hinc
Proturbant. Instat non setius, ac rotat ensem
Fulmineum, donec Rutuli clamantis in ore
Condidit adverso, et moriens animam abstulit hosti.
Tum super exanimum sese proiecit amicum
Confossus, placidaque ibi demum morte quievit.
 Fortunati ambo! si quid mea carmina possunt,
Nulla dies umquam memori vos eximet aevo,
Dum domus Aeneae Capitoli immobile saxum
Accolet, imperiumque pater Romanus habebit.
 Victores praeda Rutuli spoliisque potiti,
Volscentem exanimum flentes in castra ferebant.
Nec minor in castris luctus Rhamnete reperto
Exsangui et primis una tot caede peremptis,
Serranoque Numaque. Ingens concursus ad ipsa
Corpora seminecisque viros tepidaque recentem
Caede locum et plenos spumanti sanguine rivos.
Agnoscunt spolia inter se galeamque nitentem
Messapi et multo phaleras sudore receptas.
 Et iam prima novo spargebat lumine terras
Tithoni croceum linquens Aurora cubile:
Iam sole infuso, iam rebus luce retectis,
Turnus in arma viros, armis circumdatus ipse,
Suscitat, aeratasque acies in proelia cogit
Quisque suas, variisque acuunt rumoribus iras.
Quin ipsa arrectis—visu miserabile—in hastis
Praefigunt capita et multo clamore sequuntur
Euryali et Nisi.
Aeneadae duri murorum in parte sinistra

Opposuere aciem,—nam dextera cingitur amni—
Ingentisque tenent fossas, et turribus altis
Stant maesti; simul ora virum praefixa movebant,
Nota nimis miseris atroque fluentia tabo.
  Interea pavidam volitans pennata per urbem
Nuntia Fama ruit, matrisque adlabitur auris
Euryali. At subitus miserae calor ossa reliquit;
Excussi manibus radii, revolutaque pensa.
Evolat infelix, et femineo ululatu,
Scissa comam, muros amens atque agmina cursu
Prima petit, non illa virum, non illa pericli
Telorumque memor; caelum dehinc questibus implet:
"Hunc ego te, Euryale, aspicio? tune ille senectae
Sera meae requies, potuisti linquere solam,
Crudelis? nec te, sub tanta pericula missum,
Adfari extremum miserae data copia matri?
Heu, terra ignota canibus date praeda Latinis
Alitibusque iaces! nec te, tua funera mater
Produxi, pressive oculos, aut volnera lavi,
Veste tegens, tibi quam noctes festina diesque
Urgebam et tela curas solabar anilis.
Quo sequar? aut quae nunc artus avulsaque membra
Et funus lacerum tellus habet? Hoc mihi de te,
Nate, refers? hoc sum terraque marique secuta?
Figite me, si qua est pietas, in me omnia tela
Conicite, o Rutuli, me primam absumite ferro;
Aut tu, magne pater divom, miserere, tuoque
Invisum hoc detrude caput sub Tartara telo,
Quando aliter nequeo crudelem abrumpere vitam."
Hoc fletu concussi animi, maestusque per omnis
It gemitus; torpent infractae ad proelia vires.
Illam incendentem luctus Idaeus et Actor
Ilionei monitu et multum lacrimantis Iuli
Corripiunt, interque manus sub tecta reponunt.
  At tuba terribilem sonitum procul aere canoro
Increpuit; sequitur clamor, caelumque remugit.
Accelerant acta pariter testudine Volsci,

Et fossas implere parant ac vellere vallum.
Quaerunt pars aditum, et scalis ascendere muros,
Qua rara est acies interlucetque corona
Non tam spissa viris. Telorum effundere contra
Omne genus Teucri ac duris detrudere contis,
Adsueti longo muros defendere bello.
Saxa quoque infesto volvebant pondere, si qua
Possent tectam aciem perrumpere; cum tamen omnis
Ferre iuvat subter densa testudine casus.
Nec iam sufficiunt. Nam qua globus imminet ingens,
Immanem Teucri molem volvuntque ruuntque,
Quae stravit Rutulos late, armorumque resolvit
Tegmina. Nec curant caeco contendere Marte
Amplius audaces Rutuli, sed pellere vallo
Missilibus certant.
Parte alia horrendus visu quassabat Etruscam
Pinum et fumiferos infert Mezentius ignis;
At Messapus equum domitor, Neptunia proles,
Rescindit vallum et scalas in moenia poscit.
Vos, o Calliope, precor, aspirate canenti,
Quas ibi tum ferro strages, quae funera Turnus
Ediderit, quem quisque virum demiserit Orco;
Et mecum ingentis oras evolvite belli.
[Et meministis enim, divae, et memorare potestis.]
Turris erat vasto suspectu et pontibus altis,
Opportuna loco, summis quam viribus omnes
Expugnare Itali summaque evertere opum vi
Certabant; Troes contra defendere saxis
Perque cavas densi tela intorquere fenestras.
Princeps ardentem coniecit lampada Turnus,
Et flammam adfixit lateri; quae plurima vento
Corripuit tabulas et postibus haesit adesis.
Turbati trepidare intus, frustraque malorum
Velle fugam. Dum se glomerant, retroque residunt
In partem, quae peste caret, tum pondere turris
Procubuit subito, et caelum tonat omne fragore.
Semineces ad terram, immani mole secuta,

Confixique suis telis et pectora duro
Transfossi ligno veniunt. Vix unus Helenor
Et Lycus elapsi; quorum primaevus Helenor,
Maeonio regi quem serva Licymnia furtim
Sustulerat vetitisque ad Troiam miserat armis,
Ense levis nudo parmaque inglorius alba.
Isque ubi se Turni media inter milia vidit,
Hinc acies atque hinc acies astare Latinas:
Ut fera, quae, densa venantum saepta corona,
Contra tela furit, seseque haud nescia morti
Inicit et saltu supra venabula fertur;
Haud aliter iuvenis medios moriturus in hostis
Inruit, et, qua tela videt densissima, tendit.
At pedibus longe melior Lycus inter et hostis
Inter et arma fuga muros tenet, altaque certat
Prendere tecta manu sociumque attingere dextras.
Quem Turnus, pariter cursu teloque secutus,
Increpat his victor: "Nostrasne evadere, demens,
Sperasti te posse manus?" simul arripit ipsum
Pendentem, et magna muri cum parte revellit:
Qualis ubi aut leporem aut candenti corpore cycnum
Sustulit alta petens pedibus Iovis armiger uncis,
Quaesitum aut matri multis balatibus agnum
Martius a stabulis rapuit lupus. Undique clamor
Tollitur; invadunt et fossas aggere complent;
Ardentis taedas alii ad fastigia iactant.
Ilioneus saxo atque ingenti fragmine montis
Lucetium, portae subeuntem ignisque ferentem,
Emathiona Liger, Corynaeum sternit Asilas,
Hic iaculo bonus, hic longe fallente sagitta;
Ortygium Caeneus, victorem Caenea Turnus,
Turnus Itym Cloniumque, Dioxippum Promolumque,
Et Sagarim et summis stantem pro turribus Idan;
Privernum Capys. Hunc primo levis hasta Themillae
Strinxerat: ille manum proiecto tegmine demens
Ad volnus tulit; ergo alis adlapsa sagitta
Et laevo adfixa est lateri manus, abditaque intus

Spiramenta animae letali volnere rupit.
Stabat in egregiis Arcentis filius armis,
Pictus acu chlamydem et ferrugine clarus Hibera,
Insignis facie, genitor quem miserat Arcens,
Eductum matris luco Symaethia circum
Flumina, pinguis ubi et placabilis ara Palici:
Stridentem fundam positis Mezentius hastis
Ipse ter adducta circum caput egit habena,
Et media adversi liquefacto tempora plumbo
Diffidit, ac multa porrectum extendit harena.
Tum primum bello celerem intendisse sagittam
Dicitur, ante feras solitus terrere fugacis,
Ascanius, fortemque manu fudisse Numanum,
Cui Remulo cognomen erat, Turnique minorem
Germanam nuper thalamo sociatus habebat.
Is primam ante aciem digna atque indigna relatu
Vociferans tumidusque novo praecordia regno
Ibat et ingentem sese clamore ferebat:
" Non pudet obsidione iterum valloque teneri,
Bis capti Phryges, et morti praetendere muros?
En, qui nostra sibi bello conubia poscunt!
Quis deus Italiam, quae vos dementia adegit?
Non hic Atridae, nec fandi fictor Ulixes.
Durum ab stirpe genus, natos ad flumina primum
Deferimus saevoque gelu duramus et undis;
Venatu invigilant pueri, silvasque fatigant;
Flectere ludus equos et spicula tendere cornu.
At patiens operum parvoque adsueta iuventus
Aut rastris terram domat, aut quatit oppida bello.
Omne aevum ferro teritur, versaque iuvencum
Terga fatigamus hasta, nec tarda senectus
Debilitat viris animi mutatque vigorem:
Canitiem galea premimus, semperque recentis
Comportare iuvat praedas et vivere rapto.
Vobis picta croco et fulgenti murice vestis;
Desidiae cordi; iuvat indulgere choreis;
Et tunicae manicas, et habent redimicula mitrae.

O vere Phrygiae, neque enim Phryges, ite per alta
Dindyma, ubi adsuetis biforem dat tibia cantum.
Tympana vos buxusque vocat Berecyntia Matris
Idaeae: sinite arma viris, et cedite ferro."
Talia iactantem dictis ac dira canentem
Non tulit Ascanius; nervoque obversus equino
Contendit telum, diversaque bracchia ducens
Constitit, ante Iovem supplex per vota precatus:
"Iuppiter omnipotens, audacibus adnue coeptis.
Ipse tibi ad tua templa feram sollemnia dona,
Et statuam ante aras aurata fronte iuvencum,
Candentem, pariterque caput cum matre ferentem,
Iam cornu petat et pedibus qui spargat harenam."
Audiit et caeli Genitor de parte serena
Intonuit laevum: sonat una fatifer arcus.
Effugit horrendum stridens adducta sagitta,
Perque caput Remuli venit et cava tempora ferro
Traicit. "I, verbis virtutem inlude superbis!
Bis capti Phryges haec Rutulis responsa remittunt."
Hoc tantum Ascanius; Teucri clamore sequuntur
Laetitiaque fremunt animosque ad sidera tollunt.
Aetheria tum forte plaga crinitus Apollo
Desuper Ausonias acies urbemque videbat,
Nube sedens, atque his victorem adfatur Iulum:
"Macte nova virtute, puer; sic itur ad astra,
Dis genite et geniture deos. Iure omnia bella
Gente sub Assaraci fato ventura resident,
Nec te Troia capit." Simul haec effatus ab alto
Aethere se mittit, spirantis dimovet auras,
Ascaniumque petit. Formam tum vertitur oris
Antiquum in Buten. Hic Dardanio Anchisae
Armiger ante fuit fidusque ad limina custos;
Tum comitem Ascanio pater addidit. Ibat Apollo
Omnia longaevo similis, vocemque coloremque
Et crinis albos et saeva sonoribus arma,
Atque his ardentem dictis adfatur Iulum:
"Sit satis, Aenide, telis impune Numanum

Oppetiisse tuis; primam hanc tibi magnus Apollo
Concedit laudem, et paribus non invidet armis;
Cetera parce, puer, bello." Sic orsus Apollo
Mortalis medio aspectus sermone reliquit,
Et procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram.
Agnovere deum proceres divinaque tela
Dardanidae, pharetramque fuga sensere sonantem.
Ergo avidum pugnae dictis ac numine Phoebi
Ascanium prohibent; ipsi in certamina rursus
Succedunt, animasque in aperta pericula mittunt.
It clamor totis per propugnacula muris;
Intendunt acris arcus, amentaque torquent.
Sternitur omne solum telis; tum scuta cavaeque
Dant sonitum flictu galeae; pugna aspera surgit:
Quantus ab occasu veniens pluvialibus Haedis
Verberat imber humum; quam multa grandine nimbi
In vada praecipitant, cum Iuppiter horridus austris
Torquet aquosam hiemem et caelo cava nubila rumpit.
  Pandarus et Bitias, Idaeo Alcanore creti,
Quos Iovis eduxit luco silvestris Iaera,
Abietibus iuvenes patriis et montibus aequos,
Portam, quae ducis imperio commissa, recludunt,
Freti armis, ultroque invitant moenibus hostem.
Ipsi intus dextra ac laeva pro turribus astant,
Armati ferro et cristis capita alta corusci:
Quales aëriae liquentia flumina circum,
Sive Padi ripis, Athesim seu propter amoenum,
Consurgunt geminae quercus intonsaque caelo
Attollunt capita et sublimi vertice nutant.
Inrumpunt, aditus Rutuli ut videre patentis.
Continuo Quercens et pulcher Aquicolus armis
Et praeceps animi Tmarus et Mavortius Haemon
Agminibus totis aut versi terga dedere,
Aut ipso portae posuere in limine vitam.
Tum magis increscunt animis discordibus irae;
Et iam collecti Troes glomerantur eodem,
Et conferre manum et procurrere longius audent.

Ductori Turno, diversa in parte furenti
Turbantique viros, perfertur nuntius, hostem
Fervere caede nova, et portas praebere patentis.
Deserit inceptum, atque immani concitus ira
Dardaniam ruit ad portam fratresque superbos.
Et primum Antiphaten, is enim se primus agebat,
Thebana de matre nothum Sarpedonis alti,
Coniecto sternit iaculo; volat Itala cornus
Aëra per tenerum, stomachoque infixa sub altum
Pectus abit; reddit specus atri volneris undam
Spumantem, et fixo ferrum in pulmone tepescit.
Tum Meropem atque Erymanta manu, tum sternit Aphidnum;
Tum Bitian ardentem oculis animisque frementem,
Non iaculo—neque enim iaculo vitam ille dedisset—,
Sed magnum stridens contorta phalarica venit,
Fulminis acta modo; quam nec duo taurea terga,
Nec duplici squama lorica fidelis et auro
Sustinuit: conlapsa ruunt immania membra.
Dat tellus gemitum, et clipeum super intonat ingens.
Talis in Euboico Baiarum litore quondam
Saxea pila cadit, magnis quam molibus ante
Constructam ponto iaciunt: sic illa ruinam
Prona trahit, penitusque vadis inlisa recumbit;
Miscent se maria, et nigrae attolluntur harenae;
Tum sonitu Prochyta alta tremit, durumque cubile
Inarime Iovis imperiis imposta Typhoeo.
Hic Mars armipotens animum virisque Latinis
Addidit, et stimulos acris sub pectore vertit,
Immisitque Fugam Teucris atrumque Timorem.
Undique conveniunt, quoniam data copia pugnae,
Bellatorque animo deus incidit.
Pandarus, ut fuso germanum corpore cernit,
Et quo sit fortuna loco, qui casus agat res,
Portam vi multa converso cardine torquet,
Obnixus latis umeris, multosque suorum
Moenibus exclusos duro in certamine linquit;
Ast alios secum includit recipitque ruentis,

Demens! qui Rutulum in medio non agmine regem
Viderit inrumpentem, ultroque incluserit urbi,
Immanem veluti pecora inter inertia tigrim.
Continuo nova lux oculis effulsit, et arma
Horrendum sonuere; tremunt in vertice cristae
Sanguineae, clipeoque micantia fulmina mittit.
Agnoscunt faciem invisam atque immania membra
Turbati subito Aeneadae. Tum Pandarus ingens
Emicat, et mortis fraternae fervidus ira
Effatur: "Non haec dotalis regia Amatae;
Nec muris cohibet patriis media Ardea Turnum.
Castra inimica vides; nulla hinc exire potestas."
Olli subridens sedato pectore Turnus:
"Incipe, si qua animo virtus, et consere dextram:
Hic etiam inventum Priamo narrabis Achillen."
Dixerat. Ille rudem nodis et cortice crudo
Intorquet summis adnixus viribus hastam:
Excepere aurae; volnus Saturnia Iuno
Detorsit veniens, portaeque infigitur hasta.
"At non hoc telum, mea quod vi dextera versat,
Effugies; neque enim is teli nec volneris auctor."
Sic ait, et sublatum alte consurgit in ensem,
Et mediam ferro gemina inter tempora frontem
Dividit impubisque immani volnere malas.
Fit sonus; ingenti concussa est pondere tellus;
Conlapsos artus atque arma cruenta cerebro
Sternit humi moriens, atque illi partibus aequis
Huc caput atque illuc umero ex utroque pependit.
Diffugiunt versi trepida formidine Troes.
Et, si continuo victorem ea cura subisset,
Rumpere claustra manu sociosque immittere portis,
Ultimus ille dies bello gentique fuisset.
Sed furor ardentem caedisque insana cupido
Egit in adversos.
Principio Phalerim et succiso poplite Gygen
Excipit; hinc raptas fugientibus ingerit hastas
In tergum; Iuno viris animumque ministrat.

Addit Halym comitem et confixa Phegea parma;
Ignaros deinde in muris Martemque cientis
Alcandrumque Haliumque Noemonaque Prytanimque.
Lyncea tendentem contra sociosque vocantem
Vibranti gladio conixus ab aggere dexter
Occupat; huic uno deiectum comminus ictu
Cum galea longe iacuit caput. Inde ferarum
Vastatorem Amycum, quo non felicior alter
Ungere tela manu ferrumque armare veneno;
Et Clytium Aeoliden, et amicum Crethea Musis,
Crethea Musarum comitem, cui carmina semper
Et citharae cordi, numerosque intendere nervis;
Semper equos atque arma virum pugnasque canebat.
  Tandem ductores audita caede suorum
Conveniunt Teucri, Mnestheus acerque Serestus;
Palantisque vident socios hostemque receptum.
Et Mnestheus "Quo deinde fugam, quo tenditis?" inquit.
"Quos alios muros, quae iam ultra moenia habetis?
Unus homo, et vestris, o cives, undique saeptus
Aggeribus, tantas strages impune per urbem
Ediderit? iuvenum primos tot miserit Orco?
Non infelicis patriae veterumque deorum
Et magni Aeneae, segnes, miseretque pudetque?"
Talibus accensi firmantur, et agmine denso
Consistunt. Turnus paulatim excedere pugna
Et fluvium petere ac partem, quae cingitur unda.
Acrius hoc Teucri clamore incumbere magno,
Et glomerare manum: ceu saevum turba leonem
Cum telis premit infensis; at territus ille,
Asper, acerba tuens, retro redit; et neque terga
Ira dare aut virtus patitur, nec tendere contra,
Ille quidem hoc cupiens, potis est per tela virosque:
Haud aliter retro dubius vestigia Turnus
Improperata refert, et mens exaestuat ira.
Quin etiam bis tum medios invaserat hostis,
Bis confusa fuga per muros agmina vertit;
Sed manus e castris propere coit omnis in unum,

Nec contra viris audet Saturnia Iuno
Sufficere: aëriam caelo nam Iuppiter Irim
Demisit, germanae haud mollia iussa ferentem,
Ni Turnus cedat Teucrorum moenibus altis.
Ergo nec clipeo iuvenis subsistere tantum
Nec dextra valet: iniectis sic undique telis
Obruitur. Strepit adsiduo cava tempora circum
Tinnitu galea, et saxis solida aera fatiscunt,
Discussaeque iubae capiti, nec sufficit umbo
Ictibus; ingeminant hastis et Troes et ipse
Fulmineus Mnestheus. Tum toto corpore sudor
Liquitur et piceum—nec respirare potestas—
Flumen agit; fessos quatit aeger anhelitus artus.
Tum demum praeceps saltu sese omnibus armis
In fluvium dedit. Ille suo cum gurgite flavo
Accepit venientem ac mollibus extulit undis,
Et laetum sociis abluta caede remisit.

P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER DECIMUS.

Panditur interea domus omnipotentis Olympi,
Conciliumque vocat divom pater atque hominum rex
Sideream in sedem, terras unde arduus omnis
Castraque Dardanidum aspectat populosque Latinos.
Considunt tectis bipatentibus; incipit ipse:
"Caelicolae magni, quianam sententia vobis
Versa retro, tantumque animis certatis iniquis?
Abnueram bello Italiam concurrere Teucris.
Quae contra vetitum discordia? quis metus aut hos
Aut hos arma sequi ferrumque lacessere suasit?
Adveniet iustum pugnae, ne arcessite, tempus,
Cum fera Karthago Romanis arcibus olim
Exitium magnum atque Alpes immittet apertas:
Tum certare odiis, tum res rapuisse licebit.
Nunc sinite, et placitum laeti componite foedus."
Iuppiter haec paucis; at non Venus aurea contra
Pauca refert:
"O Pater, o hominum rerumque aeterna potestas!—
Namque aliud quid sit, quod iam implorare queamus?—
Cernis, ut insultent Rutuli, Turnusque feratur
Per medios insignis equis tumidusque secundo
Marte ruat? Non clausa tegunt iam moenia Teucros:
Quin intra portas atque ipsis proelia miscent
Aggeribus murorum, et inundant sanguine fossae.

Aeneas ignarus abest. Numquamne levari
Obsidione sines? muris iterum imminet hostis
Nascentis Troiae, nec non exercitus alter;
Atque iterum in Teucros Aetolis surgit ab Arpis
Tydides. Equidem credo, mea volnera restant,
Et tua progenies mortalia demoror arma!
Si sine pace tua atque invito numine Troes
Italiam petiere: luant peccata, neque illos
Iuveris auxilio; sin tot responsa secuti,
Quae Superi Manesque dabant: cur nunc tua quisquam
Vertere iussa potest, aut cur nova condere fata?
Quid repetam exustas Erycino in litore classis?
Quid tempestatum regem, ventosque furentis
Aeolia excitos, aut actam nubibus Irim?
Nunc etiam Manis—haec intemptata manebat
Sors rerum—movet, et superis immissa repente
Allecto, medias Italum bacchata per urbes.
Nil super imperio moveor; speravimus ista,
Cum fortuna fuit; vincant, quos vincere mavis.
Si nulla est regio, Teucris quam det tua coniunx
Dura, per eversae, genitor, fumantia Troiae
Exscidia obtestor, liceat dimittere ab armis
Incolumem Ascanium, liceat superesse nepotem.
Aeneas sane ignotis iactetur in undis,
Et, quaecumque viam dederit Fortuna, sequatur:
Hunc tegere et dirae valeam subducere pugnae.
Est Amathus, est celsa mihi Paphos atque Cythera,
Idaliaeque domus: positis inglorius armis
Exigat hic aevum. Magna dicione iubeto
Karthago premat Ausoniam: nihil urbibus inde
Obstabit Tyriis. Quid pestem evadere belli
Iuvit et Argolicos medium fugisse per ignis,
Totque maris vastaeque exhausta pericula terrae,
Dum Latium Teucri recidivaque Pergama quaerunt?
Non satius, cineres patriae insedisse supremos
Atque solum, quo Troia fuit? Xanthum et Simoenta
Redde, oro, miseris, iterumque revolvere casus

Da, pater, Iliacos Teucris." Tum regia Iuno
Acta furore gravi: "Quid me alta silentia cogis
Rumpere et obductum verbis volgare dolorem?
Aenean hominum quisquam divomque subegit
Bella sequi, aut hostem regi se inferre Latino?
Italiam petiit fatis auctoribus—esto—
Cassandrae impulsus furiis: num linquere castra
Hortati sumus, aut vitam committere ventis?
Num puero summam belli, num credere muros,
Tyrrhenamque fidem aut gentis agitare quietas?
Quis deus in fraudem, quae dura potentia nostri
Egit? ubi hic Iuno, demissave nubibus Iris?
Indignum est Italos Troiam circumdare flammis
Nascentem, et patria Turnum consistere terra,
Cui Pilumnus avus, cui diva Venilia mater:
Quid, face Troianos atra vim ferre Latinis,
Arva aliena iugo premere atque avertere praedas?
Quid soceros legere et gremiis abducere pactas,
Pacem orare manu, praefigere puppibus arma?
Tu potes Aenean manibus subducere Graium,
Proque viro nebulam et ventos obtendere inanis,
Et potes in totidem classem convertere Nymphas:
Nos aliquid Rutulos contra iuvisse nefandum est?
Aeneas ignarus abest: ignarus et absit.
Est Paphus, Idaliumque tibi, sunt alta Cythera:
Quid gravidam bellis urbem et corda aspera temptas?
Nosne tibi fluxas Phrygiae res vertere fundo
Conamur? nos? an miseros qui Troas Achivis
Obiecit? Quae causa fuit, consurgere in arma
Europamque Asiamque, et foedera solvere furto?
Me duce Dardanius Spartam expugnavit adulter,
Aut ego tela dedi, fovive Cupidine bella?
Tum decuit metuisse tuis: nunc sera querelis
Haud iustis adsurgis, et inrita iurgia iactas."
Talibus orabat Iuno, cunctique fremebant
Caelicolae adsensu vario: ceu flamina prima
Cum deprensa fremunt silvis, et caeca volutant

Murmura, venturos nautis prodentia ventos.
Tum Pater omnipotens, rerum cui prima potestas,
Infit—eo dicente deum domus alta silescit,
Et tremefacta solo tellus; silet arduus aether;
Tum Zephyri posuere, premit placida aequora pontus—
"Accipite ergo animis atque haec mea figite dicta.
Quandoquidem Ausonios coniungi foedere Teucris
Haud licitum, nec vestra capit discordia finem:
Quae cuique est fortuna hodie, quam quisque secat spem,
Tros Rutulusve fuat, nullo discrimine habebo,
Seu fatis Italum castra obsidione tenentur,
Sive errore malo Troiae monitisque sinistris.
Nec Rutulos solvo. Sua cuique exorsa laborem
Fortunamque ferent. Rex Iuppiter omnibus idem.
Fata viam invenient." Stygii per flumina fratris,
Per pice torrentis atraque voragine ripas
Adnuit, et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum.
Hic finis fandi. Solio tum Iuppiter aureo
Surgit, caelicolae medium quem ad limina ducunt.
  Interea Rutuli portis circum omnibus instant
Sternere caede viros, et moenia cingere flammis.
At legio Aeneadum vallis obsessa tenetur,
Nec spes ulla fugae. Miseri stant turribus altis
Nequiquam, et rara muros cinxere corona:
Asius Imbrasides Hicetaoniusque Thymoetes
Assaracique duo et senior cum Castore Thymbris,
Prima acies; hos germani Sarpedonis ambo,
Et Clarus et Themon, Lycia comitantur ab alta.
Fert ingens toto conixus corpore saxum,
Haud partem exiguam montis, Lyrnesius Acmon,
Nec Clytio genitore minor, nec fratre Menestheo.
Hi iaculis, illi certant defendere saxis,
Molirique ignem, nervoque aptare sagittas.
Ipse inter medios, Veneris iustissima cura,
Dardanius caput, ecce, puer detectus honestum,
Qualis gemma, micat, fulvum quae dividit aurum,
Aut collo decus aut capiti; vel quale per artem

Inclusum buxo aut Oricia terebintho
Lucet ebur; fusos cervix cui lactea crinis
Accipit et molli subnectit circulus auro.
Te quoque magnanimae viderunt, Ismare, gentes
Volnera derigere, et calamos armare veneno,
Maeonia generose domo, ubi pinguia culta
Exercentque viri, Pactolusque inrigat auro.
Adfuit et Mnestheus, quem pulsi pristina Turni
Aggere moerorum sublimem gloria tollit,
Et Capys: hinc nomen Campanae ducitur urbi.
Illi inter sese duri certamina belli
Contulerant: media Aeneas freta nocte secabat.
Namque ut ab Euandro castris ingressus Etruscis
Regem adit, et regi memorat nomenque genusque,
Quidve petat, quidve ipse ferat, Mezentius arma
Quae sibi conciliet, violentaque pectora Turni
Edocet, humanis quae sit fiducia rebus,
Admonet, immiscetque preces: haud fit mora; Tarchon
Iungit opes, foedusque ferit; tum libera fati
Classem conscendit iussis gens Lydia divom,
Externo commissa duci. Aeneia puppis
Prima tenet, rostro Phrygios subiuncta leones;
Imminet Ida super, profugis gratissima Teucris.
Hic magnus sedet Aeneas, secumque volutat
Eventus belli varios; Pallasque sinistro
Adfixus lateri iam quaerit sidera, opacae
Noctis iter, iam quae passus terraque marique.
Pandite nunc Helicona, deae, cantusque movete,
Quae manus interea Tuscis comitetur ab oris
Aenean, armetque rates, pelagoque vehatur.
Massicus aerata princeps secat aequora Tigri;
Sub quo mille manus iuvenum, qui moenia Clusi,
Quique urbem liquere Cosas; quis tela sagittae
Gorytique leves umeris et letifer arcus.
Una torvus Abas; huic totum insignibus armis
Agmen et aurato fulgebat Apolline puppis.
Sescentos illi dederat Populonia mater

Expertos belli iuvenes; ast Ilva trecentos,
Insula inexhaustis Chalybum generosa metallis.
Tertius, ille hominum divomque interpres Asilas,
Cui pecudum fibrae, caeli cui sidera parent
Et linguae volucrum et praesagi fulminis ignes,
Mille rapit densos acie atque horrentibus hastis.
Hos parere iubent Alpheae ab origine Pisae,
Urbs Etrusca solo. Sequitur pulcherrimus Astur,
Astur equo fidens et versicoloribus armis.
Ter centum adiciunt,—mens omnibus una sequendi—
Qui Caerete domo, qui sunt Minionis in arvis,
Et Pyrgi veteres, intempestaeque Graviscae.
  Non ego te, Ligurum ductor fortissime bello,
Transierim, Cinyra, et paucis comitate Cupavo,
Cuius olorinae surgunt de vertice pennae,—
Crimen amor vestrum—formaeque insigne paternae.
Namque ferunt luctu Cycnum Phaethontis amati,
Populeas inter frondes umbramque sororum
Dum canit et maestum Musa solatur amorem,
Canentem molli pluma duxisse senectam,
Linquentem terras et sidera voce sequentem.
Filius, aequalis comitatus classe catervas,
Ingentem remis Centaurum promovet: ille
Instat aquae saxumque undis immane minatur
Arduus, et longa sulcat maria alta carina.
  Ille etiam patriis agmen ciet Ocnus ab oris,
Fatidicae Mantus et Tusci filius amnis,
Qui muros matrisque dedit tibi, Mantua, nomen,
Mantua, dives avis; sed non genus omnibus unum:
Gens illi triplex, populi sub gente quaterni;
Ipsa caput populis; Tusco de sanguine vires.
Hinc quoque quingentos in se Mezentius armat,
Quos patre Benaco velatus harundine glauca
Mincius infesta ducebat in aequora pinu.
It gravis Aulestes, centenaque arbore fluctum
Verberat adsurgens: spumant vada marmore verso.
Hunc vehit immanis Triton et caerula concha

Exterrens freta; cui laterum tenus hispida nanti
Frons hominem praefert, in pristim desinit alvus;
Spumea semifero sub pectore murmurat unda.
  Tot lecti proceres ter denis navibus ibant
Subsidio Troiae, et campos salis aere secabant.
  Iamque dies caelo concesserat, almaque curru
Noctivago Phoebe medium pulsabat Olympum:
Aeneas—neque enim membris dat cura quietem—
Ipse sedens clavumque regit velisque ministrat.
Atque illi medio in spatio chorus, ecce, suarum
Occurrit comitum: Nymphae, quas alma Cybebe
Numen habere maris Nymphasque e navibus esse
Iusserat, innabant pariter fluctusque secabant,
Quot prius aeratae steterant ad litora prorae.
Agnoscunt longe regem, lustrantque choreis.
Quarum quae fandi doctissima Cymodocea,
Pone sequens dextra puppim tenet, ipsaque dorso
Eminet, ac laeva tacitis subremigat undis;
Tum sic ignarum adloquitur: "Vigilasne, deum gens,
Aenea? vigila, et velis immitte rudentis.
Nos sumus, Idaeae sacro de vertice pinus,
Nunc pelagi Nymphae, classis tua. Perfidus ut nos
Praecipitis ferro Rutulus flammaque premebat,
Rupimus invitae tua vincula, teque per aequor
Quaerimus. Hanc Genetrix faciem miserata refecit,
Et dedit esse deas, aevumque agitare sub undis.
At puer Ascanius muro fossisque tenetur
Tela inter media atque horrentis Marte Latinos.
Iam loca iussa tenet forti permixtus Etrusco
Arcas eques. Medias illis opponere turmas,
Ne castris iungant, certa est sententia Turno.
Surge age, et Aurora socios veniente vocari
Primus in arma iube, et clipeum cape, quem dedit ipse
Invictum Ignipotens, atque oras ambiit auro.
Crastina lux, mea si non inrita dicta putaris,
Ingentis Rutulae spectabit caedis acervos."
Dixerat; et dextra discedens impulit altam,

Haud ignara modi, puppim. Fugit illa per undas
Ocior et iaculo et ventos aequante sagitta.
Inde aliae celerant cursus. Stupet inscius ipse
Tros Anchisiades, animos tamen omine tollit.
Tum breviter supera aspectans convexa precatur:
"Alma parens Idaea deum, cui Dindyma cordi
Turrigeraeque urbes biiugique ad frena leones,
Tu mihi nunc pugnae princeps, tu rite propinques
Augurium, Phrygibusque adsis pede, diva, secundo."
Tantum effatus. Et interea revoluta ruebat
Matura iam luce dies, noctemque fugarat:
Principio sociis edicit, signa sequantur,
Atque animos aptent armis, pugnaeque parent se.
Iamque in conspectu Teucros habet et sua castra,
Stans celsa in puppi: clipeum cum deinde sinistra
Extulit ardentem. Clamorem ad sidera tollunt
Dardanidae e muris; spes addita suscitat iras;
Tela manu iaciunt: quales sub nubibus atris
Strymoniae dant signa grues, atque aethera tranant
Cum sonitu, fugiuntque Notos clamore secundo.
At Rutulo regi ducibusque ea mira videri
Ausoniis, donec versas ad litora puppis
Respiciunt, totumque adlabi classibus aequor.
Ardet apex capiti, cristisque a vertice flamma
Funditur, et vastos umbo vomit aureus ignis:
Non secus, ac liquida si quando nocte cometae
Sanguinei lugubre rubent, aut Sirius ardor,
Ille sitim morbosque ferens mortalibus aegris,
Nascitur et laevo contristat lumine caelum.
Haud tamen audaci Turno fiducia cessit
Litora praecipere, et venientis pellere terra.
[Ultro animos tollit dictis, atque increpat ultro:]
"Quod votis optastis, adest, perfringere dextra:
In manibus Mars ipse, viri. Nunc coniugis esto
Quisque suae tectique memor; nunc magna referto
Facta, patrum laudes. Ultro occurramus ad undam,
Dum trepidi, egressique labant vestigia prima.

Audentis Fortuna iuvat."
Haec ait, et secum versat, quos ducere contra,
Vel quibus obsessos possit concredere muros.
Interea Aeneas socios de puppibus altis
Pontibus exponit. Multi servare recursus
Languentis pelagi, et brevibus se credere saltu;
Per remos alii. Speculatus litora Tarchon,
Qua vada non spirant nec fracta remurmurat unda,
Sed mare inoffensum crescenti adlabitur aestu,
Advertit subito proras, sociosque precatur:
"Nunc, o lecta manus, validis incumbite remis;
Tollite, ferte rates; inimicam findite rostris
Hanc terram, sulcumque sibi premat ipsa carina.
Frangere nec tali puppim statione recuso,
Arrepta tellure semel." Quae talia postquam
Effatus Tarchon, socii consurgere tonsis
Spumantisque rates arvis inferre Latinis,
Donec rostra tenent siccum et sedere carinae
Omnes innocuae; sed non puppis tua, Tarchon.
Namque inflicta vadis dorso dum pendet iniquo,
Anceps sustentata diu, fluctusque fatigat,
Solvitur, atque viros mediis exponit in undis;
Fragmina remorum quos et fluitantia transtra
Impediunt, retrahitque pedem simul unda relabens.
Nec Turnum segnis retinet mora; sed rapit acer
Totam aciem in Teucros, et contra in litore sistit.
Signa canunt. Primus turmas invasit agrestis
Aeneas, omen pugnae, stravitque Latinos,
Occiso Therone, virum qui maximus ultro
Aenean petit. Huic gladio perque aerea suta,
Per tunicam squalentem auro, latus haurit apertum.
Inde Lichan ferit, exsectum iam matre perempta,
Et tibi, Phoebe, sacrum, casus evadere ferri
Quod licuit parvo. Nec longe, Cissea durum
Immanemque Gyan, sternentis agmina clava,
Deiecit leto; nihil illos Herculis arma,
Nec validae iuvere manus genitorque Melampus,

Alcidae comes usque gravis dum terra labores
Praebuit. Ecce Pharo, voces dum iactat inertis,
Intorquens iaculum clamanti sistit in ore.
Tu quoque, flaventem prima lanugine malas
Dum sequeris Clytium infelix, nova gaudia, Cydon,
Dardania stratus dextra, securus amorum,
Qui iuvenum tibi semper erant, miserande iaceres,
Ni fratrum stipata cohors foret obvia, Phorci
Progenies: septem numero, septenaque tela
Coniciunt; partim galea clipeoque resultant
Inrita, deflexit partim stringentia corpus
Alma Venus. Fidum Aeneas adfatur Achaten:
"Suggere tela mihi: non ullum dextera frustra
Torserit in Rutulos, steterunt quae in corpore Graium
Iliacis campis." Tum magnam corripit hastam,
Et iacit: illa volans clipei transverberat aera
Maeonis, et thoraca simul cum pectore rumpit.
Huic frater subit Alcanor, fratremque ruentem
Sustentat dextra: traiecto missa lacerto
Protinus hasta fugit servatque cruenta tenorem,
Dexteraque ex umero nervis moribunda pependit.
Tum Numitor iaculo fratris de corpore rapto
Aenean petiit; sed non et figere contra
Est licitum, magnique femur perstrinxit Achatae.
Hic Curibus, fidens primaevo corpore, Clausus
Advenit, et rigida Dryopem ferit eminus hasta
Sub mentum, graviter pressa, pariterque loquentis
Vocem animamque rapit traiecto gutture; at ille
Fronte ferit terram, et crassum vomit ore cruorem.
Tris quoque Threicios Boreae de gente suprema,
Et tris, quos Idas pater et patria Ismara mittit,
Per varios sternit casus. Accurrit Halaesus
Auruncaeque manus; subit et Neptunia proles,
Insignis Messapus equis. Expellere tendunt
Nunc hi, nunc illi; certatur limine in ipso
Ausoniae. Magno discordes aethere venti
Proelia ceu tollunt animis et viribus aequis;

Non ipsi inter se, non nubila, non mare cedit;
Anceps pugna diu; stant obnixa omnia contra:
Haud aliter Troianae acies aciesque Latinae
Concurrunt; haeret pede pes densusque viro vir.
At parte ex alia, qua saxa rotantia late
Impulerat torrens arbustaque diruta ripis,
Arcadas, insuetos acies inferre pedestris,
Ut vidit Pallas Latio dare terga sequaci,
Aspera quis natura loci dimittere quando
Suasit equos; unum quod rebus restat egenis,
Nunc prece, nunc dictis virtutem accendit amaris:
"Quo fugitis, socii? per vos et fortia facta,
Per ducis Euandri nomen devictaque bella,
Spemque meam, patriae quae nunc subit aemula laudi,
Fidite ne pedibus. Ferro rumpenda per hostis
Est via. Qua globus ille virum densissimus urget,
Hac vos et Pallanta ducem patria alta reposcit.
Numina nulla premunt; mortali urgemur ab hoste
Mortales; totidem nobis animaeque manusque.
Ecce, maris magna claudit nos obice pontus;
Deest iam terra fugae: pelagus Troiamne petemus?"
Haec ait, et medius densos prorumpit in hostis.
Obvius huic primum, fatis adductus iniquis,
Fit Lagus; hunc, magno vellit dum pondere saxum,
Intorto figit telo, discrimina costis
Per medium qua spina dabat; hastamque receptat
Ossibus haerentem. Quem non super occupat Hisbo,
Ille quidem hoc sperans; nam Pallas ante ruentem,
Dum furit, incautum crudeli morte sodalis,
Excipit, atque ensem tumido in pulmone recondit.
Hinc Sthenium petit, et Rhoeti de gente vetusta
Anchemolum, thalamos ausum incestare novercae.
Vos etiam gemini Rutulis cecidistis in arvis,
Daucia, Laride Thymberque, simillima proles,
Indiscreta suis gratusque parentibus error;
At nunc dura dedit vobis discrimina Pallas:
Nam tibi, Thymbre, caput Euandrius abstulit ensis;

Te decisa suum, Laride, dextera quaerit,
Semianimesque micant digiti ferrumque retractant.
Arcadas, accensos monitu et praeclara tuentis
Facta viri, mixtus dolor et pudor armat in hostis.
Tum Pallas biiugis fugientem Rhoetea praeter
Traicit. Hoc spatium tantumque morae fuit Ilo;
Ilo namque procul validam derexerat hastam:
Quam medius Rhoeteus intercipit, optime Teuthra,
Te fugiens fratremque Tyren, curruque volutus
Caedit semianimis Rutulorum calcibus arva.
Ac velut, optato ventis aestate coortis,
Dispersa immittit silvis incendia pastor;
Correptis subito mediis extenditur una
Horrida per latos acies Volcania campos;
Ille sedens victor flammas despectat ovantis:
Non aliter socium virtus coit omnis in unum,
Teque iuvat, Palla. Sed bellis acer Halaesus
Tendit in adversos, seque in sua colligit arma.
Hic mactat Ladona Pheretaque Demodocumque;
Strymonio dextram fulgenti deripit ense
Elatam in iugulum: saxo ferit ora Thoantis,
Ossaque dispersit cerebro permixta cruento.
Fata canens silvis genitor celarat Halaesum:
Ut senior leto canentia lumina solvit,
Iniecere manum Parcae telisque sacrarunt
Euandri. Quem sic Pallas petit ante precatus:
"Da nunc, Thybri pater, ferro, quod missile libro,
Fortunam atque viam duri per pectus Halaesi.
Haec arma exuviasque viri tua quercus habebit."
Audiit illa deus: dum texit Imaona Halaesus,
Arcadio infelix telo dat pectus inermum.
At non caede viri tanta perterrita Lausus,
Pars ingens belli, sinit agmina: primus Abantem
Oppositum interimit, pugnae nodumque moramque.
Sternitur Arcadiae proles, sternuntur Etrusci,
Et vos, o Grais imperdita corpora, Teucri.
Agmina concurrunt ducibusque et viribus aequis;

Extremi addensent acies, nec turba moveri
Tela manusque sinit. Hinc Pallas instat et urget,
Hinc contra Lausus, nec multum discrepat aetas,
Egregii forma; sed quis fortuna negarat
In patriam reditus. Ipsos concurrere passus
Haud tamen inter se magni regnator Olympi:
Mox illos sua fata manent maiore sub hoste.
Interea soror alma monet succedere Lauso
Turnum, qui volucri curru medium secat agmen.
Ut vidit socios: "Tempus desistere pugnae;
Solus ego in Pallanta feror, soli mihi Pallas
Debetur; cuperem ipse parens spectator adesset."
Haec ait, et socii cesserunt aequore iusso.
At, Rutulum abscessu, iuvenis tum iussa superba
Miratus stupet in Turno, corpusque per ingens
Lumina volvit, obitque truci procul omnia visu,
Talibus et dictis it contra dicta tyranni:
"Aut spoliis ego iam raptis laudabor opimis,
Aut leto insigni; sorti pater aequus utrique est.
Tolle minas." Fatus medium procedit in aequor.
Frigidus Arcadibus coit in praecordia sanguis.
Desiluit Turnus biiugis; pedes apparat ire
Comminus. Utque leo, specula cum vidit ab alta
Stare procul campis meditantem in proelia taurum,
Advolat: haud alia est Turni venientis imago.
Hunc ubi contiguum missae fore credidit hastae,
Ire prior Pallas, si qua fors adiuvet ausum
Viribus imparibus, magnumque ita ad aethera fatur:
"Per patris hospitium et mensas, quas advena adisti,
Te precor, Alcide, coeptis ingentibus adsis.
Cernat semineci sibi me rapere arma cruenta,
Victoremque ferant morientia lumina Turni."
Audiit Alcides iuvenem, magnumque sub imo
Corde premit gemitum lacrimasque effundit inanis.
Tum Genitor natum dictis adfatur amicis:
"Stat sua cuique dies; breve et inreparabile tempus
Omnibus est vitae; sed famam extendere factis,

Hoc virtutis opus. Troiae sub moenibus altis
Tot gnati cecidere deum; quin occidit una
Sarpedon, mea progenies. Etiam sua Turnum
Fata vocant, metasque dati pervenit ad aevi."
Sic ait, atque oculos Rutulorum reicit arvis.
At Pallas magnis emittit viribus hastam,
Vaginaque cava fulgentem deripit ensem.
Illa volans, umeri surgunt qua tegmina summa,
Incidit, atque, viam clipei molita per oras,
Tandem etiam magno strinxit de corpore Turni.
Hic Turnus ferro praefixum robur acuto
In Pallanta diu librans iacit, atque ita fatur:
"Aspice, num mage sit nostrum penetrabile telum."
Dixerat; at clipeum, tot ferri terga, tot aeris,
Quem pellis totiens obeat circumdata tauri,
Vibranti medium cuspis transverberat ictu,
Loricaeque moras et pectus perforat ingens.
Ille rapit calidum frustra de volnere telum:
Una eademque via sanguis animusque sequuntur.
Corruit in volnus; sonitum super arma dedere;
Et terram hostilem moriens petit ore cruento.
Quem Turnus super adsistens:
"Arcades, haec" inquit "memores mea dicta referte
Euandro: Qualem meruit, Pallanta remitto.
Quisquis honos tumuli, quidquid solamen humandi est,
Largior. Haud illi stabunt Aeneia parvo
Hospitia." Et laevo pressit pede, talia fatus,
Exanimem, rapiens immania pondera baltei,
Impressumque nefas: una sub nocte iugali
Caesa manus iuvenum foede, thalamique cruenti;
Quae Clonus Eurytides multo caelaverat auro;
Quo nunc Turnus ovat spolio gaudetque potitus.
Nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futurae,
Et servare modum, rebus sublata secundis!
Turno tempus erit, magno cum optaverit emptum
Intactum Pallanta, et cum spolia ista diemque
Oderit. At socii multo gemitu lacrimisque

Impositum scuto referunt Pallanta frequentes.
O dolor atque decus magnum rediture parenti!
Haec te prima dies bello dedit, haec eadem aufert,
Cum tamen ingentis Rutulorum linquis acervos!
Nec iam fama mali tanti, sed certior auctor
Advolat Aeneae, tenui discrimine leti
Esse suos; tempus versis succurrere Teucris. /
Proxima quaeque metit gladio, latumque per agmen
Ardens limitem agit ferro, te, Turne, superbum
Caede nova quaerens. Pallas, Euander, in ipsis
Omnia sunt oculis, mensae, quas advena primas
Tunc adiit, dextraeque datae. Sulmone creatos
Quattuor hic iuvenes, totidem, quos educat Ufens,
Viventis rapit, inferias quos immolet umbris,
Captivoque rogi perfundat sanguine flammas.
Inde Mago procul infensam contenderat hastam.
Ille astu subit; at tremibunda supervolat hasta;
Et genua amplectens effatur talia supplex:
"Per patrios Manis et spes surgentis Iuli
Te precor, hanc animam serves gnatoque patrique.
Est domus alta; iacent penitus defossa talenta
Caelati argenti; sunt auri pondera facti
Infectique mihi. Non hic victoria Teucrum
Vertitur, aut anima una dabit discrimina tanta."
Dixerat; Aeneas contra cui talia reddit:
"Argenti atque auri memoras quae multa talenta,
Gnatis parce tuis. Belli commercia Turnus
Sustulit ista prior iam tum Pallante perempto.
Hoc patris Anchisae Manes, hoc sentit Iulus."
Sic fatus galeam laeva tenet, atque reflexa
Cervice orantis capulo tenus applicat ensem.
Nec procul Haemonides, Phoebi Triviaeque sacerdos,
Infula cui sacra redimibat tempora vitta,
Totus conlucens veste atque insignibus armis:
Quem congressus agit campo, lapsumque superstans
Immolat, ingentique umbra tegit; arma Serestus
Lecta refert umeris, tibi, rex Gradive, tropaeum.

Instaurant acies Volcani stirpe creatus
Caeculus et veniens Marsorum montibus Umbro.
Dardanides contra furit. Anxuris ense sinistram
Et totum clipei ferro deiecerat orbem;—
Dixerat ille aliquid magnum, vimque adfore verbo
Crediderat, caeloque animum fortasse ferebat,
Canitiemque sibi et longos promiserat annos;—
Tarquitus exsultans contra fulgentibus armis,
Silvicolae Fauno Dryope quem nympha crearat,
Obvius ardenti sese obtulit. Ille reducta
Loricam clipeique ingens onus impedit hasta;
Tum caput orantis nequiquam et multa parantis
Dicere deturbat terrae, truncumque tepentem
Provolvens super haec inimico pectore fatur:
"Istic nunc, metuende, iace. Non te optima mater
Condet humo, patrioque onerabit membra sepulcro:
Alitibus linquere feris, aut gurgite mersum
Unda feret, piscesque impasti volnera lambent."
Protinus Antaeum et Lucam, prima agmina Turni,
Persequitur, fortemque Numam, fulvumque Camertem,
Magnanimo Volscente satum, ditissimus agri
Qui fuit Ausonidum, et tacitis regnavit Amyclis.
Aegaeon qualis, centum cui bracchia dicunt
Centenasque manus, quinquaginta oribus ignem
Pectoribusque arsisse, Iovis cum fulmina contra
Tot paribus streperet clipeis, tot stringeret enses:
Sic toto Aeneas desaevit in aequore victor,
Ut semel intepuit mucro. Quin ecce Niphaei
Quadriiugis in equos adversaque pectora tendit.
Atque illi, longe gradientem et dira frementem
Ut videre, metu versi retroque ruentes
Effunduntque ducem, rapiuntque ad litora currus.
Interea biiugis infert se Lucagus albis
In medios, fraterque Liger; sed frater habenis
Flectit equos, strictum rotat acer Lucagus ensem.
Haud tulit Aeneas tanto fervore furentis:
Inruit, adversaque ingens apparuit hasta.

Cui Liger:
"Non Diomedis equos, nec currum cernis Achilli,
Aut Phrygiae campos: nunc belli finis et aevi
His dabitur terris." Vesano talia late
Dicta volant Ligeri. Sed non et Troïus heros
Dicta parat contra: iaculum nam torquet in hostem.
Lucagus ut pronus pendens in verbera telo
Admonuit biiugos, proiecto dum pede laevo
Aptat se pugnae, subit oras hasta per imas
Fulgentis clipei, tum laevum perforat inguen:
Excussus curru moribundus volvitur arvis.
Quem pius Aeneas dictis adfatur amaris:
"Lucage, nulla tuos currus fuga segnis equorum
Prodidit, aut vanae vertere ex hostibus umbrae:
Ipse rotis saliens iuga deseris." Haec ita fatus
Arripuit biiugos; frater tendebat inermis
Infelix palmas, curru delapsus eodem:
"Per te, per qui te talem genuere parentes,
Vir Troiane, sine hanc animam, et miserere precantis."
Pluribus oranti Aeneas: "Haud talia dudum
Dicta dabas. Morere, et fratrem ne desere frater."
Tum, latebras animae, pectus mucrone recludit.
Talia per campos edebat funera ductor
Dardanius, torrentis aquae vel turbinis atri
More furens. Tandem erumpunt et castra relinquunt
Ascanius puer et nequiquam obsessa iuventus.
  Iunonem interea compellat Iuppiter ultro:
"O germana mihi atque eadem gratissima coniunx,
Ut rebare, Venus—nec te sententia fallit—
Troianas sustentat opes, non vivida bello
Dextra viris animusque ferox patiensque pericli."
Cui Iuno submissa: "Quid, o pulcherrime coniunx,
Sollicitas aegram et tua tristia dicta timentem?
Si mihi, quae quondam fuerat, quamque esse decebat,
Vis in amore foret! non hoc mihi namque negares,
Omnipotens, quin et pugnae subducere Turnum,
Et Dauno possem incolumem servare parenti.

Nunc pereat, Teucrisque pio det sanguine poenas.
Ille tamen nostra deducit origine nomen,
Pilumnusque illi quartus pater; et tua larga
Saepe manu multisque oneravit limina donis."
Cui rex aetherii breviter sic fatus Olympi:
"Si mora praesentis leti tempusque caduco
Oratur iuveni, meque hoc ita ponere sentis,
Tolle fuga Turnum atque instantibus eripe fatis.
Hactenus indulsisse vacat. Sin altior istis
Sub precibus venia ulla latet, totumque moveri
Mutarive putas bellum, spes pascis inanis."
Et Iuno adlacrimans: "Quid, si, quae voce gravaris,
Mente dares, atque haec Turno rata vita maneret?
Nunc manet insontem gravis exitus; aut ego veri
Vana feror. Quod ut o potius formidine falsa
Ludar, et in melius tua, qui potes, orsa reflectas!"
Haec ubi dicta dedit, caelo se protinus alto
Misit, agens hiemem nimbo succincta per auras,
Iliacamque aciem et Laurentia castra petivit.
Tum dea nube cava tenuem sine viribus umbram
In faciem Aeneae—visu mirabile monstrum—
Dardaniis ornat telis, clipeumque iubasque
Divini adsimulat capitis, dat inania verba,
Dat sine mente sonum, gressusque effingit euntis:
Morte obita qualis fama est volitare figuras,
Aut quae sopitos deludunt somnia sensus.
At primas laeta ante acies exsultat imago,
Inritatque virum telis et voce lacessit.
Instat cui Turnus, stridentemque eminus hastam
Conicit; illa dato vertit vestigia tergo.
Tum vero Aenean aversum ut cedere Turnus
Credidit, atque animo spem turbidus hausit inanem:
"Quo fugis, Aenea? thalamos ne desere pactos;
Hac dabitur dextra tellus quaesita per undas."
Talia vociferans sequitur, strictumque coruscat
Mucronem; nec ferre videt sua gaudia ventos.
Forte ratis celsi coniuncta crepidine saxi

Expositis stabat scalis et ponte parato,
Qua rex Clusinis advectus Osinius oris.
Huc sese trepida Aeneae fugientis imago
Conicit in latebras; nec Turnus segnior instat,
Exsuperatque moras, et pontis transilit altos.
Vix proram attigerat: rumpit Saturnia funem,
Avulsamque rapit revoluta per aequora navem.
Tum levis haud ultra latebras iam quaerit imago,
Sed sublime volans nubi se immiscuit atrae.
Illum autem Aeneas absentem in proelia poscit;
Obvia multa virum demittit corpora morti:
Cum Turnum medio interea fert aequore turbo.
Respicit ignarus rerum ingratusque salutis,
Et duplicis cum voce manus ad sidera tendit:
"Omnipotens genitor, tanton' me crimine dignum
Duxisti, et talis voluisti expendere poenas?
Quo feror? unde abii? quae me fuga, quemve reducit?
Laurentisne iterum muros aut castra videbo?
Quid manus illa virum, qui me meaque arma secuti?
Quosque—nefas—omnis infanda in morte reliqui,
Et nunc palantis video, gemitumque cadentum
Accipio? Quid ago? aut quae iam satis ima dehiscat
Terra mihi? Vos o potius miserescite, venti;
In rupes, in saxa—volens vos Turnus adoro—
Ferte ratem, saevisque vadis immittite Syrtis,
Quo neque me Rutuli, nec conscia fama sequatur."
Haec memorans animo nunc huc nunc fluctuat illuc;
An sese mucrone ob tantum dedecus amens
Induat, et crudum per costas exigat ensem;
Fluctibus an iaciat mediis, et litora nando
Curva petat, Teucrumque iterum se reddat in arma.
Ter conatus utramque viam; ter maxima Iuno
Continuit, iuvenemque animo miserata repressit.
Labitur alta secans fluctuque aestuque secundo,
Et patris antiquam Dauni defertur ad urbem.
At Iovis interea monitis Mezentius ardens
Succedit pugnae, Teucrosque invadit ovantis.

Concurrunt Tyrrhenae acies, atque omnibus uni,
Uni odiisque viro telisque frequentibus instant.
Ille, velut rupes, vastum quae prodit in aequor,
Obvia ventorum furiis expostaque ponto,
Vim cunctam atque minas perfert caelique marisque,
Ipsa immota manens, prolem Dolichaonis Hebrum
Sternit humi, cum quo Latagum Palmumque fugacem,
Sed Latagum saxo atque ingenti fragmine montis
Occupat os faciemque adversam, poplite Palmum
Succiso volvi segnem sinit; armaque Lauso
Donat habere umeris et vertice figere cristas.
Nec non Euanthen Phrygium, Paridisque Mimanta
Aequalem comitemque, una quem nocte Theano
In lucem genitori Amyco dedit, et face praegnans
Cisseis regina Parin: Paris urbe paterna
Occubat; ignarum Laurens habet ora Mimanta.
Ac velut ille canum morsu de montibus altis
Actus aper, multos Vesulus quem pinifer annos
Defendit, multosque palus Laurentia, silva
Pastus harundinea, postquam inter retia ventum est,
Substitit, infremuitque ferox et inhorruit armos;
Nec cuiquam irasci propiusve accedere virtus,
Sed iaculis tutisque procul clamoribus instant;
Ille autem impavidus partis cunctatur in omnis,
Dentibus infrendens, et tergo decutit hastas:
Haud aliter, iustae quibus est Mezentius irae,
Non ulli est animus stricto concurrere ferro;
Missilibus longe et vasto clamore lacessunt.
Venerat antiquis Corythi de finibus Acron,
Graius homo, infectos linquens profugus hymenaeos;
Hunc ubi miscentem longe media agmina vidit,
Purpureum pennis et pactae coniugis ostro:
Impastus stabula alta leo ceu saepe peragrans,
Suadet enim vesana fames, si forte fugacem
Conspexit capream, aut surgentem in cornua cervum,
Gaudet, hians immane, comasque arrexit, et haeret
Visceribus super incumbens; lavit improba taeter

Ora cruor:
Sic ruit in densos alacer Mezentius hostis.
Sternitur infelix Acron, et calcibus atram
Tundit humum exspirans, infractaque tela cruentat.
Atque idem fugientem haud est dignatus Oroden
Sternere, nec iacta caecum dare cuspide volnus;
Obvius adversoque occurrit, seque viro vir
Contulit, haud furto melior, sed fortibus armis.
Tum super abiectum posito pede nixus et hasta:
"Pars belli haud temnenda, viri, iacet altus Orodes."
Conclamant socii laetum paeana secuti.
Ille autem exspirans: "Non me, quicumque es, inulto,
Victor, nec longum laetabere: te quoque fata
Prospectant paria, atque eadem mox arva tenebis."
Ad quem subridens mixta Mezentius ira:
"Nunc morere. Ast de me divom pater atque hominum rex
Viderit." Hoc dicens eduxit corpore telum:
Olli dura quies oculos et ferreus urget
Somnus; in aeternam clauduntur lumina noctem.
Caedicus Alcathoum obtruncat, Sacrator Hydaspen,
Partheniumque Rapo et praedurum viribus Orsen,
Messapus Cloniumque Lycaoniumque Ericeten,
Illum infrenis equi lapsu tellure iacentem,
Hunc peditem pedes. Et Lycius processerat Agis;
Quem tamen haud expers Valerus virtutis avitae
Deicit; at Thronium Salius, Saliumque Nealces,
Insignis iaculo et longe fallente sagitta.
Iam gravis aequabat luctus et mutua Mavors
Funera; caedebant pariter pariterque ruebant
Victores victique, neque his fuga nota, neque illis.
Di Iovis in tectis iram miserantur inanem
Amborum, et tantos mortalibus esse labores:
Hinc Venus, hinc contra spectat Saturnia Iuno.
Pallida Tisiphone media inter milia saevit.
At vero ingentem quatiens Mezentius hastam
Turbidus ingreditur campo. Quam magnus Orion,
Cum pedes incedit medii per maxima Nerei

Stagna viam scindens, umero supereminet undas,
Aut, summis referens annosam montibus ornum,
Ingrediturque solo et caput inter nubila condit:
Talis se vastis infert Mezentius armis.
Huic contra Aeneas, speculatus in agmine longo,
Obvius ire parat. Manet imperterritus ille,
Hostem magnanimum opperiens, et mole sua stat,
Atque oculis spatium emensus, quantum satis hastae:
"Dextra mihi deus et telum, quod missile libro,
Nunc adsint! Voveo praedonis corpore raptis
Indutum spoliis ipsum te, Lause, tropaeum
Aeneae." Dixit, stridentemque eminus hastam
Iecit; at illa volans clipeo est excussa, proculque
Egregium Antoren latus inter et ilia figit,
Herculis Antoren comitem, qui missus ab Argis
Haeserat Euandro, atque Itala consederat urbe.
Sternitur infelix alieno volnere, caelumque
Aspicit, et dulcis moriens reminiscitur Argos.
Tum pius Aeneas hastam iacit: illa per orbem
Aere cavum triplici, per linea terga, tribusque
Transiit intextum tauris opus, imaque sedit
Inguine; sed viris haud pertulit. Ocius ensem
Aeneas, viso Tyrrheni sanguine laetus,
Eripit a femine, et trepidanti fervidus instat.
Ingemuit cari graviter genitoris amore,
Ut vidit, Lausus, lacrimaeque per ora volutae.
Hic mortis durae casum tuaque optima facta,
Si qua fidem tanto est operi latura vetustas,
Non equidem, nec te, iuvenis memorande, silebo.
Ille pedem referens et inutilis inque ligatus
Cedebat, clipeoque inimicum hastile trahebat.
Prorupit iuvenis seseque immiscuit armis,
Iamque adsurgentis dextra plagamque ferentis
Aeneae subiit mucronem, ipsumque morando
Sustinuit. Socii magno clamore sequuntur,
Dum genitor nati parma protectus abiret,
Telaque coniciunt, proturbantque eminus hostem

Missilibus. Furit Aeneas, tectusque tenet se.
Ac velut effusa si quando grandine nimbi
Praecipitant, omnis campis diffugit arator,
Omnis et agricola, et tuta latet arce viator,
Aut amnis ripis, aut alti fornice saxi,
Dum pluit in terris, ut possint sole reducto
Exercere diem: sic obrutus undique telis
Aeneas nubem belli, dum detonet omnis,
Sustinet, et Lausum increpitat Lausoque minatur:
"Quo moriture ruis, maioraque viribus audes?
Fallit te incautum pietas tua." Nec minus ille
Exsultat demens; saevae iamque altius irae
Dardanio surgunt ductori, extremaque Lauso
Parcae fila legunt: validum namque exigit ensem
Per medium Aeneas iuvenem, totumque recondit.
Transiit et parmam mucro, levia arma minacis,
Et tunicam, molli mater quam neverat auro,
Implevitque sinum sanguis; tum vita per auras
Concessit maesta ad Manis, corpusque reliquit.
At vero ut voltum vidit morientis et ora,
Ora modis Anchisiades pallentia miris,
Ingemuit miserans graviter, dextramque tetendit,
Et mentem patriae subiit pietatis imago.
"Quid tibi nunc, miserande puer, pro laudibus istis,
Quid pius Aeneas tanta dabit indole dignum?
Arma, quibus laetatus, habe tua; teque parentum
Manibus et cineri, si qua est ea cura, remitto.
Hoc tamen infelix miseram solabere mortem:
Aeneae magni dextra cadis." Increpat ultro
Cunctantis socios, et terra sublevat ipsum,
Sanguine turpantem comptos de more capillos.
  Interea genitor Tiberini ad fluminis undam
Volnera siccabat lymphis, corpusque levabat
Arboris acclinis trunco. Procul aerea ramis
Dependet galea, et prato gravia arma quiescunt.
Stant lecti circum iuvenes; ipse aeger, anhelans,
Colla fovet, fusus propexam in pectore barbam;

Multa super Lauso rogitat, multosque remittit,
Qui revocent, maestique ferant mandata parentis.
At Lausum socii exanimem super arma ferebant
Flentes, ingentem atque ingenti volnere victum.
Agnovit longe gemitum praesaga mali mens.
Canitiem multo deformat pulvere, et ambas
Ad caelum tendit palmas, et corpore inhaeret.
"Tantane me tenuit vivendi, nate, voluptas,
Ut pro me hostili paterer succedere dextrae,
Quem genui? Tuane haec genitor per volnera servor,
Morte tua vivens? Heu, nunc misero mihi demum
Exsilium infelix; nunc alte volnus adactum!
Idem ego, nate, tuum maculavi crimine nomen,
Pulsus ob invidiam solio sceptrisque paternis.
Debueram patriae poenas odiisque meorum:
Omnis per mortis animam sontem ipse dedissem!
Nunc vivo, neque adhuc homines lucemque relinquo.
Sed linquam." Simul hoc dicens attollit in aegrum
Se femur, et, quamquam vis alto volnere tardat,
Haud deiectus equum duci iubet. Hoc decus illi,
Hoc solamen erat: bellis hoc victor abibat
Omnibus. Adloquitur maerentem, et talibus infit:
"Rhaebe, diu, res si qua diu mortalibus ulla est,
Viximus. Aut hodie victor spolia illa cruenta
Et caput Aeneae referes, Lausique dolorum
Ultor eris mecum; aut, aperit si nulla viam vis,
Occumbes pariter: neque enim, fortissime, credo,
Iussa aliena pati et dominos dignabere Teucros."
Dixit, et exceptus tergo consueta locavit
Membra, manusque ambas iaculis oneravit acutis,
Aere caput fulgens, cristaque hirsutus equina.
Sic cursum in medios rapidus dedit. Aestuat ingens
Uno in corde pudor mixtoque insania luctu,
[Et furiis agitatus amor et conscia virtus.]
Atque hic Aenean magna ter voce vocavit.
Aeneas agnovit enim, laetusque precatur:
"Sic pater ille deum faciat, sic altus Apollo!

Incipias conferre manum."
Tantum effatus, et infesta subit obvius hasta.
Ille autem: "Quid me erepto, saevissime, nato
Terres? haec via sola fuit, qua perdere posses.
Nec mortem horremus, nec divom parcimus ulli.
Desine: nam venio moriturus, et haec tibi porto
Dona prius." Dixit, telumque intorsit in hostem;
Inde aliud super atque aliud figitque, volatque
Ingenti gyro; sed sustinet aureus umbo.
Ter circum astantem laevos equitavit in orbis,
Tela manu iaciens; ter secum Troïus heros
Immanem aerato circumfert tegmine silvam.
Inde ubi tot traxisse moras, tot spicula taedet
Vellere, et urgetur pugna congressus iniqua,
Multa movens animo iam tandem erumpit, et inter
Bellatoris equi cava tempora conicit hastam.
Tollit se arrectum quadrupes, et calcibus auras
Verberat, effusumque equitem super ipse secutus
Implicat, eiectoque incumbit cernuus armo.
Clamore incendunt caelum Troesque Latinique.
Advolat Aeneas, vaginaque eripit ensem,
Et super haec: "Ubi nunc Mezentius acer, et illa
Effera vis animi?" Contra Tyrrhenus, ut auras
Suspiciens hausit caelum, mentemque recepit:
"Hostis amare, quid increpitas mortemque minaris?
Nullum in caede nefas, nec sic ad proelia veni;
Nec tecum meus haec pepigit mihi foedera Lausus.
Unum hoc, per, si qua est victis venia hostibus, oro:
Corpus humo patiare tegi. Scio acerba meorum
Circumstare odia: hunc, oro, defende furorem,
Et me consortem nati concede sepulcro."
Haec loquitur, iuguloque haud inscius accipit ensem,
Undantique animam diffundit in arma cruore.

P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER UNDECIMUS.

Oceanum interea surgens Aurora reliquit:
Aeneas, quamquam et sociis dare tempus humandis
Praecipitant curae, turbataque funere mens est,
Vota deum primo victor solvebat Eoo.
Ingentem quercum decisis undique ramis
Constituit tumulo, fulgentiaque induit arma,
Mezenti ducis exuvias, tibi, magne, tropaeum,
Bellipotens: aptat rorantis sanguine cristas
Telaque trunca viri et bis sex thoraca petitum
Perfossumque locis, clipeumque ex aere sinistrae
Subligat, atque ensem collo suspendit eburnum.
Tum socios, namque omnis eum stipata tegebat
Turba ducum, sic incipiens hortatur ovantis:
"Maxima res effecta, viri; timor omnis abesto,
Quod superest: haec sunt spolia et de rege superbo
Primitiae, manibusque meis Mezentius hic est.
Nunc iter ad regem nobis murosque Latinos.
Arma parate animis, et spe praesumite bellum,
Ne qua mora ignaros, ubi primum vellere signa
Adnuerint superi pubemque educere castris,
Impediat, segnisve metu sententia tardet.
Interea socios inhumataque corpora terrae

Mandemus, qui solus honos Acheronte sub imo est."
"Ite," ait, "egregias animas, quae sanguine nobis
Hanc patriam peperere suo, decorate supremis
Muneribus, maestamque Euandri primus ad urbem
Mittatur Pallas, quem non virtutis egentem
Abstulit atra dies et funere mersit acerbo."
  Sic ait inlacrimans recipitque ad limina gressum,
Corpus ubi exanimi positum Pallantis Acoetes
Servabat senior, qui Parrhasio Euandro
Armiger ante fuit, sed non felicibus aeque
Tum comes auspiciis caro datus ibat alumno.
Circum omnis famulumque manus Troianaque turba
Et maestum Iliades crinem de more solutae.
Ut vero Aeneas foribus sese intulit altis,
Ingentem gemitum tunsis ad sidera tollunt
Pectoribus, maestoque immugit regia luctu.
Ipse, caput nivei fultum Pallantis et ora
Ut vidit levique patens in pectore volnus
Cuspidis Ausoniae, lacrimis ita fatur obortis:
"Tene," inquit, "miserande puer, cum laeta veniret,
Invidit Fortuna mihi, ne regna videres
Nostra, neque ad sedes victor veherere paternas?
Non haec Euandro de te promissa parenti
Discedens dederam, cum me complexus euntem
Mitteret in magnum imperium, metuensque moneret
Acris esse viros; cum dura proelia gente.
Et nunc ille quidem spe multum captus inani
Fors et vota facit, cumulatque altaria donis;
Nos iuvenem exanimum et nil iam caelestibus ullis
Debentem vano maesti comitamur honore.
Infelix, nati funus crudele videbis!
Hi nostri reditus, exspectatique triumphi?
Haec mea magna fides? At non, Euandre, pudendis
Volneribus pulsum aspicies; nec sospite dirum
Optabis nato funus pater. Ei mihi, quantum
Praesidium Ausonia et quantum tu perdis, Iule!"
  Haec ubi deflevit, tolli miserabile corpus

Imperat, et toto lectos ex agmine mittit
Mille viros, qui supremum comitentur honorem,
Intersintque patris lacrimis, solacia luctus
Exigua ingentis, misero sed debita patri.
Haud segnes alii cratis et molle feretrum
Arbuteis texunt virgis et vimine querno,
Exstructosque toros obtentu frondis inumbrant.
Hic iuvenem agresti sublimem stramine ponunt:
Qualem virgineo demessum pollice florem
Seu mollis violae, seu languentis hyacinthi,
Cui neque fulgor adhuc, nec dum sua forma recessit;
Non iam mater alit tellus, virisque ministrat.
Tum geminas vestes auroque ostroque rigentis
Extulit Aeneas, quas illi laeta laborum
Ipsa suis quondam manibus Sidonia Dido
Fecerat, et tenui telas discreverat auro.
Harum unam iuveni supremum maestus honorem
Induit, arsurasque comas obnubit amictu;
Multaque praeterea Laurentis praemia pugnae
Aggerat, et longo praedam iubet ordine duci.
Addit equos et tela, quibus spoliaverat hostem.
Vinxerat et post terga manus, quos mitteret umbris
Inferias, caeso sparsurus sanguine flammam;
Indutosque iubet truncos hostilibus armis
Ipsos ferre duces, inimicaque nomina figi.
Ducitur infelix aevo confectus Acoetes,
Pectora nunc foedans pugnis, nunc unguibus ora;
Sternitur, et toto proiectus corpore terrae.
Ducunt et Rutulo perfusos sanguine currus.
Post bellator equus, positis insignibus, Aethon,
It lacrimans, guttisque umectat grandibus ora.
Hastam alii galeamque ferunt; nam cetera Turnus
Victor habet. Tum maesta phalanx Teucrique sequuntur
Tyrrhenique omnes et versis Arcades armis.
Postquam omnis longe comitum processerat ordo,
Substitit Aeneas, gemituque haec addidit alto:
"Nos alias hinc ad lacrimas eadem horrida belli

Fata vocant: salve aeternum mihi, maxime Palla,
Aeternumque vale." Nec plura effatus ad altos
Tendebat muros, gressumque in castra ferebat.
Iamque oratores aderant ex urbe Latina,
Velati ramis oleae, veniamque rogantes:
Corpora, per campos ferro quae fusa iacebant,
Redderet, ac tumulo sineret succedere terrae;
Nullum cum victis certamen et aethere cassis;
Parceret hospitibus quondam socerisque vocatis.
Quos bonus Aeneas, haud aspernanda precantis,
Prosequitur venia, et verbis haec insuper addit:
"Quaenam vos tanto fortuna indigna, Latini,
Implicuit bello, qui nos fugiatis amicos?
Pacem me exanimis et Martis sorte peremptis
Oratis? equidem et vivis concedere vellem.
Nec veni, nisi fata locum sedemque dedissent;
Nec bellum cum gente gero: rex nostra reliquit
Hospitia, et Turni potius se credidit armis.
Aequius huic Turnum fuerat se opponere morti.
Si bellum finire manu, si pellere Teucros
Apparat, his mecum decuit concurrere telis;
Vixet, cui vitam deus aut sua dextra dedisset.
Nunc ite et miseris supponite civibus ignem."
Dixerat Aeneas. Illi obstipuere silentes,
Conversique oculos inter se atque ora tenebant.
Tum senior, semperque odiis et crimine Drances
Infensus iuveni Turno sic ore vicissim
Orsa refert: "O fama ingens, ingentior armis,
Vir Troiane, quibus caelo te laudibus aequem?
Iustitiaene prius mirer, belline laborum?
Nos vero haec patriam grati referemus ad urbem,
Et te, si qua viam dederit fortuna, Latino
Iungemus regi: quaerat sibi foedera Turnus.
Quin et fatalis murorum attollere moles,
Saxaque subvectare umeris Troiana iuvabit."
Dixerat haec, unoque omnes eadem ore fremebant.
Bis senos pepigere dies, et pace sequestra

Per silvas Teucri mixtique impune Latini
Erravere iugis. Ferro sonat icta bipenni
Fraxinus; evertunt actas ad sidera pinos;
Robora nec cuneis et olentem scindere cedrum,
Nec plaustris cessant vectare gementibus ornos.
  Et iam Fama volans, tanti praenuntia luctus,
Euandrum Euandrique domos et moenia replet,
Quae modo victorem Latio Pallanta ferebat.
Arcades ad portas ruere, et de more vetusto
Funereas rapuere faces: lucet via longo
Ordine flammarum, et late discriminat agros.
Contra turba Phrygum veniens plangentia iungit
Agmina. Quae postquam matres succedere tectis
Viderunt, maestam incendunt clamoribus urbem.
At non Euandrum potis est vis ulla tenere;
Sed venit in medios. Feretro Pallanta reposto
Procubuit super, atque haeret lacrimansque gemensque,
Et via vix tandem voci laxata dolore est:
"Non haec, o Palla, dederas promissa parenti,
Cautius ut saevo velles te credere Marti.
Haud ignarus eram, quantum nova gloria in armis
Et praedulce decus primo certamine posset.
Primitiae iuvenis miserae, bellique propinqui
Dura rudimenta! et nulli exaudita deorum
Vota precesque meae! tuque, o sanctissima coniunx,
Felix morte tua, neque in hunc servata dolorem!
Contra ego vivendo vici mea fata, superstes
Restarem ut genitor. Troum socia arma secutum
Obruerent Rutuli telis! animam ipse dedissem,
Atque haec pompa domum me, non Pallanta, referret!
Nec vos arguerim, Teucri, nec foedera, nec quas
Iunximus hospitio dextras; sors ista senectae
Debita erat nostrae. Quod si immatura manebat
Mors gnatum, caesis Volscorum milibus ante
Ducentem in Latium Teucros cecidisse iuvaret.
Quin ego non alio digner te funere, Palla,
Quam pius Aeneas, et quam magni Phryges, et quam

Tyrrhenique duces, Tyrrhenum exercitus omnis.
Magna tropaea ferunt, quos dat tua dextera leto;
Tu quoque nunc stares immanis truncus in armis,
Esset par aetas, et idem si robur ab annis,
Turne. Sed infelix Teucros quid demoror armis?
Vadite et haec memores regi mandata referte:
Quod vitam moror invisam, Pallante perempto,
Dextera causa tua est, Turnum natoque patrique
Quam debere vides. Meritis vacat hic tibi solus
Fortunaeque locus. Non vitae gaudia quaero;
Nec fas; sed gnato Manis perferre sub imos."
Aurora interea miseris mortalibus almam
Extulerat lucem, referens opera atque labores:
Iam pater Aeneas, iam curvo in litore Tarchon
Constituere pyras. Huc corpora quisque suorum
More tulere patrum; subiectisque ignibus atris
Conditur in tenebras altum caligine caelum.
Ter circum accensos, cincti fulgentibus armis,
Decurrere rogos; ter maestum funeris ignem
Lustravere in equis, ululatusque ore dedere.
Spargitur et tellus lacrimis, sparguntur et arma;
It caelo clamorque virum clangorque tubarum.
Hic alii spolia occisis derepta Latinis
Coniciunt igni, galeas ensesque decoros
Frenaque ferventisque rotas; pars munera nota,
Ipsorum clipeos et non felicia tela./
Multa boum circa mactantur corpora Morti,
Saetigerosque sues raptasque ex omnibus agris
In flammam iugulant pecudes. Tum litore toto
Ardentis spectant socios, semustaque servant
Busta, neque avelli possunt, nox umida donec
Invertit caelum stellis ardentibus aptum.
Nec minus et miseri diversa in parte Latini
Innumeras struxere pyras, et corpora partim
Multa virum terrae infodiunt, avectaque partim
Finitimos tollunt in agros, urbique remittunt;
Cetera, confusaeque ingentem caedis acervum,

Nec numero nec honore cremant; tunc undique vasti
Certatim crebris conlucent ignibus agri.
Tertia lux gelidam caelo dimoverat umbram:
Maerentes altum cinerem et confusa ruebant
Ossa focis, tepidoque onerabant aggere terrae.
Iam vero in tectis, praedivitis urbe Latini,
Praecipuus fragor et longi pars maxima luctus.
Hic matres miseraeque nurus, hic cara sororum
Pectora maerentum, puerique parentibus orbi,
Dirum exsecrantur bellum Turnique hymenaeos;
Ipsum armis, ipsumque iubent decernere ferro,
Qui regnum Italiae et primos sibi poscat honores.
Ingravat haec saevus Drances, solumque vocari
Testatur, solum posci in certamina Turnum.
Multa simul contra variis sententia dictis
Pro Turno, et magnum reginae nomen obumbrat;
Multa virum meritis sustentat fama tropaeis.
/ Hos inter motus, medio in flagrante tumultu,
Ecce super maesti magna Diomedis ab urbe
Legati responsa ferunt: nihil omnibus actum
Tantorum impensis operum; nil dona neque aurum
Nec magnas valuisse preces; alia arma Latinis
Quaerenda, aut pacem Troiano ab rege petendum.
Deficit ingenti luctu rex ipse Latinus.
Fatalem Aenean manifesto numine ferri
Admonet ira deum tumulique ante ora recentes.
Ergo concilium magnum primosque suorum
Imperio accitos alta intra limina cogit.
Olli convenere, fluuntque ad regia plenis
Tecta viis. Sedet in mediis et maximus aevo
Et primus sceptris, haud laeta fronte, Latinus.
Atque hic legatos Aetola ex urbe remissos,
Quae referant, fari iubet, et responsa reposcit
Ordine cuncta suo. Tum facta silentia linguis,
Et Venulus dicto parens ita farier infit:
"Vidimus, o cives, Diomedem Argivaque castra,
Atque iter emensi casus superavimus omnia,

Contigimusque manum, qua concidit Ilia tellus.
Ille urbem Argyripam patriae cognomine gentis
Victor Gargani condebat Iapygis agris.
Postquam introgressi et coram data copia fandi,
Munera praeferimus, nomen patriamque docemus;
Qui bellum intulerint, quae causa attraxerit Arpos.
Auditis ille haec placido sic reddidit ore:
'O fortunatae gentes, Saturnia regna,
Antiqui Ausonii, quae vos fortuna quietos
Sollicitat, suadetque ignota lacessere bella?
Quicumque Iliacos ferro violavimus agros,—
Mitto ea, quae muris bellando exhausta sub altis,
Quos Simois premat ille viros—infanda per orbem
Supplicia et scelerum poenas expendimus omnes,
Vel Priamo miseranda manus: scit triste Minervae
Sidus et Euboicae cautes ultorque Caphereus.
Militia ex illa diversum ad litus abacti
Atrides Protei Menelaus adusque columnas
Exsulat, Aetnaeos vidit Cyclopas Ulixes.
Regna Neoptolemi referam, versosque penatis
Idomenei? Libycone habitantis litore Locros?
Ipse Mycenaeus magnorum ductor Achivom
Coniugis infandae prima intra limina dextra
Oppetiit; devictam Asiam subsedit adulter.
Invidisse deos, patriis ut redditus aris
Coniugium optatum et pulchram Calydona viderem!
Nunc etiam horribili visu portenta sequuntur,
Et socii amissi petierunt aethera pennis
Fluminibusque vagantur aves—heu dira meorum
Supplicia!—et scopulos lacrimosis vocibus implent.
Haec adeo ex illo mihi iam speranda fuerunt
Tempore, cum ferro caelestia corpora demens
Appetii et Veneris violavi volnere dextram.
Ne vero, ne me ad talis impellite pugnas.
Nec mihi cum Teucris ullum post eruta bellum
Pergama, nec veterum memini laetorve malorum.
Munera, quae patriis ad me portatis ab oris,

Vertite ad Aenean. Stetimus tela aspera contra,
Contulimusque manus: experto credite, quantus
In clipeum adsurgat, quo turbine torqueat hastam.
Si duo praeterea talis Idaea tulisset
Terra viros, ultro Inachias venisset ad urbes
Dardanus, et versis lugeret Graecia fatis.
Quidquid apud durae cessatum est moenia Troiae,
Hectoris Aeneaeque manu victoria Graium
Haesit et in decimum vestigia rettulit annum.
Ambo animis, ambo insignes praestantibus armis;
Hic pietate prior. Coeant in foedera dextrae,
Qua datur; ast armis concurrant arma cavete.'
Et responsa simul quae sint, rex optime, regis
Audisti, et quae sit magno sententia bello."

Vix ea legati; variusque per ora cucurrit
Ausonidum turbata fremor: ceu saxa morantur
Cum rapidos amnis, fit clauso gurgite murmur,
Vicinaeque fremunt ripae crepitantibus undis.
Ut primum placati animi, et trepida ora quierunt,
Praefatus divos solio rex infit ab alto:

"Ante equidem summa de re statuisse, Latini,
Et vellem, et fuerat melius; non tempore tali
Cogere concilium, cum muros adsidet hostis.
Bellum importunum, cives, cum gente deorum
Invictisque viris gerimus, quos nulla fatigant
Proelia, nec victi possunt absistere ferro.
Spem si quam ascitis Aetolum habuistis in armis,
Ponite: spes sibi quisque; sed haec quam angusta, videtis.
Cetera qua rerum iaceant perculsa ruina,
Ante oculos interque manus sunt omnia vestras.
Nec quemquam incuso: potuit quae plurima virtus
Esse, fuit; toto certatum est corpore regni.
Nunc adeo, quae sit dubiae sententia menti,
Expediam et paucis—animos adhibite—docebo.
Est antiquus ager Tusco mihi proximus amni,
Longus in occasum, finis super usque Sicanos;
Aurunci Rutulique serunt, et vomere duros

Exercent collis, atque horum asperrima pascunt.
Haec omnis regio et celsi plaga pinea montis
Cedat amicitiae Teucrorum, et foederis aequas
Dicamus leges, sociosque in regna vocemus;
Considant, si tantus amor, et moenia condant.
Sin alios finis aliamque capessere gentem
Est animus, possuntque solo decedere nostro,
Bis denas Italo texamus robore navis,
Seu pluris complere valent; iacet omnis ad undam
Materies: ipsi numerumque modumque carinis
Praecipiant; nos aera, manus, navalia demus.
Praeterea, qui dicta ferant et foedera firment,
Centum oratores prima de gente Latinos
Ire placet, pacisque manu praetendere ramos,
Munera portantis aurique eborisque talenta
Et sellam regni trabeamque insignia nostri.
Consulite in medium, et rebus succurrite fessis."
  Tum Drances, idem infensus, quem gloria Turni
Obliqua invidia stimulisque agitabat amaris,
Largus opum, et lingua melior, sed frigida bello
Dextera, consiliis habitus non futtilis auctor,
Seditione potens—genus huic materna superbum
Nobilitas dabat, incertum de patre ferebat—
Surgit, et his onerat dictis atque aggerat iras:
"Rem nulli obscuram, nostrae nec vocis egentem,
Consulis, o bone rex; cuncti se scire fatentur,
Quid fortuna ferat populi; sed dicere mussant.
Det libertatem fandi, flatusque remittat,
Cuius ob auspicium infaustum moresque sinistros—
Dicam equidem, licet arma mihi mortemque minetur—
Lumina tot cecidisse ducum totamque videmus
Consedisse urbem luctu, dum Troïa temptat
Castra, fugae fidens, et caelum territat armis.
Unum etiam donis istis, quae plurima mitti
Dardanidis dicique iubes, unum, optime regum,
Adicias; nec te ullius violentia vincat,
Quin natam egregio genero dignisque hymenaeis

Des pater, et pacem hanc aeterno foedere firmes.
Quod si tantus habet mentes et pectora terror,
Ipsum obtestemur, veniamque oremus ab ipso:
Cedat, ius proprium regi patriaeque remittat.
Quid miseros totiens in aperta pericula civis
Proicis, o Latio caput horum et causa malorum?
Nulla salus bello; pacem te poscimus omnes,
Turne, simul pacis solum inviolabile pignus.
Primus ego, invisum quem tu tibi fingis, et esse
Nil moror, en supplex venio. Miserere tuorum,
Pone animos, et pulsus abi: sat funera fusi
Vidimus, ingentis et desolavimus agros.
Aut, si fama movet, si tantum pectore robur
Concipis, et si adeo dotalis regia cordi est,
Aude, atque adversum fidens fer pectus in hostem.
Scilicet, ut Turno contingat regia coniunx,
Nos, animae viles, inhumata infletaque turba,
Sternamur campis. Etiam tu, si qua tibi vis,
Si patrii quid Martis habes, illum aspice contra,
Qui vocat."
Talibus exarsit dictis violentia Turni;
Dat gemitum, rumpitque has imo pectore voces:
"Larga quidem, Drance, semper tibi copia fandi
Tum, cum bella manus poscunt: patribusque vocatis
Primus ades. Sed non replenda est curia verbis,
Quae tuto tibi magna volant, dum distinet hostem
Agger murorum, nec inundant sanguine fossae.
Proinde tona eloquio—solitum tibi—meque timoris
Argue tu, Drance, quando tot stragis acervos
Teucrorum tua dextra dedit, passimque tropaeis
Insignis agros. Possit quid vivida virtus,
Experiare licet; nec longe scilicet hostes
Quaerendi nobis; circumstant undique muros.
Imus in adversos: quid cessas? an tibi Mavors
Ventosa in lingua pedibusque fugacibus istis
Semper erit?
Pulsus ego? aut quisquam merito, foedissime, pulsum

Arguet, Iliaco tumidum qui crescere Thybrim
Sanguine et Euandri totam cum stirpe videbit
Procubuisse domum, atque exutos Arcadas armis?
Haud ita me experti Bitias et Pandarus ingens,
Et quos mille die victor sub Tartara misi
Inclusus muris hostilique aggere saeptus.
'Nulla salus bello.' Capiti cane talia, demens,
Dardanio rebusque tuis. Proinde omnia magno
Ne cessa turbare metu, atque extollere viris
Gentis bis victae, contra premere arma Latini.
Nunc et Myrmidonum proceres Phrygia arma tremescunt
Nunc et Tydides et Larisaeus Achilles,
Amnis et Hadriacas retro fugit Aufidus undas.
Vel cum se pavidum contra mea iurgia fingit
Artificis scelus, et formidine crimen acerbat.
Numquam animam talem dextra hac—absiste moveri—
Amittes; habitet tecum, et sit pectore in isto.
Nunc ad te, et tua magna, pater, consulta revertor.
Si nullam nostris ultra spem ponis in armis,
Si tam deserti sumus, et semel agmine verso
Funditus occidimus, neque habet Fortuna regressum,
Oremus pacem, et dextras tendamus inertis.
Quamquam, o si solitae quicquam virtutis adesset
Ille mihi ante alios fortunatusque laborum
Egregiusque animi, qui, ne quid tale videret,
Procubuit moriens, et humum semel ore momordit.
Sin et opes nobis et adhuc intacta iuventus,
Auxilioque urbes Italae populique supersunt,
Sin et Troianis cum multo gloria venit
Sanguine—sunt illis sua funera, parque per omnis
Tempestas—cur indecores in limine primo
Deficimus? cur ante tubam tremor occupat artus?
Multa dies variique labor mutabilis aevi
Rettulit in melius; multos alterna revisens
Lusit et in solido rursus Fortuna locavit.
Non erit auxilio nobis Aetolus et Arpi:
At Messapus erit, felixque Tolumnius, et quos

Tot populi misere duces; nec parva sequetur
Gloria delectos Latio et Laurentibus agris.
Est et Volscorum egregia de gente Camilla,
Agmen agens equitum et florentis aere catervas.
Quod si me solum Teucri in certamina poscunt,
Idque placet, tantumque bonis communibus obsto,
Non adeo has exosa manus Victoria fugit,
Ut tanta quicquam pro spe temptare recusem.
Ibo animis contra, vel magnum praestet Achillen
Factaque Volcani manibus paria induat arma
Ille licet. Vobis animam hanc soceroque Latino
Turnus ego, haud ulli veterum virtute secundus,
Devovi. 'Solum Aeneas vocat.' Et vocet oro;
Nec Drances potius, sive est haec ira deorum,
Morte luat, sive est virtus et gloria, tollat."
  Illi haec inter se dubiis de rebus agebant
Certantes; castra Aeneas aciemque movebat.
Nuntius ingenti per regia tecta tumultu
Ecce ruit, magnisque urbem terroribus implet:
"Instructos acie Tiberino a flumine Teucros
Tyrrhenamque manum totis descendere campis."
Extemplo turbati animi concussaque volgi
Pectora, et arrectae stimulis haud mollibus irae.
Arma manu trepidi poscunt; fremit arma iuventus,
Flent maesti mussantque patres. Hic undique clamor
Dissensu vario magnus se tollit ad auras:
Haud secus atque alto in luco cum forte catervae
Consedere avium, piscosove amne Padusae
Dant sonitum rauci per stagna loquacia cycni.
"Immo" ait "o cives," arrepto tempore Turnus,
"Cogite concilium, et pacem laudate sedentes:
Illi armis in regna ruunt." Nec plura locutus
Corripuit sese et tectis citus extulit altis.
"Tu, Voluse, armari Volscorum edice maniplis:
"Duc" ait "et Rutulos. Equitem, Messapus, in armis,
Et cum fratre Coras, latis diffundite campis;
Pars aditus urbis firmet, turrisque capessat;

Cetera, qua iusso, mecum manus inferat arma."
Ilicet in muros tota discurritur urbe.
Concilium ipse pater et magna incepta Latinus
Deserit ac tristi turbatus tempore differt,
Multaque se incusat, qui non acceperit ultro
Dardanium Aenean, generumque asciverit urbi.
Praefodiunt alii portas, aut saxa sudesque
Subvectant. Bello dat signum rauca cruentum
Bucina. Tum muros varia cinxere corona
Matronae puerique: vocat labor ultimus omnis.
Nec non ad templum summasque ad Palladis arces
Subvehitur magna matrum regina caterva,
Dona ferens, iuxtaque comes Lavinia virgo,
Causa mali tanti, oculos deiecta decoros.
Succedunt matres, et templum ture vaporant,
Et maestas alto fundunt de limine voces:
"Armipotens, praeses belli, Tritonia virgo,
Frange manu telum Phrygii praedonis, et ipsum
Pronum sterne solo, portisque effunde sub altis."
Cingitur ipse furens certatim in proelia Turnus.
Iamque adeo Rutulum thoraca indutus aënis
Horrebat squamis, surasque incluserat auro,
Tempora nudus adhuc, laterique accinxerat ensem,
Fulgebatque alta decurrens aureus arce,
Exsultatque animis, et spe iam praecipit hostem:
Qualis ubi abruptis fugit praesaepia vinclis
Tandem liber equus, campoque potitus aperto
Aut ille in pastus armentaque tendit equarum,
Aut, adsuetus aquae perfundi flumine noto,
Emicat, arrectisque fremit cervicibus alte
Luxurians, luduntque iubae per colla, per armos.
Obvia cui, Volscorum acie comitante, Camilla
Occurrit, portisque ab equo regina sub ipsis
Desiluit, quam tota cohors imitata relictis
Ad terram defluxit equis; tum talia fatur:
"Turne, sui merito si qua est fiducia forti,
Audeo et Aeneadum promitto occurrere turmae

Solaque Tyrrhenos equites ire obvia contra.
Me sine prima manu temptare pericula belli;
Tu pedes ad muros subsiste, et moenia serva."
Turnus ad haec, oculos horrenda in virgine fixus:
"O decus Italiae virgo, quas dicere grates,
Quasve referre parem? sed nunc, est omnia quando
Iste animus supra, mecum partire laborem.
Aeneas, ut fama fidem missique reportant
Exploratores, equitum levia improbus arma
Praemisit, quaterent campos; ipse ardua montis
Per deserta iugo superans adventat ad urbem.
Furta paro belli convexo in tramite silvae,
Ut bivias armato obsidam milite fauces.
Tu Tyrrhenum equitem collatis excipe signis;
Tecum acer Messapus erit, turmaeque Latinae,
Tiburtique manus; ducis et tu concipe curam."
Sic ait, et paribus Messapum in proelia dictis
Hortatur sociosque duces, et pergit in hostem.
Est curvo anfractu valles, accommoda fraudi
Armorumque dolis, quam densis frondibus atrum
Urget utrimque latus, tenuis quo semita ducit
Angustaeque ferunt fauces aditusque maligni.
Hanc super in speculis summoque in vertice montis
Planities ignota iacet, tutique recessus,
Seu dextra laevaque velis occurrere pugnae,
Sive instare iugis et grandia volvere saxa.
Huc iuvenis nota fertur regione viarum,
Arripuitque locum et silvis insedit iniquis.
 Velocem interea superis in sedibus Opim,
Unam ex virginibus sociis sacraque caterva,
Compellabat et has tristis Latonia voces
Ore dabat: "Graditur bellum ad crudele Camilla,
O virgo, et nostris nequiquam cingitur armis,
Cara mihi ante alias. Neque enim novus iste Dianae
Venit amor, subitaque animum dulcedine movit.
Pulsus ob invidiam regno virisque superbas
Priverno antiqua Metabus cum excederet urbe,

Infantem fugiens media inter proelia belli
Sustulit exsilio comitem, matrisque vocavit
Nomine Casmillae, mutata parte, Camillam.
Ipse sinu prae se portans iuga longa petebat
Solorum nemorum; tela undique saeva premebant,
Et circumfuso volitabant milite Volsci.
Ecce, fugae medio, summis Amasenus abundans
Spumabat ripis: tantus se nubibus imber
Ruperat. Ille, innare parans, infantis amore
Tardatur, caroque oneri timet. Omnia secum
Versanti subito vix haec sententia sedit:
Telum immane manu valida quod forte gerebat
Bellator, solidum nodis et robore cocto,
Huic natam libro et silvestri subere clausam,
Implicat, atque habilem mediae circumligat hastae;
Quam dextra ingenti librans ita ad aethera fatur:
"Alma, tibi hanc, nemorum cultrix, Latonia virgo,
Ipse pater famulam voveo: tua prima per auras
Tela tenens supplex hostem fugit. Accipe, testor,
Diva, tuam, quae nunc dubiis committitur auris."
Dixit, et adducto contortum hastile lacerto
Immittit: sonuere undae; rapidum super amnem
Infelix fugit in iaculo stridente Camilla.
At Metabus, magna propius iam urgente caterva,
Dat sese fluvio, atque hastam cum virgine victor
Gramineo donum Triviae de caespite vellit.
Non illum tectis ullae, non moenibus urbes
Accepere, neque ipse manus feritate dedisset:
Pastorum et solis exegit montibus aevum.
Hic natam in dumis interque horrentia lustra
Armentalis equae mammis et lacte ferino
Nutribat, teneris immulgens ubera labris.
Utque pedum primis infans vestigia plantis
Institerat, iaculo palmas armavit acuto,
Spiculaque ex umero parvae suspendit et arcum.
Pro crinali auro, pro longae tegmine pallae,
Tigridis exuviae per dorsum a vertice pendent.

Tela manu iam tum tenera puerilia torsit,
Et fundam tereti circum caput egit habena,
Strymoniamque gruem, aut album deiecit olorem.
Multae illam frustra Tyrrhena per oppida matres
Optavere nurum; sola contenta Diana
Aeternum telorum et virginitatis amorem
Intemerata colit. Vellem haud correpta fuisset
Militia tali, conata lacessere Teucros:
Cara mihi comitumque foret nunc una mearum.
Verum age, quandoquidem fatis urgetur acerbis,
Labere, Nympha, polo, finisque invise Latinos,
Tristis ubi infausto committitur omine pugna.
Haec cape, et ultricem pharetra deprome sagittam:
Hac, quicumque sacrum violarit volnere corpus,
Tros Italusve, mihi pariter det sanguine poenas.
Post ego nube cava miserandae corpus et arma
Inspoliata feram tumulo, patriaeque reponam."
Dixit; at illa levis caeli delapsa per auras
Insonuit, nigro circumdata turbine corpus.
At manus interea muris Troiana propinquat
Etruscique duces equitumque exercitus omnis,
Compositi numero in turmas. Fremit aequore toto
Insultans sonipes, et pressis pugnat habenis
Huc obversus et huc; tum late ferreus hastis
Horret ager, campique armis sublimibus ardent.
Nec non Messapus contra celeresque Latini
Et cum fratre Coras et virginis ala Camillae
Adversi campo apparent, hastasque reductis
Protendunt longe dextris, et spicula vibrant;
Adventusque virum fremitusque ardescit equorum.
Iamque intra iactum teli progressus uterque
Constiterat: subito erumpunt clamore, furentisque
Exhortantur equos; fundunt simul undique tela
Crebra nivis ritu, caelumque obtexitur umbra.
Continuo adversis Tyrrhenus et acer Aconteus
Conixi incurrunt hastis, primique ruinam
Dant sonitu ingenti, perfractaque quadrupedantum

Pectora pectoribus rumpunt; excussus Aconteus
Fulminis in morem aut tormento ponderis acti,
Praecipitat longe, et vitam dispergit in auras.
Extemplo turbatae acies, versique Latini
Reiciunt parmas et equos ad moenia vertunt.
Troes agunt; princeps turmas inducit Asilas.
Iamque propinquabant portis, rursusque Latini
Clamorem tollunt, et mollia colla reflectunt:
Hi fugiunt, penitusque datis referuntur habenis.
Qualis ubi alterno procurrens gurgite pontus
Nunc ruit ad terram, scopulosque superiacit unda
Spumeus, extremamque sinu perfundit harenam;
Nunc rapidus retro atque aestu revoluta resorbens
Saxa fugit, litusque vado labente relinquit.
Bis Tusci Rutulos egere ad moenia versos;
Bis reiecti armis respectant terga tegentes.
Tertia sed postquam congressi in proelia totas
Implicuere inter se acies, legitque virum vir,
Tum vero et gemitus morientum, et sanguine in alto
Armaque corporaque et permixti caede virorum
Semianimes volvuntur equi; pugna aspera surgit.
Orsilochus Remuli, quando ipsum horrebat adire,
Hastam intorsit equo, ferrumque sub aure reliquit.
Quo sonipes ictu furit arduus, altaque iactat
Vulneris impatiens arrecto pectore crura.
Volvitur ille excussus humi. Catillus Iollan,
Ingentemque animis, ingentem corpore et armis
Deicit Herminium, nudo cui vertice fulva
Caesaries, nudique umeri; nec volnera terrent;
Tantus in arma patet. Latos huic hasta per armos
Acta tremit, duplicatque virum transfixa dolore.
Funditur ater ubique cruor; dant funera ferro
Certantes, pulchramque petunt per volnera mortem.
At medias inter caedes exsultat Amazon,
Unum exserta latus pugnae, pharetrata Camilla;
Et nunc lenta manu spargens hastilia denset,
Nunc validam dextra rapit indefessa bipennem;

Aureus ex umero sonat arcus et arma Dianae.
Illa etiam, si quando in tergum pulsa recessit,
Spicula converso fugientia derigit arcu.
At circum lectae comites, Larinaque virgo
Tullaque et aeratam quatiens Tarpeia securim,
Italides, quas ipsa decus sibi dia Camilla
Delegit, pacisque bonas bellique ministras:
Quales Threiciae cum flumina Thermodontis
Pulsant et pictis bellantur Amazones armis,
Seu circum Hippolyten, seu cum se Martia curru
Penthesilea refert, magnoque ululante tumultu
Feminea exsultant lunatis agmina peltis.
Quem telo primum, quem postremum, aspera virgo,
Deicis, aut quot humi morientia corpora fundis?
Euneum Clytio primum patre; cuius apertum
Adversi longa transverberat abiete pectus.
Sanguinis ille vomens rivos cadit, atque cruentam
Mandit humum, moriensque suo se in volnere versat.
Tum Lirim, Pagasumque super; quorum alter habenas
Suffosso revolutus equo dum colligit, alter
Dum subit ac dextram labenti tendit inermem,
Praecipites pariterque ruunt. His addit Amastrum
Hippotaden, sequiturque incumbens eminus hasta
Tereaque Harpalycumque et Demophoonta Chromimque;
Quotque emissa manu contorsit spicula virgo,
Tot Phrygii cecidere viri. Procul Ornytus armis
Ignotis et equo venator Iapyge fertur,
Cui pellis latos umeros erepta iuvenco
Pugnatori operit, caput ingens oris hiatus
Et malae texere lupi cum dentibus albis,
Agrestisque manus armat sparus; ipse catervis
Vortitur in mediis, et toto vertice supra est.
Hunc illa exceptum, neque enim labor, agmine verso,
Traicit, et super haec inimico pectore fatur:
"Silvis te, Tyrrhene, feras agitare putasti?
Advenit qui vestra dies muliebribus armis
Verba redarguerit. Nomen tamen haud leve patrum

Manibus hoc referes, telo cecidisse Camillae."
Protinus Orsilochum et Buten, duo maxima Teucrum
Corpora: sed Buten aversum cuspide fixit
Loricam galeamque inter, qua colla sedentis
Lucent, et laevo dependet parma lacerto;
Orsilochum, fugiens magnumque agitata per orbem,
Eludit gyro interior, sequiturque sequentem;
Tum validam perque arma viro perque ossa securim,
Altior exsurgens, oranti et multa precanti
Congeminat; volnus calido rigat ora cerebro.
Incidit huic subitoque aspectu territus haesit
Appenninicolae bellator filius Auni,
Haud Ligurum extremus, dum fallere fata sinebant.
Isque, ubi se nullo iam cursu evadere pugnae
Posse neque instantem reginam avertere cernit,
Consilio versare dolos ingressus et astu,
Incipit haec: "Quid tam egregium, si femina forti
Fidis equo? Dimitte fugam, et te comminus aequo
Mecum crede solo, pugnaeque accinge pedestri:
Iam nosces, ventosa ferat cui gloria laudem."
Dixit; at illa furens acrique accensa dolore
Tradit equum comiti, paribusque resistit in armis,
Ense pedes nudo, puraque interrita parma.
At iuvenis, vicisse dolo ratus, avolat ipse,
Haud mora, conversisque fugax aufertur habenis,
Quadrupedemque citum ferrata calce fatigat.
"Vane Ligus, frustraque animis elate superbis,
Nequiquam patrias temptasti lubricus artis,
Nec fraus te incolumem fallaci perferet Auno."
Haec fatur virgo, et pernicibus ignea plantis
Transit equum cursu, frenisque adversa prehensis
Congreditur poenasque inimico ex sanguine sumit:
Quam facile accipiter saxo sacer ales ab alto
Consequitur pennis sublimem in nube columbam,
Comprensamque tenet, pedibusque eviscerat uncis;
Tum cruor et vulsae labuntur ab aethere plumae.
At non haec nullis hominum sator atque deorum

Observans oculis summo sedet altus Olympo.
Tyrrhenum genitor Tarchonem in proelia saeva
Suscitat, et stimulis haud mollibus inicit iras.
Ergo inter caedes cedentiaque agmina Tarchon
Fertur equo, variisque instigat vocibus alas,
Nomine quemque vocans, reficitque in proelia pulsos.
"Quis metus, o numquam dolituri, o semper inertes
Tyrrheni, quae tanta animis ignavia venit?
Femina palantis agit, atque haec agmina vertit?
Quo ferrum, quidve haec gerimus tela inrita dextris!
At non in Venerem segnes nocturnaque bella,
Aut, ubi curva choros indixit tibia Bacchi,
Exspectare dapes et plenae pocula mensae,—
Hic amor, hoc studium—dum sacra secundus haruspex
Nuntiet, ac lucos vocet hostia pinguis in altos."
Haec effatus equum in medios, moriturus et ipse,
Concitat, et Venulo adversum se turbidus infert,
Dereptumque ab equo dextra complectitur hostem
Et gremium ante suum multa vi concitus aufert.
Tollitur in caelum clamor, cunctique Latini
Convertere oculos. Volat igneus aequore Tarchon,
Arma virumque ferens; tum summa ipsius ab hasta
Defringit ferrum, et partis rimatur apertas,
Qua volnus letale ferat; contra ille repugnans
Sustinet a iugulo dextram, et vim viribus exit.
Utque volans alte raptum cum fulva draconem
Fert aquila, implicuitque pedes, atque unguibus haesit;
Saucius at serpens sinuosa volumina versat,
Arrectisque horret squamis, et sibilat ore,
Arduus insurgens; illa haud minus urget obunco
Luctantem rostro; simul aethera verberat alis:
Haud aliter praedam Tiburtum ex agmine Tarchon
Portat ovans. Ducis exemplum eventumque secuti
Maeonidae incurrunt. Tum fatis debitus Arruns
Velocem iaculo et multa prior arte Camillam
Circuit, et, quae sit fortuna facillima, temptat.
Qua se cumque furens medio tulit agmine virgo,

Hac Arruns subit, et tacitus vestigia lustrat;
Qua victrix redit illa pedemque ex hoste reportat,
Hac iuvenis furtim celeris detorquet habenas.
Hos aditus, iamque hos aditus, omnemque pererrat
Undique circuitum, et certam quatit improbus hastam.
Forte sacer Cybelae Chloreus, olimque sacerdos,
Insignis longe Phrygiis fulgebat in armis,
Spumantemque agitabat equum, quem pellis aënis
In plumam squamis auro conserta tegebat.
Ipse, peregrina ferrugine clarus et ostro,
Spicula torquebat Lycio Gortynia cornu;
Aureus ex umeris sonat arcus, et aurea vati
Cassida; tum croceam chlamydemque sinusque crepantis
Carbaseos fulvo in nodum collegerat auro,
Pictus acu tunicas et barbara tegmina crurum.
Hunc virgo, sive ut templis praefigeret arma
Troïa, captivo sive ut se ferret in auro,
Venatrix unum ex omni certamine pugnae
Caeca sequebatur, totumque incauta per agmen
Femineo praedae et spoliorum ardebat amore:
Telum ex insidiis cum tandem tempore capto
Concitat et superos Arruns sic voce precatur:
"Summe deum, sancti custos Soractis Apollo,
Quem primi colimus, cui pineus ardor acervo
Pascitur, et medium freti pietate per ignem
Cultores multa premimus vestigia pruna,
Da, Pater, hoc nostris aboleri dedecus armis,
Omnipotens. Non exuvias pulsaeve tropaeum
Virginis, aut spolia ulla peto; mihi cetera laudem
Facta ferent: haec dira meo dum volnere pestis
Pulsa cadat, patrias remeabo inglorius urbes."
Audiit et voti Phoebus succedere partem
Mente dedit, partem volucris dispersit in auras:
Sterneret ut subita turbatam morte Camillam,
Adnuit oranti; reducem ut patria alta videret,
Non dedit, inque notos vocem vertere procellae.
Ergo, ut missa manu sonitum dedit hasta per auras,

Convertere animos acris oculosque tulere
Cuncti ad reginam Volsci. Nihil ipsa nec aurae
Nec sonitus memor aut venientis ab aethere teli,
Hasta sub exsertam donec perlata papillam
Haesit, virgineumque alte bibit acta cruorem.
Concurrunt trepidae comites, dominamque ruentem
Suscipiunt. Fugit ante omnis exterritus Arruns,
Laetitia mixtoque metu, nec iam amplius hastae
Credere, nec telis occurrere virginis audet.
Ac velut ille, prius quam tela inimica sequantur,
Continuo in montis sese avius abdidit altos
Occiso pastore lupus magnove iuvenco,
Conscius audacis facti, caudamque remulcens
Subiecit pavitantem utero, silvasque petivit:
Haud secus ex oculis se turbidus abstulit Arruns,
Contentusque fuga mediis se immiscuit armis.
Illa manu moriens telum trahit; ossa sed inter
Ferreus ad costas alto stat volnere mucro.
Labitur exsanguis; labuntur frigida leto
Lumina; purpureus quondam color ora reliquit.
Tum sic exspirans Accam, ex aequalibus unam,
Adloquitur, fida ante alias quae sola Camillae,
Quicum partiri curas, atque haec ita fatur:
"Hactenus, Acca soror, potui; nunc volnus acerbum
Conficit, et tenebris nigrescunt omnia circum.
Effuge et haec Turno mandata novissima perfer:
Succedat pugnae Troianosque arceat urbe.
Iamque vale." Simul his dictis linquebat habenas,
Ad terram non sponte fluens. Tum frigida toto
Paulatim exsolvit se corpore, lentaque colla
Et captum leto posuit caput, arma relinquens,
Vitaque cum gemitu fugit indignata sub umbras.
Tum vero immensus surgens ferit aurea clamor
Sidera; deiecta crudescit pugna Camilla;
Incurrunt densi simul omnis copia Teucrum
Tyrrhenique duces Euandrique Arcades alae.
At Triviae custos iamdudum in montibus Opis

Alta sedet summis, spectatque interrita pugnas.
Utque procul medio iuvenum in clamore furentum
Prospexit tristi multatam morte Camillam,
Ingemuitque deditque has imo pectore voces:
"Heu nimium, virgo, nimium crudele luisti
Supplicium, Teucros conata lacessere bello!
Nec tibi desertae in dumis coluisse Dianam
Profuit, aut nostras umero gessisse sagittas.
Non tamen indecorem tua te regina reliquit
Extrema iam in morte; neque hoc sine nomine letum
Per gentis erit, aut famam patieris inultae.
Nam quicumque tuum violavit volnere corpus,
Morte luet merita." Fuit ingens monte sub alto
Regis Dercenni terreno ex aggere bustum
Antiqui Laurentis, opacaque ilice tectum:
Hic dea se primum rapido pulcherrima nisu
Sistit et Arruntem tumulo speculatur ab alto.
Ut vidit laetantem animis ac vana tumentem,
"Cur" inquit "diversus abis? huc derige gressum,
Huc periture veni, capias ut digna Camillae
Praemia. Tune etiam telis moriere Dianae?"
Dixit, et aurata volucrem Threissa sagittam
Deprompsit pharetra, cornuque infensa tetendit,
Et duxit longe, donec curvata coirent
Inter se capita, et manibus iam tangeret aequis,
Laeva aciem ferri, dextra nervoque papillam.
Extemplo teli stridorem aurasque sonantis
Audiit una Arruns, haesitque in corpore ferrum.
Illum exspirantem socii atque extrema gementem
Obliti ignoto camporum in pulvere linquunt;
Opis ad aetherium pennis aufertur Olympum.
  Prima fugit, domina amissa, levis ala Camillae;
Turbati fugiunt Rutuli, fugit acer Atinas,
Disiectique duces desolatique manipli
Tuta petunt, et equis aversi ad moenia tendunt.
Nec quisquam instantis Teucros letumque ferentis
Sustentare valet telis, aut sistere contra;

Sed laxos referunt umeris languentibus arcus,
Quadrupedumque putrem cursu quatit ungula campum.
Volvitur ad muros caligine turbidus atra
Pulvis, et e speculis percussae pectora matres
Femineum clamorem ad caeli sidera tollunt.
Qui cursu portas primi inrupere patentis,
Hos inimica super mixto premit agmine turba;
Nec miseram effugiunt mortem, sed limine in ipso
Moenibus in patriis atque inter tuta domorum
Confixi exspirant animas. Pars claudere portas:
Nec sociis aperire viam, nec moenibus audent
Accipere orantis; oriturque miserrima caedes
Defendentum armis aditus, inque arma ruentum.
Exclusi ante oculos lacrimantumque ora parentum
Pars in praecipitis fossas urgente ruina
Volvitur, immissis pars caeca et concita frenis
Arietat in portas et duros obice postis.
Ipsae de muris summo certamine matres,—
Monstrat amor verus patriae ut videre Camillam—
Tela manu trepidae iaciunt, ac robore duro,
Stipitibus ferrum sudibusque imitantur obustis
Praecipites, primaeque mori pro moenibus ardent.
  Interea Turnum in silvis saevissimus implet
Nuntius, et iuveni ingentem fert Acca tumultum:
Deletas Volscorum acies, cecidisse Camillam,
Ingruere infensos hostis, et Marte secundo
Omnia corripuisse, metum iam ad moenia ferri.
Ille furens—et saeva Iovis sic numina poscunt—
Deserit obsessos collis, nemora aspera linquit.
Vix e conspectu exierat campumque tenebat,
Cum pater Aeneas, saltus ingressus apertos,
Exsuperatque iugum silvaque evadit opaca.
Sic ambo ad muros rapidi totoque feruntur
Agmine, nec longis inter se passibus absunt,
Ac simul Aeneas fumantis pulvere campos
Prospexit longe Laurentiaque agmina vidit,
Et saevum Aenean agnovit Turnus in armis

Adventumque pedum flatusque audivit equorum.
Continuoque ineant pugnas et proelia temptent,
Ni roseus fessos iam gurgite Phoebus Hibero
Tinguat equos noctemque die labente reducat.
Considunt castris ante urbem et moenia vallant.

P. VERGILI MARONIS

A E N E I D O S

LIBER DUODECIMUS.

/Turnus ut infractos adverso Marte Latinos
Defecisse videt, sua nunc promissa reposci,
Se signari oculis, ultro implacabilis ardet,
Attollitque animos. Poenorum qualis in arvis
Saucius ille gravi venantum volnere pectus
Tum demum movet arma leo, gaudetque comantis
Excutiens cervice toros, fixumque latronis
Impavidus frangit telum, et fremit ore cruento:
Haud secus accenso gliscit violentia Turno.
Tum sic adfatur regem, atque ita turbidus infit:
"Nulla mora in Turno; nihil est, quod dicta retractent
Ignavi Aeneadae, nec, quae pepigere, recusent.
Congredior. Fer sacra, pater, et concipe foedus.
Aut hac Dardanium dextra sub Tartara mittam,
Desertorem Asiae,—sedeant spectentque Latini—
Et solus ferro crimen commune refellam;
Aut habeat victos, cedat Lavinia coniunx."
  Olli sedato respondit corde Latinus:
"O praestans animi iuvenis, quantum ipse feroci
Virtute exsuperas, tanto me impensius aequum est
Consulere, atque omnis metuentem expendere casus.

Sunt tibi regna patris Dauni, sunt oppida capta
Multa manu; nec non aurumque animusque Latino est;
Sunt aliae innuptae Latio et Laurentibus agris,
Nec genus indecores. Sine me haec haud mollia fatu
Sublatis aperire dolis; simul hoc animo hauri:
Me natam nulli veterum sociare procorum
Fas erat, idque omnes divique hominesque canebant.
Victus amore tui, cognato sanguine victus,
Coniugis et maestae lacrimis, vincla omnia rupi:
Promissam eripui genero, arma impia sumpsi.
Ex illo qui me casus, quae, Turne, sequantur
Bella, vides, quantos primus patiare labores.
Bis magna victi pugna vix urbe tuemur
Spes Italas; recalent nostro Tiberina fluenta
Sanguine adhuc, campique ingentes ossibus albent.
Quo referor totiens? quae mentem insania mutat?
Si, Turno exstincto, socios sum ascire paratus,
Cur non, incolumi, potius certamina tollo?
Quid consanguinei Rutuli, quid cetera dicet
Italia, ad mortem si te—Fors dicta refutet!—
Prodiderim, natam et conubia nostra petentem?
Respice res bello varias; miserere parentis
Longaevi, quem nunc maestum patria Ardea longe
Dividit." Haudquaquam dictis violentia Turni
Flectitur; exsuperat magis, aegrescitque medendo.
Ut primum fari potuit, sic institit ore:
"Quam pro me curam geris, hanc precor, optime, pro me
Deponas, letumque sinas pro laude pacisci.
Et nos tela, pater, ferrumque haud debile dextra
Spargimus; et nostro sequitur de volnere sanguis.
Longe illi dea mater erit, quae nube fugacem
Feminea tegat, et vanis sese occulat umbris."
  At regina, nova pugnae conterrita sorte,
Flebat, et ardentem generum moritura tenebat:
"Turne, per has ego te lacrimas, per si quis Amatae
Tangit honos animum,—spes tu nunc una, senectae
Tu requies miserae; decus imperiumque Latini

Te penes; in te omnis domus inclinata recumbit—
Unum oro: desiste manum committere Teucris.
Qui te cumque manent isto certamine casus,
Et me, Turne, manent: simul haec invisa relinquam
Lumina, nec generum Aenean captiva videbo."
Accepit vocem lacrimis Lavinia matris
Flagrantis perfusa genas, cui plurimus ignem
Subiecit rubor, et calefacta per ora cucurrit.
Indum sanguineo veluti violaverit ostro
Si quis ebur, aut mixta rubent ubi lilia multa
Alba rosa: talis virgo dabat ore colores.
Illum turbat amor, figitque in virgine voltus.
Ardet in arma magis, paucisque adfatur Amatam:
"Ne, quaeso, ne me lacrimis, neve omine tanto
Prosequere in duri certamina Martis euntem,
O mater; neque enim Turno mora libera mortis.
Nuntius haec, Idmon, Phrygio mea dicta tyranno
Haud placitura refer: Cum primum crastina caelo
Puniceis invecta rotis Aurora rubebit,
Non Teucros agat in Rutulos; Teucrum arma quiescant,
Et Rutuli; nostro dirimamus sanguine bellum;
Illo quaeratur coniunx Lavinia campo." /
  Haec ubi dicta dedit, rapidusque in tecta recessit,
Poscit equos, gaudetque tuens ante ora frementis,
Pilumno quos ipsa decus dedit Orithyia,
Qui candore nives anteirent, cursibus auras.
Circumstant properi aurigae manibusque lacessunt
Pectora plausa cavis et colla comantia pectunt.
Ipse dehinc auro squalentem alboque orichalco
Circumdat loricam umeris; simul aptat habendo
Ensemque clipeumque et rubrae cornua cristae;
Ensem, quem Dauno ignipotens deus ipse parenti
Fecerat et Stygia candentem tinxerat unda.
Exin, quae mediis ingenti adnixa columnae
Aedibus astabat, validam vi corripit hastam,
Actoris Aurunci spolium, quassatque trementem,
Vociferans: "Nunc, o numquam frustrata vocatus

Hasta meos, nunc tempus adest; te maximus Actor,
Te Turni nunc dextra gerit: da sternere corpus
Loricamque manu valida lacerare revulsam
Semiviri Phrygis, et foedare in pulvere crinis
Vibratos calido ferro murraque madentis."
His agitur furiis, totoque ardentis ab ore
Scintillae absistunt; oculis micat acribus ignis.
Mugitus veluti cum prima in proelia taurus
Terrificos ciet atque irasci in cornua temptat,
Arboris obnixus trunco, ventosque lacessit
Ictibus, aut sparsa ad pugnam proludit harena.
  Nec minus interea maternis saevus in armis
Aeneas acuit Martem et se suscitat ira,
Oblato gaudens componi foedere bellum.
Tum socios maestique metum solatur Iuli,
Fata docens, regique iubet responsa Latino
Certa referre viros, et pacis dicere leges.
  Postera vix summos spargebat lumine montis
Orta dies, cum primum alto se gurgite tollunt
Solis equi, lucemque elatis naribus efflant:
Campum ad certamen magnae sub moenibus urbis
Dimensi Rutulique viri Teucrique parabant,
In medioque focos et dis communibus aras
Gramineas; alii fontemque ignemque ferebant,
Velati limo, et verbena tempora vincti.
Procedit legio Ausonidum, pilataque plenis
Agmina se fundunt portis. Hinc Troïus omnis
Tyrrhenusque ruit variis exercitus armis,
Haud secus instructi ferro, quam si aspera Martis
Pugna vocet. Nec non mediis in milibus ipsi
Ductores auro volitant ostroque superbi,
Et genus Assaraci Mnestheus, et fortis Asilas,
Et Messapus equum domitor, Neptunia proles.
Utque dato signo spatia in sua quisque recessit,
Defigunt telluri hastas et scuta reclinant.
Tum studio effusae matres et volgus inermum
Invalidique senes turris et tecta domorum

Obsedere, alii portis sublimibus astant.
At Iuno e summo, qui nunc Albanus habetur,—
Tum neque nomen erat nec honos aut gloria monti—
Prospiciens tumulo campum aspectabat et ambas
Laurentum Troumque acies urbemque Latini.
Extemplo Turni sic est adfata sororem,
Diva deam, stagnis quae fluminibusque sonoris
Praesidet,—hunc illi rex aetheris altus honorem
Iuppiter erepta pro virginitate sacravit—:
"Nympha, decus fluviorum, animo gratissima nostro,
Scis, ut te cunctis unam, quaecumque Latinae
Magnanimi Iovis ingratum ascendere cubile,
Praetulerim, caelique libens in parte locarim:
Disce tuum, ne me incuses, Iuturna, dolorem.
Qua visa est Fortuna pati, Parcaeque sinebant
Cedere res Latio, Turnum et tua moenia texi;
Nunc iuvenem imparibus video concurrere fatis,
Parcarumque dies et vis inimica propinquat.
Non pugnam aspicere hanc oculis, non foedera possum.
Tu pro germano si quid praesentius audes,
Perge: decet. Forsan miseros meliora sequentur."
Vix ea, cum lacrimas oculis Iuturna profudit,
Terque quaterque manu pectus percussit honestum.
"Non lacrimis hoc tempus" ait Saturnia Iuno,
"Accelera, et fratrem, si quis modus, eripe morti,
Aut tu bella cie, conceptamque excute foedus.
Auctor ego audendi." Sic exhortata reliquit
Incertam et tristi turbatam volnere mentis.
Interea reges: ingenti mole Latinus
Quadriiugo vehitur curru, cui tempora circum
Aurati bis sex radii fulgentia cingunt,
Solis avi specimen; bigis it Turnus in albis,
Bina manu lato crispans hastilia ferro.
Hinc pater Aeneas, Romanae stirpis origo,
Sidereo flagrans clipeo et caelestibus armis,
Et iuxta Ascanius, magnae spes altera Romae,
Procedunt castris; puraque in veste sacerdos

Saetigerae fetum suis intonsamque bidentem
Attulit, admovitque pecus flagrantibus aris.
Illi ad surgentem conversi lumina solem
Dant fruges manibus salsas, et tempora ferro
Summa notant pecudum, paterisque altaria libant.
Tum pius Aeneas stricto sic ense precatur:
"Esto nunc Sol testis et haec mihi Terra vocanti,
Quam propter tantos potui perferre labores,
Et Pater omnipotens, et tu Saturnia coniunx,—
Iam melior, iam, diva, precor—tuque inclute Mavors,
Cuncta tuo qui bella, pater, sub numine torques;
Fontisque Fluviosque voco, quaeque aetheris alti
Religio, et quae caeruleo sunt numina ponto:
Cesserit Ausonio si fors victoria Turno,
Convenit Euandri victos discedere ad urbem;
Cedet Iulus agris, nec post arma ulla rebelles
Aeneadae referent, ferrove haec regna lacessent.
Sin nostrum adnuerit nobis Victoria Martem—
Ut potius reor, et potius di numine firment—
Non ego nec Teucris Italos parere iubebo,
Nec mihi regna peto; paribus se legibus ambae
Invictae gentes aeterna in foedera mittant.
Sacra deosque dabo; socer arma Latinus habeto,
Imperium sollemne socer; mihi moenia Teucri
Constituent, urbique dabit Lavinia nomen."
Sic prior Aeneas; sequitur sic deinde Latinus,
Suspiciens caelum, tenditque ad sidera dextram:
"Haec eadem, Aenea, Terram, Mare, Sidera, iuro,
Latonaeque genus duplex, Ianumque bifrontem,
Vimque deum infernam et duri sacraria Ditis;
Audiat haec Genitor, qui foedera fulmine sancit.
Tango aras, medios ignis et numina testor:
Nulla dies pacem hanc Italis nec foedera rumpet,
Quo res cumque cadent; nec me vis ulla volentem
Avertet, non, si tellurem effundat in undas,
Diluvio miscens, caelumque in Tartara solvat;
Ut sceptrum hoc—dextra sceptrum nam forte gerebat—

Numquam fronde levi fundet virgulta nec umbras,
Cum semel in silvis imo de stirpe recisum
Matre caret, posuitque comas et bracchia ferro,
Olim arbos; nunc artificis manus aere decoro
Inclusit, patribusque dedit gestare Latinis."
Talibus inter se firmabant foedera dictis
Conspectu in medio procerum. Tum rite sacratas
In flammam iugulant pecudes, et viscera vivis
Eripiunt, cumulantque oneratis lancibus aras.
At vero Rutulis impar ea pugna videri
Iamdudum, et vario misceri pectora motu;
Tum magis, ut propius cernunt non viribus aequis.
Adiuvat incessu tacito progressus et aram
Suppliciter venerans demisso lumine Turnus,
Tabentesque genae et iuvenali in corpore pallor.
Quem simul ac Iuturna soror crebrescere vidit
Sermonem, et volgi variare labantia corda,
In medias acies, formam adsimulata Camerti,—
Cui genus a proavis ingens, clarumque paternae
Nomen erat virtutis, et ipse acerrimus armis—
In medias dat sese acies, haud nescia rerum,
Rumoresque serit varios, ac talia fatur:
"Non pudet, o Rutuli, pro cunctis talibus unam
Obiectare animam? numerone an viribus aequi
Non sumus? En, omnes et Troes et Arcades hi sunt,
Fatalisque manus, infensa Etruria Turno.
Vix hostem, alterni si congrediamur, habemus.
Ille quidem ad superos, quorum se devovet aris,
Succedet fama, vivusque per ora feretur;
Nos, patria amissa, dominis parere superbis
Cogemur, qui nunc lenti consedimus arvis."
Talibus incensa est iuvenum sententia dictis
Iam magis atque magis, serpitque per agmina murmur;
Ipsi Laurentes mutati ipsique Latini.
Qui sibi iam requiem pugnae rebusque salutem
Sperabant, nunc arma volunt, foedusque precantur
Infectum, et Turni sortem miserantur iniquam.

His aliud maius Iuturna adiungit, et alto
Dat signum caelo, quo non praesentius ullum
Turbavit mentes Italas, monstroque fefellit.
Namque volans rubra fulvus Iovis ales in aethra
Litoreas agitabat aves turbamque sonantem
Agminis aligeri, subito cum lapsus ad undas
Cycnum excellentem pedibus rapit improbus uncis.
Arrexere animos Itali, cunctaeque volucres
Convertunt clamore fugam—mirabile visu—
Aetheraque obscurant pennis, hostemque per auras
Facta nube premunt, donec vi victus et ipso
Pondere defecit, praedamque ex unguibus ales
Proiecit fluvio, penitusque in nubila fugit.
Tum vero augurium Rutuli clamore salutant,
Expediuntque manus; primusque Tolumnius augur
"Hoc erat, hoc, votis" inquit "quod saepe petivi;
Accipio, agnoscoque deos; me, me duce ferrum
Corripite, o miseri, quos improbus advena bello
Territat, invalidas ut aves, et litora vestra
Vi populat: petet ille fugam, penitusque profundo
Vela dabit. Vos unanimi densete catervas,
Et regem vobis pugna defendite raptum."
Dixit, et adversos telum contorsit in hostis
Procurrens: sonitum dat stridula cornus, et auras
Certa secat. Simul hoc, simul ingens clamor, et omnes
Turbati cunei, calefactaque corda tumultu.
Hasta volans, ut forte novem pulcherrima fratrum
Corpora constiterant contra, quos fida crearat
Una tot Arcadio coniunx Tyrrhena Gylippo,
Horum unum ad medium, teritur qua sutilis alvo
Balteus et laterum iuncturas fibula mordet,
Egregium forma iuvenem et fulgentibus armis,
Transadigit costas, fulvaque effundit harena.
At fratres, animosa phalanx accensaque luctu,
Pars gladios stringunt manibus, pars missile ferrum
Corripiunt, caecique ruunt. Quos agmina contra
Procurrunt Laurentum; hinc densi rursus inundant

Troes Agyllinique et pictis Arcades armis.
Sic omnis amor unus habet decernere ferro.
Diripuere aras; it toto turbida caelo
Tempestas telorum, ac ferreus ingruit imber;
Craterasque focosque ferunt. Fugit ipse Latinus
Pulsatos referens infecto foedere divos.
Infrenant alii currus, aut corpora saltu
Subiciunt in equos, et strictis ensibus adsunt.
Messapus regem regisque insigne gerentem,
Tyrrhenum Aulesten, avidus confundere foedus,
Adverso proterret equo; ruit ille recedens,
Et miser oppositis a tergo involvitur aris
In caput inque umeros. At fervidus advolat hasta
Messapus, teloque orantem multa trabali
Desuper altus equo graviter ferit, atque ita fatur:
" Hoc habet, haec melior magnis data victima divis."
Concurrunt Itali, spoliantque calentia membra.
Obvius ambustum torrem Corynaeus ab ara
Corripit, et venienti Ebuso plagamque ferenti
Occupat os flammis; olli ingens barba reluxit,
Nidoremque ambusta dedit; super ipse secutus
Caesariem laeva turbati corripit hostis,
Impressoque genu nitens terrae applicat ipsum;
Sic rigido latus ense ferit. Podalirius Alsum,
Pastorem, primaque acie per tela ruentem,
Ense sequens nudo superimminet; ille securi
Adversi frontem mediam mentumque reducta
Disicit, et sparso late rigat arma cruore.
Olli dura quies oculos et ferreus urget
Somnus; in aeternam clauduntur lumina noctem.
At pius Aeneas dextram tendebat inermem
Nudato capite, atque suos clamore vocabat:
" Quo ruitis? quaeve ista repens discordia surgit?
O cohibete iras! ictum iam foedus, et omnes
Compositae leges; mihi ius concurrere soli;
Me sinite, atque auferte metus; ego foedera faxo
Firma manu; Turnum debent haec iam mihi sacra."

Has inter voces, media inter talia verba,
Ecce, viro stridens alis adlapsa sagitta est,
Incertum, qua pulsa manu, quo turbine adacta,
Quis tantam Rutulis laudem, casusne deusne,
Attulerit; pressa est insignis gloria facti,
Nec sese Aeneae iactavit volnere quisquam.
Turnus, ut Aenean cedentem ex agmine vidit
Turbatosque duces, subita spe fervidus ardet;
Poscit equos atque arma simul, saltuque superbus
Emicat in currum, et manibus molitur habenas.
Multa virum volitans dat fortia corpora leto;
Seminecis volvit multos, aut agmina curru
Proterit, aut raptas fugientibus ingerit hastas.
Qualis apud gelidi cum flumina concitus Hebri
Sanguineus Mavors clipeo increpat, atque furentis
Bella movens immittit equos; illi aequore aperto
Ante Notos Zephyrumque volant; gemit ultima pulsu
Thraca pedum, circumque atrae Formidinis ora,
Iraeque, Insidiaeque, dei comitatus, aguntur:
Talis equos alacer media inter proelia Turnus
Fumantis sudore quatit, miserabile caesis
Hostibus insultans; spargit rapida ungula rores
Sanguineos, mixtaque cruor calcatur harena.
Iamque neci Sthenelumque dedit Thamyrimque Pholumque,
Hunc congressus et hunc, illum eminus; eminus ambo
Imbrasidas, Glaucum atque Laden, quos Imbrasus ipse
Nutrierat Lycia, paribusque ornaverat armis,
Vel conferre manum, vel equo praevertere ventos.
Parte alia media Eumedes in proelia fertur,
Antiqui proles bello praeclara Dolonis,
Nomine avum referens, animo manibusque parentem,
Qui quondam, castra ut Danaum speculator adiret,
Ausus Pelidae pretium sibi poscere currus;
Illum Tydides alio pro talibus ausis
Adfecit pretio, nec equis aspirat Achillis.
Hunc procul ut campo Turnus prospexit aperto,
Ante levi iaculo longum per inane secutus,

Sistit equos biiugis et curru desilit, atque
Semianimi lapsoque supervenit, et pede collo
Impresso, dextrae mucronem extorquet et alto
Fulgentem tinguit iugulo, atque haec insuper addit:
"En, agros, et, quam bello, Troiane, petisti,
Hesperiam metire iacens: haec praemia, qui me
Ferro ausi temptare, ferunt; sic moenia condunt."
Huic comitem Asbyten coniecta cuspide mittit,
Chloreaque Sybarimque Daretaque Thersilochumque
Et sternacis equi lapsum cervice Thymoeten.
Ac velut Edoni Boreae cum spiritus alto
Insonat Aegaeo, sequiturque ad litora fluctus,
Qua venti incubuere, fugam dant nubila caelo:
Sic Turno, quacumque viam secat, agmina cedunt
Conversaeque ruunt acies; fert impetus ipsum,
Et cristam adverso curru quatit aura volantem.
Non tulit instantem Phegeus animisque frementem;
Obiecit sese ad currum, et spumantia frenis
Ora citatorum dextra detorsit equorum.
Dum trahitur pendetque iugis, hunc lata retectum
Lancea consequitur, rumpitque infixa bilicem
Loricam, et summum degustat volnere corpus.
Ille tamen clipeo obiecto conversus in hostem
Ibat, et auxilium ducto mucrone petebat:
Cum rota praecipitem et procursu concitus axis
Impulit effunditque solo, Turnusque secutus
Imam inter galeam summi thoracis et oras
Abstulit ense caput, truncumque reliquit harenae.
Atque ea dum campis victor dat funera Turnus,
Interea Aenean Mnestheus et fidus Achates
Ascaniusque comes castris statuere cruentum,
Alternos longa nitentem cuspide gressus.
Saevit, et infracta luctatur harundine telum
Eripere, auxilioque viam, quae proxima, poscit:
Ense secent lato volnus, telique latebram
Rescindant penitus, seseque in bella remittant.
Iamque aderat Phoebo ante alios dilectus Iapis

Iasides, acri quondam cui captus amore
Ipse suas artis, sua munera, laetus Apollo
Augurium citharamque dabat celerisque sagittas.
Ille, ut depositi proferret fata parentis,
Scire potestates herbarum usumque medendi
Maluit et mutas agitare inglorius artis.
Stabat acerba fremens, ingentem nixus in hastam
Aeneas, magno iuvenum et maerentis Iuli
Concursu, lacrimis immobilis. Ille retorto
Paeonium in morem senior succinctus amictu,
Multa manu medica Phoebique potentibus herbis
Nequiquam trepidat, nequiquam spicula dextra
Sollicitat prensatque tenaci forcipe ferrum.
Nulla viam Fortuna regit, nihil auctor Apollo
Subvenit; et saevus campis magis ac magis horror
Crebrescit, propiusque malum est. Iam pulvere caelum
Stare vident, subeuntque equites, et spicula castris
Densa cadunt mediis; it tristis ad aethera clamor
Bellantum iuvenum et duro sub Marte cadentum.
Hic Venus, indigno nati concussa dolore,
Dictamnum genetrix Cretaea carpit ab Ida,
Puberibus caulem foliis et flore comantem
Purpureo: non illa feris incognita capris
Gramina, cum tergo volucres haesere sagittae.
Hoc Venus, obscuro faciem circumdata nimbo,
Detulit; hoc fusum labris splendentibus amnem
Inficit, occulte medicans, spargitque salubris
Ambrosiae sucos et odoriferam panaceam.
Fovit ea volnus lympha longaevus Iapis
Ignorans, subitoque omnis de corpore fugit
Quippe dolor, omnis stetit imo volnere sanguis.
Iamque secuta manum, nullo cogente, sagitta
Excidit, atque novae rediere in pristina vires.
"Arma citi properate viro! quid statis?" Iapis
Conclamat, primusque animos accendit in hostem.
"Non haec humanis opibus, non arte magistra
Proveniunt, neque te, Aenea, mea dextera servat;

Maior agit deus atque opera ad maiora remittit."
Ille avidus pugnae suras incluserat auro
Hinc atque hinc, oditque moras, hastamque coruscat.
Postquam habilis lateri clipeus loricaque tergo est,
Ascanium fusis circum complectitur armis,
Summaque per galeam delibans oscula fatur:
"Disce, puer, virtutem ex me verumque laborem,
Fortunam ex aliis. Nunc te mea dextera bello
Defensum dabit, et magna inter praemia ducet;
Tu facito, mox cum matura adoleverit aetas,
Sis memor, et te animo repetentem exempla tuorum
Et pater Aeneas et avunculus excitet Hector."
Haec ubi dicta dedit, portis sese extulit ingens,
Telum immane manu quatiens; simul agmine denso
Antheusque Mnestheusque ruunt, omnisque relictis
Turba fluit castris. Tum caeco pulvere campus
Miscetur, pulsuque pedum tremit excita tellus.
Vidit ab adverso venientis aggere Turnus,
Videre Ausonii, gelidusque per ima cucurrit
Ossa tremor; prima ante omnis Iuturna Latinos
Audiit agnovitque sonum, et tremefacta refugit.
Ille volat, campoque atrum rapit agmen aperto.
Qualis ubi ad terras abrupto sidere nimbus
It mare per medium; miseris, heu, praescia longe
Horrescunt corda agricolis: dabit ille ruinas
Arboribus, stragemque satis; ruet omnia late;
Ante volant, sonitumque ferunt ad litora venti:
Talis in adversos ductor Rhoeteius hostis
Agmen agit; densi cuneis se quisque coactis
Agglomerant. Ferit ense gravem Thymbraeus Osirim,
Arcetium Mnestheus, Epulonem obtruncat Achates,
Ufentemque Gyas; cadit ipse Tolumnius augur,
Primus in adversos telum qui torserat hostis.
Tollitur in caelum clamor, versique vicissim
Pulverulenta fuga Rutuli dant terga per agros.
Ipse neque aversos dignatur sternere morti,
Nec pede congressos aequo nec tela ferentis

Insequitur; solum densa in caligine Turnum
Vestigat lustrans, solum in certamina poscit.
Hoc concussa metu mentem Iuturna virago
Aurigam Turni media inter lora Metiscum
Excutit, et longe lapsum temone relinquit;
Ipsa subit, manibusque undantis flectit habenas,
Cuncta gerens, vocemque et corpus et arma Metisci.
Nigra velut magnas domini cum divitis aedes
Pervolat et pennis alta atria lustrat hirundo,
Pabula parva legens nidisque loquacibus escas,
Et nunc porticibus vacuis, nunc umida circum
Stagna sonat: similis medios Iuturna per hostis
Fertur equis, rapidoque volans obit omnia curru;
Iamque hic germanum, iamque hic ostentat ovantem,
Nec conferre manum patitur; volat avia longe.
Haud minus Aeneas tortos legit obvius orbis,
Vestigatque virum et disiecta per agmina magna
Voce vocat. Quotiens oculos coniecit in hostem,
Alipedumque fugam cursu temptavit equorum,
Aversos totiens currus Iuturna retorsit.
Heu, quid agat? Vario nequiquam fluctuat aestu,
Diversaeque vocant animum in contraria curae.
Huic Messapus, uti laeva duo forte gerebat
Lenta, levis cursu, praefixa hastilia ferro,
Horum unum certo contorquens derigit ictu.
Substitit Aeneas, et se collegit in arma,
Poplite subsidens; apicem tamen incita summum
Hasta tulit, summasque excussit vertice cristas.
Tum vero adsurgunt irae; insidiisque subactus,
Diversos ubi sentit equos currumque referri,
Multa Iovem et laesi testatus foederis aras,
Iam tandem invadit medios, et Marte secundo
Terribilis saevam nullo discrimine caedem
Suscitat, irarumque omnis effundit habenas.
 Quis mihi nunc tot acerba deus, quis carmine caedes
Diversas, obitumque ducum, quos aequore toto
Inque vicem nunc Turnus agit, nunc Troïus heros,

Expediat? tanton' placuit concurrere motu,
Iuppiter, aeterna gentis in pace futuras?
Aeneas Rutulum Sucronem,—ea prima ruentis
Pugna loco statuit Teucros—haud multa morantem,
Excipit in latus, et, qua fata celerrima, crudum
Transadigit costas et cratis pectoris ensem.
Turnus equo deiectum Amycum fratremque Diorem,
Congressus pedes, hunc venientem cuspide longa,
Hunc mucrone ferit curruque abscisa duorum
Suspendit capita, et rorantia sanguine portat.
Ille Talon Tanaimque neci fortemque Cethegum,
Tris uno congressu, et maestum mittit Oniten,
Nomine Echionium matrisque genus Peridiae;
Hic fratres Lycia missos et Apollinis agris,
Et iuvenem exosum nequiquam bella Menoeten,
Arcada, piscosae cui circum flumina Lernae
Ars fuerat pauperque domus, nec nota potentum
Munera, conductaque pater tellure serebat.
Ac velut immissi diversis partibus ignes
Arentem in silvam et virgulta sonantia lauro;
Aut ubi decursu rapido de montibus altis
Dant sonitum spumosi amnes, et in aequora currunt
Quisque suum populatus iter: non segnius ambo
Aeneas Turnusque ruunt per proelia; nunc, nunc
Fluctuat ira intus; rumpuntur nescia vinci
Pectora; nunc totis in volnera viribus itur.
Murranum hic, atavos et avorum antiqua sonantem
Nomina, per regesque actum genus omne Latinos,
Praecipitem scopulo atque ingentis turbine saxi
Excutit, effunditque solo: hunc lora et iuga subter
Provolvere rotae; crebro super ungula pulsu
Incita nec domini memorum proculcat equorum.
Ille ruenti Hyllo animisque immane frementi
Occurrit, telumque aurata ad tempora torquet:
Olli per galeam fixo stetit hasta cerebro.
Dextera nec tua te, Graium fortissime, Cretheu,
Eripuit Turno; nec di texere Cupencum,

Aenea veniente, sui: dedit obvia ferro
Pectora, nec misero clipei mora profuit aerei.
Te quoque Laurentes viderunt, Aeole, campi
Oppetere et late terram consternere tergo:
Occidis, Argivae quem non potuere phalanges
Sternere, nec Priami regnorum eversor Achilles;
Hic tibi mortis erant metae, domus alta sub Ida;
Lyrnesi domus alta, solo Laurente sepulcrum.
Totae adeo conversae acies, omnesque Latini,
Omnes Dardanidae, Mnestheus, acerque Serestus,
Et Messapus equum domitor, et fortis Asilas,
Tuscorumque phalanx, Euandrique Arcades alae,
Pro se quisque viri summa nituntur opum vi;
Nec mora, nec requies; vasto certamine tendunt.
Hic mentem Aeneae genetrix pulcherrima misit,
Iret ut ad muros, urbique adverteret agmen
Ocius et subita turbaret clade Latinos.
Ille, ut vestigans diversa per agmina Turnum
Huc atque huc acies circumtulit, aspicit urbem
Immunem tanti belli atque impune quietam.
Continuo pugnae accendit maioris imago:
Mnesthea Sergestumque vocat fortemque Serestum
Ductores, tumulumque capit, qua cetera Teucrum
Concurrit legio, nec scuta aut spicula densi
Deponunt. Celso medius stans aggere fatur:
"Ne qua meis esto dictis mora—Iuppiter hac stat—
Neu quis ob inceptum subitum mihi segnior ito.
Urbem hodie, causam belli, regna ipsa Latini,
Ni frenum accipere et victi parere fatentur,
Eruam, et aequa solo fumantia culmina ponam.
Scilicet exspectem, libeat dum proelia Turno
Nostra pati, rursusque velit concurrere victus?
Hoc caput, o cives, haec belli summa nefandi.
Ferte faces propere, foedusque reposcite flammis."
Dixerat, atque animis pariter certantibus omnes
Dant cuneum, densaque ad muros mole feruntur.
Scalae improviso subitusque apparuit ignis.

Discurrunt alii ad portas primosque trucidant,
Ferrum alii torquent et obumbrant aethera telis.
Ipse inter primos dextram sub moenia tendit
Aeneas, magnaque incusat voce Latinum,
Testaturque deos iterum se ad proelia cogi,
Bis iam Italos hostis, haec iam altera foedera rumpi.
Exoritur trepidos inter discordia civis:
Urbem alii reserare iubent et pandere portas
Dardanidis, ipsumque trahunt in moenia regem;
Arma ferunt alii et pergunt defendere muros.:
Inclusas ut cum latebroso in pumice pastor
Vestigavit apes, fumoque implevit amaro;
Illae intus trepidae rerum per cerea castra
Discurrunt, magnisque acuunt stridoribus iras;
Volvitur ater odor tectis; tum murmure caeco
Intus saxa sonant; vacuas it fumus ad auras.
  Accidit haec fessis etiam fortuna Latinis,
Quae totam luctu concussit funditus urbem.
Regina ut tectis venientem prospicit hostem,
Incessi muros, ignis ad tecta volare,
Nusquam acies contra Rutulas, nulla agmina Turni:
Infelix pugnae iuvenem in certamine credit
Exstinctum, et, subito mentem turbata dolore,
Se causam clamat crimenque caputque malorum,
Multaque per maestum demens effata furorem,
Purpureos moritura manu discindit amictus,
Et nodum informis leti trabe nectit ab alta.
Quam cladem miserae postquam accepere Latinae,
Filia prima manu flavos Lavinia crinis
Et roseas laniata genas, tum cetera circum
Turba furit; resonant late plangoribus aedes.
Hinc totam infelix volgatur fama per urbem.
Demittunt mentes; it scissa veste Latinus,
Coniugis attonitus fatis urbisque ruina,
Canitiem immundo perfusam pulvere turpans
[Multaque se incusat, qui non acceperit ante
Dardanium Aenean, generumque asciverit ultro].

Interea extremo bellator in aequore Turnus
Palantis sequitur paucos iam segnior, atque
Iam minus atque minus successu laetus equorum.
Attulit hunc illi caecis terroribus aura
Commixtum clamorem, arrectasque impulit auris
Confusae sonus urbis et inlaetabile murmur.
"Ei mihi! quid tanto turbantur moenia luctu?
Quisve ruit tantus diversa clamor ab urbe?"
Sic ait, adductisque amens subsistit habenis.
Atque huic, in faciem soror ut conversa Metisci
Aurigae currumque et equos et lora regebat,
Talibus occurrit dictis: "Hac, Turne, sequamur
Troiugenas, qua prima viam victoria pandit;
Sunt alii, qui tecta manu defendere possint.
Ingruit Aeneas Italis et proelia miscet:
Et nos saeva manu mittamus funera Teucris.
Nec numero inferior, pugnae nec honore recedes."
Turnus ad haec:
"O soror, et dudum agnovi, cum prima per artem
Foedera turbasti teque haec in bella dedisti,
Et nunc nequiquam fallis dea. Sed quis Olympo
Demissam tantos voluit te ferre labores?
An fratris miseri letum ut crudele videres?
Nam quid ago, aut quae iam spondet fortuna salutem?
Vidi oculos ante ipse meos me voce vocantem
Murranum, quo non superat mihi carior alter,
Oppetere, ingentem, atque ingenti volnere victum.
Occidit infelix ne nostrum dedecus Ufens
Aspiceret; Teucri potiuntur corpore et armis.
Exscindine domos—id rebus defuit unum—
Perpetiar, dextra nec Drancis dicta refellam?
Terga dabo, et Turnum fugientem haec terra videbit?
Usque adeone mori miserum est? Vos o mihi Manes
Este boni, quoniam Superis aversa voluntas.
Sancta ad vos anima atque istius nescia culpae
Descendam, magnorum haud umquam indignus avorum."
Vix ea fatus erat: medios volat, ecce, per hostis

Vectus equo spumante Saces, adversa sagitta
Saucius ora, ruitque implorans nomine Turnum:
"Turne, in te suprema salus; miserere tuorum.
Fulminat Aeneas armis, summasque minatur
Deiecturum arces Italum exscidioque daturum;
Iamque faces ad tecta volant. In te ora Latini,
In te oculos referunt; mussat rex ipse Latinus,
Quos generos vocet, aut quae sese ad foedera flectat.
Praeterea regina, tui fidissima, dextra
Occidit ipsa sua, lucemque exterrita fugit.
Soli pro portis Messapus et acer Atinas
Sustentant aciem; circum hos utrimque phalanges
Stant densae, strictisque seges mucronibus horret
Ferrea: tu currum deserto in gramine versas."
Obstipuit varia confusus imagine rerum
Turnus, et obtutu tacito stetit; aestuat ingens
Uno in corde pudor mixtoque insania luctu
Et furiis agitatus amor et conscia virtus.
Ut primum discussae umbrae et lux reddita menti,
Ardentis oculorum orbis ad moenia torsit
Turbidus, eque rotis magnam respexit ad urbem.
Ecce autem, flammis inter tabulata volutus
Ad caelum undabat vertex turrimque tenebat,
Turrim, compactis trabibus quam eduxerat ipse
Subdideratque rotas pontisque instraverat altos.
"Iam iam fata, soror, superant; absiste morari;
Quo deus et quo dura vocat Fortuna, sequamur.
Stat conferre manum Aeneae, stat, quidquid acerbi est,
Morte pati, neque me indecorem, germana, videbis
Amplius. Hunc, oro, sine me furere ante furorem."
Dixit, et e curru saltum dedit ocius arvis,
Perque hostis, per tela ruit, maestamque sororem
Deserit, ac rapido cursu media agmina rumpit.
Ac veluti montis saxum de vertice praeceps
Cum ruit, avulsum vento, seu turbidus imber
Proluit, aut annis solvit sublapsa vetustas;
Fertur in abruptum magno mons improbus actu,

Exsultatque solo, silvas armenta virosque
Involvens secum: disiecta per agmina Turnus
Sic urbis ruit ad muros, ubi plurima fuso
Sanguine terra madet, striduntque hastilibus aurae;
Significatque manu, et magno simul incipit ore:
"Parcite iam, Rutuli, et vos tela inhibete, Latini;
Quaecumque est Fortuna, mea est; me verius unum
Pro vobis foedus luere, et decernere ferro."
Discessere omnes medii, spatiumque dedere.
  At pater Aeneas, audito nomine Turni,
Deserit et muros, et summas deserit arces,
Praecipitatque moras omnis, opera omnia rumpit,
Laetitia exsultans, horrendumque intonat armis:
Quantus Athos, aut quantus Eryx, aut ipse, coruscis
Cum fremit ilicibus, quantus, gaudetque nivali
Vertice se attollens pater Appenninus ad auras.
Iam vero et Rutuli certatim et Troes et omnes
Convertere oculos Itali, quique alta tenebant
Moenia, quique imos pulsabant ariete muros,
Armaque deposuere umeris. Stupet ipse Latinus
Ingentis, genitos diversis partibus orbis,
Inter se coiisse viros et cernere ferro.
Atque illi, ut vacuo patuerunt aequore campi,
Procursu rapido, coniectis eminus hastis,
Invadunt Martem clipeis atque aere sonoro,—
Dat gemitum tellus—tum crebros ensibus ictus
Congeminant: fors et virtus miscentur in unum.
Ac velut ingenti Sila summove Taburno
Cum duo conversis inimica in proelia tauri
Frontibus incurrunt—pavidi cessere magistri;
Stat pecus omne metu mutum, mussantque iuvencae,
Quis nemori imperitet, quem tota armenta sequantur—
Illi inter sese multa vi volnera miscent,
Cornuaque obnixi infigunt, et sanguine largo
Colla armosque lavant; gemitu nemus omne remugit;
Non aliter Tros Aeneas et Daunius heros
Concurrunt clipeis; ingens fragor aethera complet.

Iuppiter ipse duas aequato examine lances
Sustinet, et fata imponit diversa duorum,
Quem damnet labor, et quo vergat pondere letum.
Emicat hic, impune putans, et corpore toto
Alte sublatum consurgit Turnus in ensem,
Et ferit. Exclamant Troes trepidique Latini,
Arrectaeque amborum acies. At perfidus ensis
Frangitur, in medioque ardentem deserit ictu,
Ni fuga subsidio subeat. Fugit ocior Euro,
Ut capulum ignotum dextramque aspexit inermem.
Fama est, praecipitem, cum prima in proelia iunctos
Conscendebat equos, patrio mucrone relicto,
Dum trepidat, ferrum aurigae rapuisse Metisci;
Idque diu, dum terga dabant palantia Teucri,
Suffecit; postquam arma dei ad Volcania ventum est,
Mortalis mucro, glacies ceu futtilis, ictu
Dissiluit; fulva resplendet fragmen harena.
Ergo amens diversa fuga petit aequora Turnus,
Et nunc huc, inde huc incertos implicat orbis;
Undique enim Teucri densa inclusere corona,
Atque hinc vasta palus, hinc ardua moenia cingunt.
  Nec minus Aeneas, quamquam tardante sagitta
Interdum genua impediunt cursumque recusant,
Insequitur, trepidique pedem pede fervidus urget:
Inclusum veluti si quando flumine nactus
Cervum, aut puniceae saeptum formidine pennae,
Venator cursu canis et latratibus instat;
Ille autem, insidiis et ripa territus alta,
Mille fugit refugitque vias; at vividus Umber
Haeret hians, iam iamque tenet, similisque tenenti
Increpuit malis, morsuque elusus inani est.
Tum vero exoritur clamor, ripaeque lacusque
Responsant circa, et caelum tonat omne tumultu.
Ille simul fugiens Rutulos simul increpat omnis,
Nomine quemque vocans, notumque efflagitat ensem.
Aeneas mortem contra praesensque minatur
Exitium, si quisquam adeat, terretque trementis,

Excisurum urbem minitans, et saucius instat.
Quinque orbis explent cursu, totidemque retexunt
Huc illuc; neque enim levia aut ludicra petuntur
Praemia, sed Turni de vita et sanguine certant.
Forte sacer Fauno foliis oleaster amaris
Hic steterat, nautis olim venerabile lignum,
Servati ex undis ubi figere dona solebant
Laurenti divo et votas suspendere vestes;
Sed stirpem Teucri nullo discrimine sacrum
Sustulerant, puro ut possent concurrere campo.
Hic hasta Aeneae stabat, huc impetus illam
Detulerat, fixam et lenta in radice tenebat.
Incubuit voluitque manu convellere ferrum
Dardanides, teloque sequi, quem prendere cursu
Non poterat. Tum vero amens formidine Turnus,
"Faune, precor, miserere," inquit "tuque optima ferrum
Terra tene, colui vestros si semper honores,
Quos contra Aeneadae bello fecere profanos."
Dixit, opemque dei non cassa in vota vocavit.
Namque diu luctans lentoque in stirpe moratus
Viribus haud ullis valuit discludere morsus
Roboris Aeneas. Dum nititur acer et instat,
Rursus in aurigae faciem mutata Metisci
Procurrit fratrique ensem dea Daunia reddit.
Quod Venus audaci Nymphae indignata licere,
Accessit, telumque alta ab radice revellit.
Olli sublimes, armis animisque refecti,
Hic gladio fidens, hic acer et arduus hasta,
Adsistunt contra certamine Martis anheli.
Iunonem interea Rex omnipotentis Olympi
Adloquitur, fulva pugnas de nube tuentem:
"Quae iam finis erit, coniunx? quid denique restat?
Indigetem Aenean scis ipsa, et scire fateris,
Deberi caelo, fatisque ad sidera tolli.
Quid struis, aut qua spe gelidis in nubibus haeres?
Mortalin' decuit violari volnere divum?
Aut ensem—quid enim sine te Iuturna valeret?—

Ereptum reddi Turno, et vim crescere victis?
Desine iam tandem, precibusque inflectere nostris;
Nec te tantus edat tacitam dolor, et mihi curae
Saepe tuo dulci tristes ex ore recursent.
Ventum ad supremum est. Terris agitare vel undis
Troianos potuisti, infandum accendere bellum,
Deformare domum, et luctu miscere hymenaeos:
Ulterius temptare veto." Sic Iuppiter orsus;
Sic dea submisso contra Saturnia voltu:
"Ista quidem quia nota mihi tua, magne, voluntas,
Iuppiter, et Turnum et terras invita reliqui;
Nec tu me aëria solam nunc sede videres
Digna indigna pati, sed flammis cincta sub ipsam
Starem aciem traheremque inimica in proelia Teucros.
Iuturnam misero, fateor, succurrere fratri
Suasi, et pro vita maiora audere probavi;
Non ut tela tamen, non ut contenderet arcum;
Adiuro Stygii caput implacabile fontis,
Una superstitio superis quae reddita divis.
Et nunc cedo equidem, pugnasque exosa relinquo.
Illud te, nulla fati quod lege tenetur,
Pro Latio obtestor, pro maiestate tuorum:
Cum iam conubiis pacem felicibus—esto—
Component, cum iam leges et foedera iungent,
Ne vetus indigenas nomen mutare Latinos,
Neu Troas fieri iubeas Teucrosque vocari,
Aut vocem mutare viros, aut vertere vestem.
Sit Latium, sint Albani per saecula reges,
Sit Romana potens Itala virtute propago;
Occidit, occideritque sinas cum nomine Troia."
Olli subridens hominum rerumque repertor:
"Es germana Iovis Saturnique altera proles:
Irarum tantos volvis sub pectore fluctus!
Verum age et inceptum frustra submitte furorem:
Do, quod vis, et me victusque volensque remitto.
Sermonem Ausonii patrium moresque tenebunt,
Utque est, nomen erit; commixti corpore tantum

Subsident Teucri. Morem ritusque sacrorum
Adiciam, faciamque omnis uno ore Latinos.
Hinc genus Ausonio mixtum quod sanguine surget,
Supra homines, supra ire deos pietate videbis,
Nec gens ulla tuos aeque celebrabit honores."
Adnuit his Iuno, et mentem laetata retorsit.
Interea excedit caelo, nubemque relinquit.
His actis aliud Genitor secum ipse volutat,
Iuturnamque parat fratris dimittere ab armis.
Dicuntur geminae pestes cognomine Dirae,
Quas et Tartaream Nox intempesta Megaeram
Uno eodemque tulit partu, paribusque revinxit
Serpentum spiris, ventosasque addidit alas.
Hae Iovis ad solium saevique in limine regis
Apparent, acuuntque metum mortalibus aegris,
Si quando letum horrificum morbosque deum rex
Molitur, meritas aut bello territat urbes.
Harum unam celerem demisit ab aethere summo
Iuppiter, inque omen Iuturnae occurrere iussit.
Illa volat, celerique ad terram turbine fertur.
Non secus ac nervo per nubem impulsa sagitta,
Armatam saevi Parthus quam felle veneni,
Parthus sive Cydon, telum immedicabile, torsit,
Stridens et celeris incognita transilit umbras:
Talis se sata Nocte tulit, terrasque petivit.
Postquam acies videt Iliacas atque agmina Turni,
Alitis in parvae subitam collecta figuram,
Quae quondam in bustis aut culminibus desertis
Nocte sedens serum canit importuna per umbras:
Hanc versa in faciem Turni se pestis ob ora
Fertque refertque sonans, clipeumque everberat alis.
Illi membra novus solvit formidine torpor,
Arrectaeque horrore comae, et vox faucibus haesit.
At, procul ut Dirae stridorem agnovit et alas,
Infelix crinis scindit Iuturna solutos,
Unguibus ora soror foedans et pectora pugnis:
"Quid nunc te tua, Turne, potest germana iuvare?

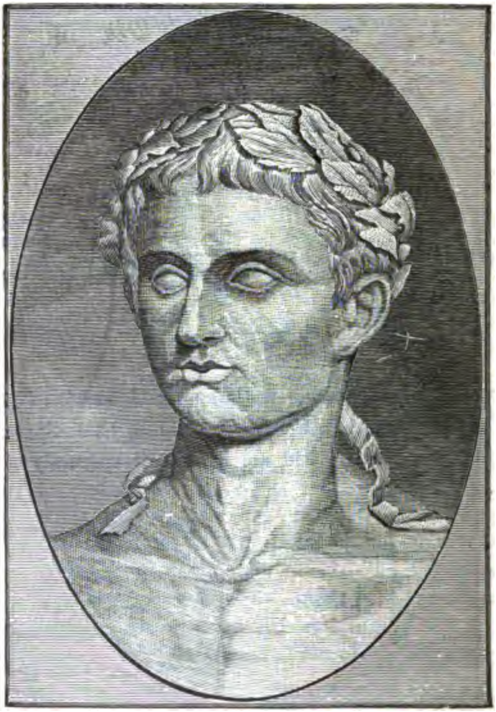
Aut quid iam durae superat mihi? qua tibi lucem
Arte morer? talin' possum me opponere monstro?
Iam iam linquo acies. Ne me terrete timentem,
Obscenae volucres: alarum verbera nosco
Letalemque sonum, nec fallunt iussa superba
Magnanimi Iovis. Haec pro virginitate reponit?
Quo vitam dedit aeternam? cur mortis adempta est
Condicio? Possem tantos finire dolores
Nunc certe, et misero fratri comes ire per umbras.
Immortalis ego? aut quicquam mihi dulce meorum
Te sine, frater, erit? O quae satis alta dehiscat
Terra mihi, Manisque deam demittat ad imos."
Tantum effata, caput glauco contexit amictu,
Multa gemens, et se fluvio dea condidit alto.
  Aeneas instat contra telumque coruscat
Ingens arboreum, et saevo sic pectore fatur:
"Quae nunc deinde mora est, aut quid iam, Turne, retractas?
Non cursu, saevis certandum est comminus armis.
Verte omnis tete in facies, et contrahe, quidquid
Sive animis sive arte vales; opta ardua pennis
Astra sequi, clausumque cava te condere terra."
Ille caput quassans: "Non me tua fervida terrent
Dicta, ferox; di me terrent et Iuppiter hostis."
Nec plura effatus, saxum circumspicit ingens,
Saxum antiquum, ingens, campo quod forte iacebat,
Limes agro positus, litem ut discerneret arvis;
Vix illud lecti bis sex cervice subirent,
Qualia nunc hominum producit corpora tellus;
Ille manu raptam trepida torquebat in hostem,
Altior insurgens et cursu concitus heros.
Sed neque currentem se nec cognoscit euntem,
Tollentemve manu saxumque immane moventem;
Genua labant, gelidus concrevit frigore sanguis.
Tum lapis ipse viri, vacuum per inane volutus,
Nec spatium evasit totum, neque pertulit ictum.
Ac velut in somnis, oculos ubi languida pressit
Nocte quies, nequiquam avidos extendere cursus

Velle videmur, et in mediis conatibus aegri
Succidimus; non lingua valet, non corpore notae
Sufficiunt vires, nec vox aut verba sequuntur:
Sic Turno, quacumque viam virtute petivit,
Successum dea dira negat. Tum pectore sensus
Vertuntur varii: Rutulos aspectat et urbem,
Cunctaturque metu, telumque instare tremescit;
Nec, quo se eripiat, nec, qua vi tendat in hostem,
Nec currus usquam videt aurigamque sororem.
Cunctanti telum Aeneas fatale coruscat,
Sortitus fortunam oculis, et corpore toto
Eminus intorquet. Murali concita numquam
Tormento sic saxa fremunt, nec fulmine tanti
Dissultant crepitus. Volat atri turbinis instar
Exitium dirum hasta ferens, orasque recludit
Loricae et clipei extremos septemplicis orbis.
Per medium stridens transit femur. Incidit ictus
Ingens ad terram duplicato poplite Turnus.
Consurgunt gemitu Rutuli, totusque remugit
Mons circum, et vocem late nemora alta remittunt.
Ille humilis supplexque oculos dextramque precantem
Protendens "Equidem merui, nec deprecor" inquit:
"Utere sorte tua. Miseri te si qua parentis
Tangere cura potest, oro,—fuit et tibi talis
Anchises genitor—Dauni miserere senectae,
Et me, seu corpus spoliatum lumine mavis,
Redde meis. Vicisti, et victum tendere palmas
Ausonii videre; tua est Lavinia coniunx:
Ulterius ne tende odiis." Stetit acer in armis
Aeneas, volvens oculos, dextramque repressit;
Et iam iamque magis cunctantem flectere sermo
Coeperat, infelix umero cum apparuit alto
Balteus et notis fulserunt cingula bullis
Pallantis pueri, victum quem volnere Turnus
Straverat atque umeris inimicum insigne gerebat.
Ille, oculis postquam saevi monumenta doloris
Exuviasque hausit, furiis accensus, et ira

Terribilis: "Tune hinc spoliis indute meorum
Eripiare mihi? Pallas te hoc volnere, Pallas
Immolat, et poenam scelerato ex sanguine sumit."
Hoc dicens ferrum adverso sub pectore condit
Fervidus. Ast illi solvuntur frigore membra,
Vitaque cum gemitu fugit indignata sub umbras.

NOTES ON THE BUCOLICS.

References in the Notes.—H, Harkness; M, Madvig; Z, Zumpt; A, Allen and Greenough; B, Bartholomew; G, Gildersleeve. The Eclogues, Georgics, and Aeneid, are indicated respectively by E, Ge, and Ae.



Augustus.

From a bust in the Capitol.

NOTES ON THE BUCOLICS.

ECLOGUE I.

THE scene is the country in the neighborhood of Mantua. Tityrus, a keeper of bees, flocks, and herds, who had formerly been a slave, and, though rather late in life, had laid up money (*peculium*) sufficient to buy his freedom, has lately traveled to Rome in order to obtain his emancipation from his master, a land-owner, residing at the capital. While in Rome the now freed slave accomplishes another object. His neighbors in the Mantuan district had in general been ejected from their lands by the disbanded veterans of Octavian. Tityrus, who has hitherto occupied a small farm as the slave tenant or agent of his master, and is now in danger of being expelled like the rest, petitions Octavian in person to be exempted from the common lot. The youthful triumvir, always accessible to the humble classes (Sueton. Octav. 53), receives him kindly, grants his request (*pascite, ut ante, boves, pueri*), and sends him rejoicing to his home.

The Eclogue introduces him already returned from Rome, secure in the possession of his farm, reclining in the shade, and singing a pastoral song. Meliboeus, a goatherd, involved in the common calamity, and driven from his home, comes along leading his flock, and learning with surprise the extraordinary good fortune of his neighbor, contrasts it with his own unhappy lot.

It is entirely unnecessary to encumber the interpretation of this Eclogue with the idea that Tityrus represents any actual personage, whether a freedman and farm-steward of Vergil, or, as some have supposed, Vergil's father, or the poet himself. In the ninth Eclogue, undoubtedly, Menalcas is intended for Vergil, and Meliboeus for a faithful old slave, or, perhaps, steward of his farm. But we have here a pure fiction, so shaped by the poet that, in one particular only, that, namely, of the exemption of the farm of Tityrus, through the kindness of Octavian, from the confiscation to which all the neighboring estates have been condemned, the fortunes of the old freedman are made to resemble those of Vergil. This incident, ingeniously introduced into the story of the imaginary Tityrus, gives the poet the opportunity of expressing publicly and with delicate indirectness his own great obligation to the young Octavian.

1. Fagi. As no beech-trees are now found near Mantua, it is inferred by some that the poet here, as elsewhere in the Eclogues, is aiming merely to picture a pleasing pastoral scene without reference to the actual characteristics of the country. It seems more reasonable, however, to suppose that the beech may have existed there, and have died out in later years; for whole varieties of trees have been known to disappear from certain localities in much shorter periods than nineteen centuries.——**2. Avena,** in a secondary sense, means any kind of stalk, tubular growth, or substance, suitable

for Pandean pipes. The other designations for the Pandean pipe or syrinx are *calamus* (v. 10), *fistula* (E. III, 22), *harundo* (E. VI, 8), *cicuta* (E. II, 36), and, in a contemptuous sense, *stipula* (E. III, 27).——5. **Resonare Amaryllida.** The name of Amaryllis, often repeated by Tityrus in his songs, is re-echoed by the woods.——6. **Deus.** Octavian at a later period, and some time after he had received the title of Augustus, was worshiped in the provinces as a god (Suet. Octav. 59, 60, and see on Ae. I, 290), though he did not permit such honors to be paid to him, at least publicly, in Italy. The tradition that his family was descended from Venus (See Sueton. Jul. Caes. VI), and the annual sacrifices now made on the altars of the deified Caesar (see on E. V, 66), naturally led to the practice of paying divine honors also to Octavian, the successor of Caesar. It is not probable, therefore, that Vergil uses the term *deus* here merely as a figure to indicate the rank and power of Octavian in the sense in which Horace, in Sat. II, 6, 52, calls the leading men of the state *deos;* but he intends to represent Tityrus as making a vow in earnest to offer sacrifices to his deliverer as a real divinity; one of his *Lares* or household gods.——8. **Ab** is elliptical as in Ae. III, 647.——12. **Usque adeo,** *even to such a degree, so much;* explanatory of the foregoing words, as in Ae. I, 567.——15. **Conixa,** instead of the more usual *enixa*, which here would cause a hiatus.——16. **Fuisset.** The apodosis is suggested by *prædicere:* "So that I should have expected this ill fortune, if," etc. For the sense of the present infinitive with *memini*, see on Ae. I, 619.——18. This verse is not found in the best manuscripts, and was probably interpolated here by some copyist from E. IX, 15.——19. **Qui** seems to be the best authenticated reading, though *quis* is found in some of the manuscripts. Ladewig thinks *qui* is better than *quis*, as Meliboeus perceives that Tityrus does not wish to give the *name* of his god.——20–46. Tityrus avoids a direct answer, and, after an account of the circumstances which led him to see the wonders of Rome, he leaves Meliboeus (verses 43–6) to guess the name of his deliverer.——21. **Huic nostrae.** The reference is to Mantua.——22. **Depellere,** *to drive down;* that is, from the more elevated pasture lands of Andes to the low and marshy site of Mantua. "Down to" is a very common local expression even if the descent, as in this case, is inconsiderable.——28. **Libertas.** To buy his freedom it was necessary for him to go to his master, who was residing in Rome. Before **sera** there is an ellipsis of *quamquam* correlative to *tamen.*——29. **Candidior,** *quite gray, growing gray.*——31. **Habet,** strictly, "has been possessing me." See on *ardebant*, Ae. I, 581.——33. **Nec spes,** etc. Galatea had led him into extravagance by encouraging him to spend his gains for the gratification of her love of finery; so that he had failed in his youth to save that proportion of money which a slave, trading in the name of his master, was allowed to keep for himself (*peculium*) for the purchase of his freedom. Finding Galatea false, he has taken Amaryllis as his mistress and housekeeper, and by her good management and prudence has laid up the needful sum. The strict relation of husband and wife was not allowed to slaves.——34. **Multa.** Comp. Ae. I, 334. **Victima** here is used with reference to animals sold either for sacrifice or for the shambles.——35. **Ingratae,** because the return which the city (Mantua) yielded for his produce was not sufficient to meet the demands of Galatea and enable him at the same time to lay up anything for himself. **Pinguis,** as we say, "rich cheese." **Urbi,** a *dativus commodi.*——37. **Mirabar,** etc. Meliboeus now first understands what has occasioned the long absence of Tityrus and the mournful vows and songs of Amaryllis.——38. **Cui,** *for whom;* not "for whose enjoyment," but "for whose charge." Amaryllis has lost heart in his absence and ceased to give proper attention to the farm. Thus, as Conington explains the passage, all things needed his care, the very pines (*ipsae*, etc.), fountains, and orchards called for him to come

home. So in the kindred passage in Theocritus, iv, 12, the heifers are mourning; everything goes wrong in the absence of Aegon.——**39. Aberat** has its last syllable lengthened by the ictus.——**41, 42.** Two distinct objects are to be secured by his journey to Rome: one, his emancipation, the other, the preservation of his farm; the first he will purchase from his master, the other he must get by petitioning the ruling powers (*divos*). See introductory note.——**43. Iuvenem.** Octavian was at this time in his twenty-second year.——**44. Bis senos.** Twelve days yearly, i. e., one day in every month, offerings were made to the *Lares* or household gods, either on the Kalends, Nones, or Ides.——**47. Tua,** to be taken in the predicate; *your own.* Comp. *meus*, E. III, 23, and *mea*, ix, 4.——**48. Lapis nudus,** *the naked stone;* bare stones and gravel. **Omnia** is more naturally joined with *pascua*, though some prefer to understand it in a general sense for the whole farm or all the lands, confining *pascua* to the portions strictly so called. The farm, however, may be mainly for pasturage, and in general either rocky or swampy, and thus be spoken of in a loose way as pastures or pasture land, all covered with gravel-beds, bogs, and fens.——**50, 51.** Meliboeus, for his part, must take his goats to strange and unwholesome pastures.——**50. Gravis fetas,** *the ewes heavy with young.*——**53. Sacros.** All fountains and sources of streams are sacred to some presiding divinity.——**54. Quae,** etc., literally: "The hedge, as always (in the season of flowers) fed upon as to the flower of the willow by the Hyblaean bees, will often persuade (you) with its gentle murmur to fall into slumber." After *quae* we may supply *suadet*, and regard the clause as equivalent to *ut* or *quemadmodum semper suadet*. **Hinc** is explained by *vicino ab limite*, as *hinc* in v. 57 by *alta sub rupe*. Comp. Ae. II, 18, and note. "On the one side from the neighboring border—on the other side underneath the high rock," etc.——**55. Hyblaeis** is used as a general attributive for bees. See on Ae. V, 312.——**56. Susurro** appears to include both the hum of the bees and the breathing of the wind.——**58. Cura.** Comp. E. X, 22. *Thy passion, delight.*——**60–64.** A favorite form of asseveration, declaring a belief or promise to be as sure as the fixed order of nature. Comp. E. V, 76; Ae. I, 607; Hor. Epod., XVI, 25, sqq.——**61. Nudos.** Water is the natural covering or protection of fishes; hence, out of the water they are naked.——**62. Pererratis,** etc., *both races having wandered across their boundaries*; the boundaries or lands of each having been left behind. **Exsul** is used by the poets of any one who is a wanderer from home whether voluntarily or by banishment.——**63. Germania,** for *Germanus* or *Germani*. The region of the Arar or modern Saone was so near to Germany, and so often invaded by the Germans, that it could be called German, at least, by poetic license.——**65. Nos,** not only Meliboeus, but the unhappy outcasts of the Mantuan district in general, as contrasted with the fortunate Tityrus. **Afros.** For the case, see on *Italiam*, Ae. I, 2.——**67. Orbe** designates particularly the Roman world. From this the Britons are separated. In prose we should read *ab orbe*. See the foregoing note.——**68. En,** introducing the question, expresses desire or longing, and may be translated by "ah."——**69. Congestum,** equivalent to *exstructum.*——**70. Post** is an emphatic repetition: *hereafter*, indeed?——**Aliquot aristas,** *some few ears of grain*, where now there are teeming crops. "Shall I behold with wonder my once fruitful fields (*mea regna*) neglected and desolate under the hands of these indolent barbarians?" Heyne's interpretation of *aristas* accords with the one here given.——**72. Barbarus.** Caesar had introduced Gauls into the legions. The word implies that there were Gallic or other barbarians among the discharged veterans now in possession of the Mantuan lands. **Discordia** refers to the civil wars from B. C. 49 to 41.——**74.** Said with bitter irony. "Now, when others are sure to gather the fruit, graft (*insere*) your pears, plant your vines." For the operations re-

ferred to, see Ge. II, 73, 260, sqq.——**77. Pendere**, etc. Comp. Ge. III, 314–15. ——**80. Poteras**, *you might*, not *potes*, because Meliboeus had begun to move on with his goats. It may, however, be a merely conventional form. Comp. Horace, A. P. 328. H. 476, 4.——**82. Castaneae molles.** Chestnuts roasted or boiled are still much used by the Italians for food.——**82. Pressi copia lactis**, a circumlocution for *caseus*.——**83. Fumant.** The smoke rising from the roofs (they were without chimneys) indicates the preparation of the evening meal.

ECLOGUE II.

The shepherd, Corydon, sings his love of the youthful Alexis, who is also loved by his own master, Iollas.

The ideas are suggested mostly by the third and eleventh Idyls of Theocritus. In Theocritus, however, the goatherd of the third Idyl is in love not with a boy, but with Amaryllis, a shepherdess, and the Cyclops of the eleventh is enamored of the nymph Galatea.

2. Quid speraret. The interrogative form shows that *habebat* is equivalent to *in animo habebat*, *he knew not what to hope for*. M. 363, obs. 2. *Quod speraret* would mean that *he had nothing to hope for*.——**3. Tantum**, closely connected with the foregoing thought. Because of his suspense, he had no other resource than to frequent the woods and sing his love. **Inter**, *into the midst of*. **Cacumina.** I have followed the texts of Jahn, Ribbeck, and Forbiger in removing the commas found in others after *densas* and *cacumina*, making the latter a Greek accusative. This seems to me less offensive than the apposition of *cacumina* with *fagos*. Comp. E. IX, 9.——**8. Captant**, *are hastening to enjoy*. It is even now the noontide.——**10. Thestylis**, a name from Theocritus, II. She is here a house-slave, and prepares the meridian meal of garlic, wild thyme, and other herbs, with cheese, oil, vinegar, etc.; the usual fare of husbandmen. Such a dish was called *moretum*, "a bite." ——**12. Mecum** in sense is joined with *cicadis*, though in construction with *resonant*. "The tree-crickets with me fill the groves with their shrill piping." Literally: "the groves with me resound with the shrill cicadae." **Vestigia.** Corydon seeks out every spot where Alexis has been with his master, Iollas.——**14. Fuit satius.** H. 476, 5; M. 348, obs. 1.——**16. Niger**, *dark* or *brown*; as *fuscus* in E. X, 38. **Esses** is put by attraction in the tense and mood of *esset* understood with *ille*, instead of *sis*.——**20. Pecoris, lactis.** See on *agri*, Ae. I, 343.——**21. Mille agnae**, either belonging to Corydon or under his charge; according as we understand him to be the slave of Iollas or a freeman.——**23. Quae**, *such songs as*. With **Solitus** supply *est*.——**26. Placidum** is in the praedicate: "Stood calm"; had been calmed by the winds (*ventis*). Comp. Ae. III, 69, and V, 763. The winds are often spoken of by the poets as calming the waters, of course, in a negative way, by leaving them undisturbed. Comp. Horace, O. I, 3, 16. So also Soph. Ai. 674: **δεινῶν τ' ἄημα πνευμάτων ἐκοίμισε στένοντα πόντον**; the blast of the furious winds is wont (by ceasing to blow) to put to sleep the roaring sea.——**28. O tantum**, equivalent to *O si*, *O, if only*, *if you would but*. **Sordida**, *mean* or *humble*; that is, in the eyes of Alexis.——**30. Hibisco**, dative for the prose construction *ad* or *in* with the accusative.——**32. Calamos cera coniungere**, *to unite* or *fasten together the reeds with wax*, so as to form the panpipe or syrinx. See dictionary, "fistula."——**34. Trivisse.** The under lip is rubbed while passing along the upper ends of the reeds.——**35. Amyntas**, some shepherd who has competed with Corydon in playing, and been judged inferior by Damoetas, perhaps, their teacher.——**36. Cicutis**, here in the same sense as *calamis*.——**37. Dono mihi.** See on Ae. I, 22.——**38. Secundum**, *as the second owner*; the inheritor of the instrument from Damoetas. Others understand "the next" to Damoetas in musical skill.——**40.**

Nec. The negative goes with *tuta: and in an unsafe valley;* perhaps dangerous on account both of precipices and of wild beasts. The young goats are so much the more precious on account of the danger incurred in finding them.——**41. Etiam nunc,** not *even so early as now*, but *even to the present time, even still.* The spots disappear after the first six months.——**42. Bina die ubera,** for *bis die ubera.* The young wild goats have been adopted by a ewe mother whose udders they drain twice a day.——**43. Orat.** See on Ae. I, 581.——**45–55.** The choicest gifts of his garden and fields, baskets of lilies, wreaths of flowers, fruits, berries, and nuts, the shepherd offers in words made poetic by his passion. The nymphs of the springs which water the grounds are said to bring flowers and fruits, because their fountains cause them to grow and thrive.——**47. Pallentis,** here for *pale yellow;* not the purple violet, but the delicate-tinted yellow violet; in Greek, λευκόϊον. ——**50. Pingit,** *paints;* that is, by contrasting flowers with a background of casia leaves.——**51. Mala,** here *mala Cydonia, quinces*, which are pleasant to the smell.——**53. Pomo,** as a general term for fruit, here refers to *pruna.* This fruit, too, *shall have honor.*——**54. Proxima,** *companion.* The reason for putting the laurel and myrtle together is given in the following verse: *quoniam sic positae*, etc.——**55.** For the displacement of **quoniam,** see on Ae. I, 1.——**56.** He confesses his folly to himself.——**57.** For the mood, see on Ae. I, 58. **Iollas.** See introductory note.——**58, 59.** Alas, what madness have I brought upon myself! In my distraction I have forgotten all things else! I have let the hot south wind blast my flowers, and the wild boars break in upon my pure springs! Some with Voss understand this to be a figure, perhaps a proverb, signifying the entire breaking up of one's peace and happiness.——**60–62.** "It is folly for you, O Alexis, to think that the country is only for clowns. Let Pallas dwell in the cities which she has taught men to build, and which she fosters; but other deities, and the beautiful Paris, too, not less fair than you, have dwelt in the woods and glades." Minerva as the goddess of industrial arts is the founder and patron of cities, Πολιάς, πολιοῦχος.——**66–68.** "The sun is declining, the labors of the day are ended; not so my love."——**67. Aratra—iuvenci,** evidently the same idea as in Horace, Epode II, 63: *vomerem inversum boves collo trahentis; inversum* answering to *suspensa* and *collo tranhentis* to *iugo referunt. Iugo*, therefore, should not be joined with *suspensa.* The plowman throws the plow over on one side, thus keeping the share from penetrating the glebe, while it is trailed along the surface by the oxen. The plow and share in this way are in some sense *suspended* and *inverted.* The term *trahentis*, used by Horace, is incompatible with the idea of "not touching the ground," as Spohn interprets Vergil's *suspensa;* nor is it easy to understand how the plow could be *hung* from the yoke so as to be carried by an "oxteam" without touching the ground. Heyne in this part of the interpretation seems to me more correct: *inverso vomere ut aratra protracta solum verrant.* For Vergil's account of the ancient plow, see Ge. I, 169, sqq.——**70. Semiputata.** His distraction has led him to the ruinous neglect of his husbandry, of which the dressing of the vines is an important part. The vine in the north of Italy is still trained to the elm.——**71.** After **aliquid** supply *eorum*, antecedent of *quorum.* **Indiget usus,** *necessity* or *utility requires;* things which are of service in the operations of the household and farm.

ECLOGUE III.

Menalcas is tending his father's flock, Damoetas that of Aegon, a neighbor who is in love with Neaera, and rival of the young Menalcas. While the flocks are feeding near together, Menalcas falls in with Damoetas, and immediately gives vent to his jealous dislike of Aegon by abusing the

hired shepherd. The bantering conversation which follows leads to a match in Amoebaean song (see note on v. 58), of which Palaemon is made the arbiter.

The Eclogue is a close imitation of Theocritus, particularly of the fourth and fifth Idyls.

1. Cuium, a possessive adjective for the genitive of the substantive *cuius*. It had fallen out of use after the time of Terence. "Whose flock is that?" Of course it is not yours, for I know that you are a mere hireling and not the owner of any.——**2. Aegon.** See introductory note.——**3. Pecus.** *O* in exclamations of regret is followed either by the accusative or nominative. H. 381, n. 3; M. 236, and obs. 1. Poor sheep, O flock, always unlucky! whether under the unfaithful Damoetas or under Aegon distracted by his love for Neaera.——**5. Alienus**, *hireling*.——**7. Viris**, with emphasis, in contrast with the unmanly character of Menalcas, who is charged by the insinuation of Damoetas with lending himself to the vile passions of others. ——**8. Te**, object of *corrupit* understood.——**9. Sacello**, some grot sacred to the Nymphs, who are represented as laughing at the animal passions of the rustics.——**10, 11.** "It was then they laughed, I suppose, when they saw," etc. Menalcas turns upon him with the charge of a wanton outrage on the vineyard of their neighbor Micon.——**10. Me**, substituted with ironical emphasis for *te*. "Everybody knows it was *you* who did it." **Arbustum**, here for the plantation of elms to which the vines were trained. **Novellas**, *young*, and therefore too tender to bear the knife even in pruning. See Ge. II, 365. But Damoetas had cut them maliciously.——**12–15.** *Or* (they laughed, I suppose) *here by the old beeches*, etc. Menalcas is reproached with breaking in petty spite the bow and arrow given as a prize to the young shepherd Daphnis.——**15. Aliqua**, *in some way*, no matter how.——**16.** How can masters or proprietors protect themselves when rogues do such things, except by taking the law into their own hands.——**18. Multum-Lycisca**, *though Lycisca barked aloud*.——**19. Quo**, etc., equivalent to "stop thief!"——**20. Tityre**, Damon's herdsman. **Coge pecus**, *get your flock together;* look out for thieves. The context seems to require that *se proripit* should mean *darting away* with the goat to his hiding-place, as Ruaeus understands it, rather than *rushing out from it*, as translated by some others.——**21. An —redderet**, *was he not then bound to deliver it to me*, etc. See on Ae. I, 565.——**25. Illum**, supply *vicisti*. **Fistula**, etc. You never had a syrinx; never were taught (*indoctus*) how to play.——**28.** The taunt provokes Damoetas at once to propose a trial of skill, and he offers to stake a fine heifer. ——**32. Ausim.** H. 486, I, n. 1; M. 350, b.——**36. Ponam**, in the same sense as *deponere*, v. 32.——**38–43.** The pair of beech-wood cups had on the two fields or principal surfaces, separated by the handles, the figures of two astronomers known to husbandmen as those to whom they were indebted for their knowledge of the rising and setting of the stars and the vicissitudes of the seasons and the weather indicated by them. One was Conon of Samos (B. C. 260–220), and the other, probably, Eudoxus of Cnidos (B. C. 360). The "Phaenomena" of the latter was highly esteemed. The two fields were surrounded by branches of grape and ivy intertwined, and the leaves of the ivy, pale-green (*pallens* as in E. V, 16), with its clusters of dark berries hanging here and there (*diffusos*), made a pleasing contrast with the bright, fresh green of the grape leaves. Or, according to another interpretation, an ivy vine, mingling its tender green foliage with its scattered clusters of berries, forms the wreath around the two fields. The carved work, therefore, on the cups, was colored, at least, to some extent. This accords with the well-known taste of the Greeks.——**38. Quibus**, dative after *superaddita*. **Torno facili**, *with the skillful graver;* with the graving tool plied by a facile hand. **Superaddita** is equivalent to *caelatum* in v. 37,

meaning *carved on the surface*, put on, or added, as it were, to the plain rounded surface left by the lathe after the first turning of the beechen block.——**39. Hedera** is best explained by Conington as an ablative of material or description, and equivalent to a genitive after *corymbos*, like *veneno* in Ae. VII, 354. Many, however, take it as an ablative of manner, and *vitis*, in the foregoing line, as a general word for "vine," and, here, the ivy vine. Thus: *the vine clothes* its (own) *scattered clusters with* (its) *pale foliage*. **Vestit,** *covers* or *entwines*.——**40. Signa,** here, as often, for carved portrait figures. Supply *sunt*. **Quis fuit.** The shepherd can not recall the name, but describes the person by his work.——**41. Radio,** *the radius*, *rod*, or *staff*, with which the astronomer or geometrician traced his diagrams on a board covered with sand. **Orbem.** A diagram of the heavens, which the astronomer mapped out (*descripsit*) for the instruction of men (*gentibus*), thus indicating the seasons (*tempora*) corresponding to the signs of the zodiac. Comp. Ae. VI, 849–50.——**42. Quae haberet.** The question stands as a second object or accusative after *descripsit*. Comp. Ae. V, 647, sqq.——**44–47.** Damoetas shows that the beech-wood cups can be no tempting prize for him, since he has a pair just as good by the same artist, which, he mockingly says, have never been touched by his lips. The theme of the raised work on his cups is Orpheus enchanting the trees with his music.——**48. Si ad vitulam spectas,** *if you put a proper estimate upon*, *if you consider the value of the heifer*.——**49.** Menalcas understands that Damoetas, by showing that to him the cups are of no value, and not to be compared with his heifer, wishes to get rid of the contest. **Quocumque,** whithersoever you lead, whatsoever terms you propose; implying that he also stakes a heifer at last, in spite of the danger of his father's displeasure.——**50. Audiat,** etc., *only let him hear these* (proposed verses of ours)—*even he who is coming* (yonder)—*lo*, (now I know him) *Palaemon*.——**52. Si quid habes,** supply *quod canas*.——**54. Sensibus,** ablative of location.——**56–57.** The springtime is quickening all nature with a new life.——**58. Incipe,** etc. The contest which Palaemon as arbiter directs them now to begin, is a trial of skill in extemporizing verses alternately (*alternis vicibus*), and therefore called *carmen amoebaeum*, or responsive song. Of these singing-matches there were two kinds. The first consisted of a series of stanzas, each of two or four lines, so related that in every response the second singer must improvise a thought either kindred to or contrasted with that expressed by the first. But there is no necessary connection between the successive ideas or themes employed by the leading singer. Of this kind is the singing-match here introduced, and also that in Eclogue VII, commencing at v. 21. In the second species each of the improvisators composes one song either continuous or varied at intervals by the introduction of a refrain. The two songs in this case may have either kindred or independent themes, but they must correspond in the number of lines. Of these two last varieties we have examples in Eclogue V, 20–44, 56–80, and in Eclogue VIII, 17–62, 65–110.——**60. Ab Iove.** The poet as well as the priest often begins with prayer or praise to Jupiter. Ἐκ Διὸς ἀρχώμεσθα is a form both of Theocritus and Aratus. **Musae** by our punctuation is made a vocative; which seems preferable here to the construction given to it by some as a genitive limiting *principium*.——**61. Colit terras,** *he cherishes* or *cultivates the lands*, rendering them productive by regulating the seasons and the weather. Comp. Horace, O. I, 12, 15. **Curae.** He regards my songs, for they tell of the bounties which he causes the earth to yield.——**63.** Apollo loved Daphnis and Hyacinthus, and, therefore, the laurel and the hyacinth into which they were respectively transformed were both sacred to him.——**64–67. Galatea is** the love (*Venus*) of Damoetas, while the flame (*ignis*) of Menalcas is the boy Amyntas. Galatea makes a pretense of shyness,

Amyntas comes freely to his lover, and often accompanies him in the chase. The shepherd's hounds know him as well as they do Diana, goddess of the chase.——68–71. Damoetas has marked a tree in the top of which the wood-doves high up (*aëriae*) have a nest of young. These he will send to his love to-morrow. Menalcas treats his love better; not waiting for the morrow, he has already sent a gift of ten fair (*aurea*) apples; to-morrow he will send as many more.——72–75. The sweet words of Galatea are meet even for the gods to hear. Yet Damoetas complains that she gives him nothing but words. Amyntas, too, fails to meet the warm affection of Menalcas; for he rushes on after the hounds, and leaves his lover behind watching the nets.——73. Ladewig takes this line to express a wish that the gods may hear her ardent words, and as witnesses hold her to their fulfillment.——76–79. Both singers mock at their absent neighbor Iollas. Phyllis is his love; but she is quite ready to come to Damoetas, if called for; but Menalcas claims that she prefers him to all others.——76, 77. Birth-days were the occasion for the joys of love; the days of offering to Ceres for the fruits of the earth (the *ambarvalia*, see on E. V, 75) were solemn days of self-restraint. Iollas is requested to send Phyllis on the festive day, but to come himself on the fast-day.——77. **Faciam.** *Facere*, signifying "to make a sacrifice," as here, is followed either by the ablative or accusative. Some manuscripts give *vitulam*.——78. **Me discedere flevit,** for *flevit quod discederem*. She wept on seeing me depart, thinking I would not return because I found Iollas in her company. And so, desiring to win me back, she tried to dismiss Iollas, saying, "Farewell, farewell (i. e., begone, begone), Iollas!" in so loud a voice that I might hear it and turn back. This is Ladewig's interpretation, making *longum inquit* equivalent to *longe inquit; she says afar*, or, sending her voice afar. *Longum* is generally understood, however, to mean *for a long time*, or *repeatedly*. That Menalcas should substitute Iollas here for his own name or himself, as some understand, seems very unnatural.——85. **Pierides,** etc. *Ye Muses, make the calf thrive well* (*pascite*), *for your reader;* that is, the calf which, as my protectors, you are aiding me to fatten as a gift to Pollio, who reads and approves my songs.——86. **Nova Carmina,** *new poems*. Pollio not only reads and judges poems, but he writes *new* poetry, or original poems, and I propose for him a nobler gift than yours; a full-grown bullock. By new poems others understand poetic writings of unwonted excellence superior to any before them.——87. **Qui petat,** *such that*, of such metal that, *he may thrust*.——88–91. Pollio, and such as Pollio, men of genuine talent and culture, shall enjoy the blessings of the golden age; but mean-spirited, drudging versifiers and would-be poets like Bavius and Maevius, vilifiers of all true poets, shall go from bad to worse, betraying their want of common sense, and becoming the laughing-stock of the world. Comp. Horace, A. P. 458, sqq.——88. **Veniat quo,** etc. "Let him come to the same love of real excellence as Pollio."——89. **Mella fluant illi,** *for such a one let honey flow* from rocks and trees; let him enjoy the blessedness of the age when Nature shall produce all things spontaneously; let him be one of the generation most favored by the gods. Comp. E. IV, 25, 30, and note on v. 18.——91. **Iungat volpes,** *let him yoke foxes* for ploughing, may have been suggested by the Greek proverb Ἀλώπηξ τὸν βοῦν ἐλαύνει: and *mulgere hircos* translates Lucian's τράγον ἀμέλγειν; Demonax, 28. The general meaning is either "Such a dunce may also have the privilege of doing other things no less absurd," or, as Conington suggests, "May he be compelled to do such things, as a just retribution."——92–103. Damoetas comes back to rustic associations, and Menalcas again follows.——94. **Parcite,** with infinitive, as in Ae. III, 42; a poetic construction.——95. **Ipse aries.** Even the ram has fallen in; much more are the sheep in danger.——98. **Cogite ovis,** *bring together the sheep* into the

shade; otherwise *the heat will have dried up* (*praeceperit*) *their milk.*——**100. In arvo,** that is, in spite of his good feed.——**102. His** is emphatic, and **neque** is translated "not even." Whatever may have caused your bullock to pine, even if it be love, it may be cured; but these lambs of mine are pining from some more fatal cause; it is nothing for which I can find a remedy; it is *not even* (*neque*, οὐδέ) *love*; it is even worse than love.——**103.** The mischief has been done by some "evil eye." It was a common superstition that there was some magic power to harm in the eye of the envious and malicious.——**104, 105.** Two riddles end the contest. Vergil himself is said by the ancient grammarians to have explained the first as containing a pun on the name of a profligate Mantuan called Caelius (genitive *Caeli*), who had saved from his property only three ells of ground for his grave. This solution, improbable as it appears, is quite as satisfactory as the others proposed: a well, an oven, the shield of Achilles, etc.——**105. Ulnas.** For the accusative, see on *noctem*, Ae. I, 683.——**107.** The flowers marked with the names of certain royal persons or princes (*reges*) are hyacinths, on which it was supposed ΑΙ for 'ΑΙΑΣ or Ajax, and Υ for 'ΥΑ'ΚΥΝΘΟΣ, could be traced.——**109, 110.** It is a drawn battle. Both swains are worthy of the prize, and so is every one who shall sing so well as they, either the fears attendant upon love or the bitterness of disappointment.——**110.** To yield any sense appropriate to the context, this line must be interpreted to mean much more than it expresses. Either we must understand after *metuet* and *experietur* "*et sic canet ut vos*," or we must give to these words the same poetic fullness of meaning as to the verbs *circumdat* and *erigit*, in E. VI, 62, 63. Thus: **metuet,** *shall sing his fears*, **experietur,** *shall sing his trials*. I have adopted this latter interpretation.——**111.** Palaemon has been called upon to decide this dispute while the slaves (*pueri*) under his direction were opening the sluices for irrigating the fields. By this time the flow has been sufficient, and he now orders them to shut the gates; perhaps, also, thinking of the resemblance between this act and shutting off the flow of improvised song.——**Rivos,** shallow trenches or channels for irrigation. Artificial irrigation has always been extensively practiced in the region of the Po.

ECLOGUE IV.

The Sibylline prophecies, of which those of the Cumaean Sibyl were the most noted, foretold an age of peace and perfect happiness, a new Saturnian age, which was to come at the close of the series of ten ages, or *saecula*, forming the cycle or great year (*ordo*) in which human civilization was to pass through all its phases from primitive purity to the lowest degeneracy. The tenth and last of these secular periods, or *magni menses*, which are of indefinite length, is now ending under the reign or influence of Apollo (*iam regnat Apollo*), and the order or cycle is soon to open again (*ab integro nascitur ordo*). Vergil's conception of this great year or cycle, and of the great months or *saecula* of which it is made up, has nothing to do with the vast astronomical cycle of the Greek philosophers. He has in mind the age of Saturn in Latium as the first of the series of ages now nearly completed, and that first Saturnian period, we learn from Ae. VIII, 319, sqq., he regarded as no more remote than the beginning of Italian civilization, while in Ae. VII, 47–49, he represents Saturn as the ancestor of Latinus, but four generations removed.

The return, or new rising of the Saturnian age, longed for by Vergil and his contemporaries, is now ushered in by the birth of a princely child, who is destined to be one of the great rulers of Rome, and whose advancing years are to witness the gradual development of this second golden era. The advent of the child and the blessings promised by the prophecy of the Sibyl

are the theme of the Eclogue. The new-born infant, thus made the subject of this immortal hymn, was probably Caius Asinius Pollio, son of that Pollio whose praises our poet never tires of repeating. The birth of a son to such a friend could not fail to call forth even extravagant congratulations, especially as it occurred in the year of the consulship of Pollio, and at a period when his reputation was at the highest, and when the circumstances of the times seemed actually to be opening a new and happy era.

It is not surprising that early Christian writers, and many even down to our own times, should regard this marvelous "advent hymn," this rapturous vision of coming glories, as bearing a wonderful resemblance to the scriptural prophecies of the coming and the blessed reign of the Messiah. Yet it is scarcely reasonable to suppose that Vergil was inspired with any Messianic foreknowledge, or that he had adopted any of the traditions or beliefs of the Jews. The times, his relations to Pollio, and his own longings for the restoration of peace and the advancement of human happiness, or, at least, of the welfare of his country, are quite sufficient to account for all the glow of enthusiasm with which he hails the birth of the child and the apparent dawn of better times.

The student should compare this Eclogue with the sixteenth epode of Horace, composed a year or two earlier, when Horace was as much depressed by despair as Vergil is now full of hope. Horace then could see no refuge from the prevailing strife and anarchy but in flight far away to the "Fortunate Isles," where he pictures the same blissfulness of primitive life which Vergil now confidently expects to see once more restored to Italy.

This Eclogue is written in a spirit something like that which characterizes the noble hymns of Menalcas and Mopsus in the fifth. It is the hymn of adoring shepherds. And we can almost fancy them gathering around the cradle from which flowers are springing (*fundent cunabula flores*), and rejoicing with wonder over the child, like the smiling group in Correggio's picture of the nativity.

1. The shepherd poet, inspired by the Sicilian or pastoral Muses (*Sicelides Musae*), must now rise to a higher theme (*maiora canamus*).——2. **Non omnis.** Pastoral strains do not please all. If, however, I have the gift for pastoral songs alone, let those which I compose for a statesman's ear be made worthy of his rank.——3. **Silvas.** The woods, in general, are symbols of pastoral poetry; vineyards (*arbusta, plantations*) and tamarisks (*myricae*) are associated with humble strains.——4. **Ultima;** that is, *the tenth.* **Cumaeum carmen.** A prophecy in the books of the Sibyl of Cumae, deposited by Augustus with the rest of those Sibylline books which were considered genuine in the temple of Apollo, erected by him on the Palatine hill. See on Ae. VI, 71. **Ab integro,** *anew, once more.* The Series, or cycle, begins (**nascitur**) *de novo.*——5. **Ordo,** here, the *Cycle;* the "great year," composed of ages or *saecula*, each of indefinite length, though sometimes reckoned at one hundred and ten years. This series is about to be repeated; begins once more; *ab integro nascitur.*——6. **Virgo** refers to *Astraea* or Justice. She has left the world since its degeneracy from the purity of the golden age, and is now returning. **Saturnia.** Saturn will return to reign again with Δίκη or Astraea, as in the primitive times; or, perhaps, it means an age like that of Saturn will come again.——7. **Nova progenies,** *a new generation.* The new-born child, endowed with a heavenly nature, shall rule over, or be associated with, a race kindred in spirit to himself; new in its virtues contrasted with the faults of the generation preceding it. **Demittitur** is to be taken in a figurative sense, meaning, not actually descended from heaven, or born of the gods, but partaking of the character of heavenly beings.——8. **Modo** indicates that the favor of Lucina is a necessary condition of the fulfillment of these promises. **Quo,** perhaps an ablative of circumstance in the sense

of *cuius auspiciis*, *under whom*, *under whose auspices*.——**9. Gens aurea.** "Golden" is applied either to the generation or the period. Thus, Horace, Epode 16, 64: *tempus aureum*; Cic. de Nat. Deor. 2, 63: *aureum genus*.——**10. Lucina**, the helper of child-birth, is sometimes called Juno Pronuba, and is sometimes also identified, as here, with Diana. Hence **tuus Apollo**, *thy* brother *Apollo*.——**11. Decus hoc aevi**, *this glory of time*; i. e., *this glorious* (or *golden*) *age*. **Inibit**, *will commence*, *begin*. This usage of *inire* is most frequent in the forms *ineunte anno*, *ineunte aetate*, etc.——**12. Magni menses**, *great months*; the *saecula* or ages of the "great year," or cycle. So Ruaeus, followed by Ladewig. Others take the words to mean simply "the glorious months" of the new era.——**13. Te duce**, i. e., *te consule*. While you, Pollio, are chief of the state. **Vestigia**, *traces* or *remains* of past ills. The remnant of the Pompeian party under Sextus Pompeius still threatens Italy with war. A temporary peace was made with him, but not until a year after this Eclogue was written.——**15. Ille** refers to the babe. He and his generation, like that of Saturn of old, shall hold familiar converse with the gods. **Accipiet**, *shall receive* as a privilege, *shall be admitted* to.——**16. Ipse videbitur** elaborates the idea; he shall see gods on the earth in company with their earth-born sons (*heroas*), such as Castor and Pollux, Bacchus and Hercules, and he himself shall be seen (that is, *visited*) *by them*. For the dative of the agent, see on Ae. I, 326.——**17. Patriis virtutibus.** Raised hereafter to that high dignity which his father now enjoys, he will rule with all his father's ability and patriotism. We must remember that at this time the imperial power is not yet fully developed and permanently established, and the consul is still the highest officer of the great republic both in legal authority and in dignity.——**18. At** calls attention now to the principal thought of the poem; the gradual development of the blessings of the golden age side by side with the growth of the child. **Prima munuscula**, *as first gifts* or offerings of nature; *first* as contrasted with the blessings she will bestow in later years. **Nullo cultu**, *without culture*; spontaneously. The idea of the spontaneous production of all things as a characteristic of the golden age, and the absence of all care and toil, are also expressed below in *ipsae* 21; *ipsa*, 23; *incultis*, 29; *ipse*, 43; *sponte sua*, 45. This, and the disappearance of all dangerous animals in this fabulous period, the poets love to dwell upon. See Ge. I, 25–28; Ovid, Metam. I, 89–112. So also Horace, in the kindred description of the "Fortunate Isles," Epode XVI, expresses the same idea by such terms as *inarata*, *imputata*, *suam*, etc.——**25. Amomum.** This, and all fragrant and precious plants, now confined to particular regions, shall grow spontaneously everywhere.——**26–30.** Nature will reach the next stage of amelioration when the child shall have become a youth, or shall have become old enough to read of his father's achievements. Then the earth without human culture will not only yield flowers, but also crops and fruits.——**27. Quae sit virtus**, *what manhood is*; as exemplified in his father as well as in the other great men (*heroum*) of Rome, and, perhaps, of Greece.——**30. Roscida mella.** Honey was thought to be a kind of dew gathered by bees from trees and shrubs. Hence Ge. IV, 1, *aërii melli*.——**31–36.** There will remain some traces of human ill; men out of avarice will still cross the seas in trade, build walled cities against the liability of war, till the ground for bread. Thus there will be another Argo with its helmsman Tiphys, new wars like that of Troy, new heroes like Achilles and Diomed.——**34. Quae vehat.** For the mood, see on Ae. I, 20.——**36. Troiam.** Some city whose fate shall be like that of Troy.——**37–45.** The third period of the child's life, his mature manhood, shall witness the end of all adventure, strife, and toil. All lands shall of themselves produce all things; even the artificial dyes of garments shall no longer be required; for the fleeces of sheep and the hair of goats (like the plumage of birds) shall be variegated by Nature herself with the richest colors.——

42. Mentiri, *to counterfeit* or *imitate.*——**44. Mutare,** *to change* in respect to some attribute; here, *to dye* or *color.*——**46, 47.** The Parcae, *agreeing* (*concordes*) *in the unalterable will of destiny*, as they drew out the thread, *said to their whirling spindles: Run on, O ages, such* (so blessed) *as these!* Ladewig, however, follows Voss and others in making **saecula** an accusative after *currite*, according to the construction in Ae. III, 191, and V, 235. Ladewig also takes *numine* as an ablative of cause, indicating the ground of *concordes;* but the meaning "in," or "in respect to," seems more natural.——**48. Magnos honores,** the *great offices* of state; especially those of praetor and consul.——**49. Incrementum,** nearly synonymous with *suboles*, *new offspring;* increase of Jove, because it adds one more to the number of his descendants. This is the explanation given by Wagner in his minor edition, and adopted by Forbiger. Here, as in v. 7, the idea of descent from Jupiter or the gods is probably intended to be taken in a figurative sense. The spondaic ending of the verse is in keeping with the idea of majesty.——**50.** The whole universe gives sign of welcome to the child; *behold the world nodding with its ponderous concave mass* (*convexo pondere*).——**51. Terras,** etc., are in the same construction as *mundum*, and are added for description.——**52. Ut laetatur.** For the dependent question in the indicative, see on Ae. VI, 779.——**53. O mihi maneat,** etc. "O may the last hours of life so long be spared to me, and may my power of song (*spiritus*) be such as shall suffice to sing thy deeds; then, not Thracian Orpheus," etc. The subjunctive of desire takes the place of a condition, and is followed by the apodosis *non*, etc.——**54. Spiritus** is not "the breath of life," but, as not infrequently, intellectual force, poetic inspiration. *Tantus* is to be supplied after *spiritus*. **Quantum** must be taken as a partitive in the neuter gender with *eius* (*spiritus*) understood. **Dicere,** for *ad dicenda*, depends on *sat*.——**55, 56.** For the construction of the negative particles here, see on E. V, 25, 26.——**57. Orphei;** Greek form of the dative.——**58. Arcadia iudice,** for *iudicibus Arcadiis*, "even if the Arcadians should be the arbiters of the contest."——**60–63.** The meaning is doubtful. Of the several interpretations offered, the following seems to me the best: "Begin, little one, with thy infant smile to recognize (to show thou knowest) thy mother. Thy mother claims thy love in return for the long-continued suffering that preceded thy birth. Even now begin to smile, and thus to win thy mother's smile. Else will not my hopes of thy happiness be fulfilled; for one on whom his parents have not smiled in infancy, no god ever thought worthy of his table nor goddess of her couch." Such a one can not enjoy that converse with the gods which was mentioned in vv. 15, 16. **Dignata.** For the construction, see Ae. I, 335.

ECLOGUE V.

This Eclogue represents two shepherds, equally skilled in music, accidentally meeting, and under the shelter of a grotto entertaining each other with responsive songs. Their common theme is the divine shepherd Daphnis, whose passion is sung by Theocritus in the first Idyl. But they treat not, like the Sicilian poet, of Daphnis pining away and dying under the scourge of Venus, but of Daphnis dead and already raised to Olympus as a god. There is little doubt that in the elegy which Mopsus sings on the death of Daphnis, and in the hymn describing his deification, with which Menalcas responds, Vergil has in mind the assassination and apotheosis of Caesar. For this variety of the Amoebaean song, see on E. III, 58.

1. Under the name of **Menalcas**, in this Eclogue, as well as in the ninth, Vergil represents himself. **Boni,** *skilled*, here followed by the infinitives *inflare* and *dicere*. Adjectives not unfrequently have this construction in poetry.——**2. Calamos levis,** the syrinx or Pandaean pipe made of light reeds.



Caesar.
Enlarged from a Roman coin.

——4. **Maior**, supply *natu*.——5. **Incertas**, *fluctuating*, *trembling*. **Zephyris motantibus**, *with the shifting Zephyrs;* join with *incertas*.——5, 6. **Sub umbras**, and the dative **antro**, stand in coördinate relation to *succedimus*. Comp. Ae. I, 627.——7. **Sparsit.** See on E. IV, 52.——9. Amyntas might as well vie with Apollo as with me. The young singer does not like to be compared with Amyntas as a rival.——10. **Ignis**, *loves;* stories of the love of Phyllis.——10, 11. **Phyllis, Alconis, Codri**, all pastoral names, having no reference to the historical personages of Greece who bore the same. *Alconis* is an objective genitive; the others are probably intended to be subjective. ——11. **Habes**, as in E. III, 52.——13, 14 **Immo**, etc., *nay* (not those), *but rather these strains which I lately wrote out, and while composing* (*modulans*) *marked in turn* (first in words and then in musical notes), etc. This interpretation, which is generally adopted, makes *alterna* refer to the strains (*carmina*) of alternating poetry and music, noted on the beech one after the other successively, just as Mopsus had composed and performed them. The pipe, of course, did not *accompany* the voice in our sense, but was used for preludes and interludes.——15. Then talk about Amyntas.——16–18. Menalcas apologizes for his rash comparison of the two.——19. **Desine** with the accusative, as in E. VIII, 62, IX, 66. **Puer**, a frequent designation of shepherds. So below v. 54.——20–44. A pastoral elegy on the death of the divine shepherd Daphnis, who is intended to represent the murdered Caesar. ——21. **Testes Nymphis**, supply **fuistis.** "Ye were witnesses to the Nymphs," of the tears they shed.——23. **Crudelia.** The stars are supposed to control human destiny for good or evil. To Venus and her descendants they have been unpropitious in bringing such a fate upon the greatest of the line. **Mater** refers to Venus, the mother or ancestress of the Julian family.——24. **Non ulli**, *no herdsmen*. On those days of mourning all common avocations were forgotten.——25, 26. **Nec-nec.** These particles repeat separately the general negative contained in *nulla*, which qualifies both verbs alike. Comp. the Greek form οὐδεὶς, οὔτε-οὔτε. So the negatives in E. IV, 55, 56.——26. **Graminis herbam**, *the blades of grass*. *Herba* is properly a collective term.——27, 28. Both the mountains and woods reëcho the voices of African lions mourning thy death.——27. **Poenos**, *Carthaginian*, *African*, as an epithet. See on E. I, 55, and Ae. V, 812.——28. **Loquuntur**, for *dicunt*. Nature *says* that the wild beasts moaned by repeating their cries with her own echoes. ——29–31. Daphnis taught men to yoke tigers to the chariot, and to perform the sacred rites of Bacchus. That is, he taught men to domesticate beasts before untamed, so as to till the ground and cultivate the vine. Some understand this to be an allusion to the civil reforms of Caesar; and it may well include his great plans of internal improvement.——29. **Armenias-tigres.** According to the myth of Bacchus, that god, when returning from his conquest of India, was drawn in his triumphal chariot by tigers.——30. **Inducere**, not for *ducere*, *to lead* the *dances*, but for εἰσάγειν, *to introduce*.——31. These words describe the thyrsus, or staff carried by the worshipers of Bacchus; a long slender rod (*lentas hastas*) wreathed with grape-leaves and ivy. **Mollibus.** Comp. Ae. VII, 390.——34. "(So) art thou all the glory of thy companions."——35–39. Since the death of Daphnis the fields and gardens have gone to waste; Pales, the goddess of herdsmen, and Apollo (once the herdsman of Admetus) have forsaken the fields. Pales and Apollo are associated again in Ge. III, 1.——36. **Quibus.** The antecedent, *his*, is to be supplied in v. 37, after *nascuntur*.——40. "Strow the ground where his ashes lie, with leaves and flowers; plant leafy shade-trees around the (neighboring) fountains." The custom of scattering flowers on the tomb seems to be referred to in *spargite-foliis*, and that of rearing trees around favorite fountains in *inducite umbras*.——45–52. Menalcas is enraptured with the divine song of Mopsus, yet will also modestly make his offering of

praise.——46. **Quale** agrees with the antecedent instead of *sopor*, on account of the meter. The second "quale" agrees with *restinguere* taken substantively; *such* (or *so sweet*) *as quenching our thirst*, etc.——48. **Magistrum**, that is, Daphnis.——49. **Alter ab illo**, *the next to him;* for such you have proved yourself by this song.——50. **Quocumque modo**, *in some fashion*, no matter how far short of you.——52. **Daphnin** takes the Greek ending here on account of the meter. The termination *im* is usually preferred in words of this class.——53. **Tali munere**, *than such an offering* of praise as you now propose.——54. **Puer** refers to Daphnis.——54, 55. **Ista carmina**, *those hymns of yours;* such songs or strains as those you now promise: whether precisely the same which Stimicon has heard, or something new and similar.——56-80. Daphnis enters the abode of Olympus above the stars. Because he is thus exalted, joy possesses the world which loved him; the woods and fields, Pan, the herdsmen, the rustic Nymphs, all rejoice; now under his divine influence peace and safety prevail, and as a god we shall worship him for ever.——56. **Candidus**, *divinely fair.* Ladewig and some others translate "robed in white." **Insuetum**, *not seen before.* **Miratur**, *beholds with wonder.* ——60, 61. Characteristics of the golden age. 63. **Intonsi**, *unshorn;* rough with woods.——64. **Deus-Menalca!** Thus shout the woods and mountains to Menalcas.——65. **Sis felix.** Comp. Ae. I, 330.——65, 66. Four altars are supposed to have been raised at the same time, two to Daphnis and two to Apollo, because the annual rites in honor of Caesar and Apollo were celebrated at the same period, those of Caesar on the 12th of July, and those of Apollo on the 13th. Caesar's birth-day was on the 13th; but, as the Sibylline books were said to prohibit any other ceremonial on the day set apart for the rites of Apollo, the senate decreed that those of Caesar should be celebrated on the 12th.——66. **Altaria** is in apposition with the second *duas*, and equivalent to "quae sunt altaria." It describes the particular kind of *ara*, namely, an altar on which *victims* could be slain. Only fruits or bloodless offerings could be made on the altars of deified men, like Daphnis. ——67, 68. **Bina, duos.** Both signify "two annually."——69. **In primis**, *above all, especially.* **Multo Baccho.** Comp. Ge. II, 190.——70. **Messis**, by metonomy for aestas.——71. **Nectar**, in apposition with **vina.** Wine from the Greek islands was not imported into Italy until about B. C. 54; hence, *novum.*——72, 73. The song and dance shall accompany the festival.——74, 75. **Haec**, etc. These honors shall be thine both at the feast of the vintage, when we give thanks to Bacchus and the attendant Nymphs, and at the ceremonial of blessing the fields, when we lead the victims round the fields and sacrifice to Ceres. The latter rites are called the *ambarvalia.* See Ge. I, 339-45. ——76-78. See on E. I, 60, and comp. Ae. I, 609.——80. **Damnabis-votis**, you also (like other gods) *shall hold* (*men*) *bound by vows;* that is, by pledges of sacrifice made to you as to other deities in time of trial. See on Ae. V, 237.——81-84. If Menalcas was charmed with the hymn of Mopsus, so is the latter with that of his friend. What present can he make him meet for such lofty strains?——85-89. They exchange gifts in token of mutual esteem.——85. **Ante**, *first;* before you have made up your mind.——86, 87. In the person of Menalcas, Vergil quotes words from the first verses of his second and third Eclogues, to indicate that he had used this pipe in composing and singing them.——87. **Haec docuit**, *this taught me*, this gave me the melody for, or inspired me with "Formosum Corydon," etc.——88. This herdsman's staff, so prized by me that I would not give it even to the lovely Antigenes, I give to thee.——90. **Paribus nodis**, *with knots equally distributed.* It was a staff made, perhaps, of a slender thorn sapling, with knots distributed quite equally along its length, and shaved down and polished. **Aere.** The *pedum* had a bronze or copper pike at one end bound on by a ring of the same metal.

ECLOGUE VI.

This poem is dedicated to Varus, who probably succeeded Pollio in the government of Cisalpine Gaul, and who, according to some early authorities, had been a fellow-pupil of Vergil under Syro. While our poet gracefully declines to undertake the task, to which he had probably been urged by Varus, of composing an epic on the late wars (*tristia bella*), including the exploits of Varus himself, he entertains him with this Eclogue, which describes the artifice by which two shepherds, Chromis and Mnasylus, aided by the Nymph Aegle, entrap the god Silenus, and compel him to give them an exhibition of his skill in song. The god sings to them of the origin of the world, and of various traditions of mythology.

The system of cosmogony with which he begins is that of Epicurus, which Vergil and Varus had learned from Syro.

1. **Prima**, not "the first who," but "at the first"; at the beginning of my career as a poet. Comp. *primus*, Ae. I, 1. My Muse, Thalia, preferred pastoral (Syracusan, Sicilian) poetry. My talent was only for rustic themes. ——2. **Thalia** may be used strictly as the Muse of pastoral poetry, over which she presides as well as over comedy; or it may be taken, as the names of other Muses are sometimes used, to signify Muse in general.——**3–5.** When I assumed to sing of kings and wars, or to compose epics, Apollo plucked my ear, as if to say: "Do you hear? this is no task for you. Your proper themes are lowly rustic scenes and characters." This mode of declining the request of his friend reminds us of the similar apology of Horace at a later period for not undertaking to sing of the achievements of Agrippa. O. I, 6. **Deductum**, *reduced*, hence, *slender*, *humble*; the opposite of *amplum*, *grand*, *heroic*.——**6. Super-erunt**, separated by tmesis; *there will remain* (besides me), *there will not be wanting those who*, etc.——**8. Musam**, by metonomy for *song*.——**9. Non iniussa cano**, for I sing the songs or things commanded by Apollo. **Siquis** repeated, expresses the longing of the poet for success.——**10, 11.** If any in the love of pastoral song shall read my verses, he shall find thy name, Varus, often repeated there, and thus to him my lowly tamarisks (*myricae*), and all the wood shall sing of Varus.——**12. Quae sibi praescripsit**, *which has inscribed upon itself*, *which is inscribed with*. ——**14. Pueri**, probably shepherds; perhaps youthful fauns or satyrs.—— **15. Ut semper.** Comp. E. I, 54.——**16. Procul**, *off*, *away*, out of place, distant from their proper position on his head. *Procul* is a relative term, meaning distant only with reference to the ordinary or natural connection of objects. The garlands were lying apart, having *but just* (*tantum*, *just now*, *that moment*) *slipped down from his head*.——**17. Gravis**, *heavy* for his languid hand, which in the helplessness of sleep hardly retained its hold of the well-worn handle. Join **ansa** as an ablative of manner with *pendebat*. We may also understand *e manu*.——**18. Spe luserat.** Comp. Ae. I, 352.——**19.** It seems to have been a common belief of the ancients that beings possessed of the gift of prophecy could be forced to make revelations when entrapped and bound. Comp. Ge. IV, 396. The myth concerning Midas and Silenus is an illustration, and also the account which Homer gives in Ods. IV, 414 sqq., of Proteus bound by Menelaus. **Ex vincula sertis.** A similar displacement of a preposition occurs in E. IX, 36.——**20.** The youths, already somewhat daunted by the audacity of their undertaking, are reassured by the appearance of Aegle. This is the usual interpretation; but the meaning may be that her sudden appearance at first frightens them as though she would oppose their proceedings, though, as it turns out, she comes to join in the frolic. **Timidis**, in this case, would be proleptic. **Supervenit** with the connective, *que* is equivalent to *superveniens*.——**21. Aegle.** The repetition of a word with the mention of some additional attribute or circumstance is a

favorite figure. See below vv. 55, 56, Ae. II, 405, 406, et al. **Iamque videnti,** *and even as he opens his eyes.*——**24.** Now let me go, boys. You ought to be satisfied that you seem to have been too much for me. To seem to have overpowered a god (though it is really but an accident) ought to be enough for you, without holding me any longer in durance. *Vos* is the subject of *potuisse.* Others take *videri* in its literal meaning with *me* as subject, thus: "It is sufficient that I could be exposed to view."——**26. Huic,** etc., *to her* (Aegle) *shall be given another kind of reward;* not the songs I will give you. **Aliud** is occasionally found with a partitive genitive in the singular, as, *aliud causae,* Cic. Fl. 39, though partitive in form rather than in sense. **Ipse** seems to mean "of his own accord." As soon as he has good-naturedly spoken to his captors, at once, without further compulsion, he begins.——**27. In numerum,** *in measure,* keeping time with his song. Comp. Ge. I, 175; Ae. VIII, 458.——**27-30.** The satyrs and wild beasts, and even inanimate things, are moved by his music, so that Parnassus is not so charmed with the singing of Apollo, nor the mountains of Thrace by that of Orpheus.——**31-40.** The Epicurean theory of the origin of the world. In the beginning nothing existed but boundless void (*magnum inane*), and in it the conflicting and commingled seed-substances or atoms with which were formed earth, air (*anima*), water, and fire. Out of these primitive atomic combinations (*his primis*) were developed all things, and even the heavens (*orbis mundi*). Then gradually the earth became fixed and solid, excluding Nereus or the waters (*Nerea*), and confining them to the bed of the ocean, and brought forth on its own surface the various things which it was fitted to produce. Many terms in the passage seem to have been borrowed from Lucretius.——**31. Coacta.** Lucretius, 5, 429, says *convecta.*——**33. Liquidus,** *fluid,* as fire is composed of the most subtile of the atomic substances.——**34. Ipse-orbis.** Even the fluid (*tener*) orb of the world, the circumambient aether, became solid; a crystal firmament.——**35.** The construction of the interrogative *ut* is continued through the remainder of the paragraph. **Ponto,** ablative of situation.——**38. Altius** has usually been joined with *cadant,* but the irregular position thus given to *atque,* unexampled in Vergil, has led some of the recent commentators to remove the comma from *solem* and place it after *altius,* translating thus: "The lands wonder that a new sun now shines from a higher region."——**41.** Having described the "evolution" of the heavens and the earth, Silenus recounts some of the myths and traditions of the human race, beginning with the creation of men from the stones thrown by Pyrrha. **Caucasias volucres.** The plural is poetic.——**42. Furtum Promethei,** *the theft of Prometheus,* the stealing of fire from the chariot-wheel of the sun, that he might convey it to men.——**43, 44.** He sings of the grief of Hercules and the Argonauts for the loss of the young Hylas, companion of Hercules, stolen by the Nymphs of a fountain in Mysia, near which the Argonauts had landed. **Quo fonte,** equivalent to *ad quem fontem.* "He sings, in addition to these themes, of the fountain at which (or where) the sailors had called with loud voices on Hylas lost, so that," etc.——**44. Hyla, Hyla omne sonaret,** scanned like *valē, valĕ,* etc., in E. III, 79. In both passages the voice naturally makes such a pause in uttering the cry that the hiatus disappears.——**45-60.** The story of Pasiphae is compared with that of the daughters of the Tirynthian king Proetus.——**46. Pasiphae,** the wife of Minos, was the victim of an unnatural passion inspired by Venus at the instigation of Neptune, who was angry with Minos for keeping the bull which had come up out of the sea, instead of sacrificing it to him. **Solatur** is an example of the use of the verb found also below in vv. 62, 63, and in E. IX, 19, in which the speaker transfers, as it were, the action from the person spoken of to himself. "Silenus consoles Pasiphae" means: *he sings of Pasiphae consoling herself with the love,* etc. He describes her as grati-

fying her mad passion.——**47. Virgo,** *maid*, sometimes, as here, a general term for "woman."——**49. Non ulla secuta est,** *no one* (of them) *sought after*, etc.; none of them was doomed to such brutish love as Pasiphae.——**50, 51. Quamvis,** etc., *although* (so completely was her nature transformed to the instinct of a cow) *she had dreaded the yoke for her neck.*——**51. Quaesisset.** She could not but believe that she had horns on her smooth forehead, and often raised her hands to seek for them.——**52.** The reference is again to Pasiphae.——**53. Ille.** The *iuvencus*. **Hyacintho**; that is, "on the flowery turf." **Fultus** has the last syllable lengthened by the ictus.——**55-60. Claudite,** etc., the words of Pasiphae, in the frenzy of her love roaming over the hills in search of the beast.——**61.** Atalanta, the daughter of Schoeneus, was to be the wife of the suitor who should excel her in the foot-race. Hippomanes, or, as some say, Milanio, obtained three golden apples from Cyprus by the favor of Venus, and dropped them on the course behind him. The maiden (*puella*), tempted by the beauty of the apples, turned aside, and thus was won. **Hesperidum**; such as those of the Hesperides; golden, beautiful See on *Hyblaeis*, E. I, 55, and Ae. V, 311.——**61, 62.** The sisters of Phaethon wept for him until they were turned into alders.——**62, 63. Circumdat, erigit.** See on *Solatur*, 46.——**64-73.** Vergil takes occasion here to introduce the praises of his friend, the gifted poet Cornelius Gallus, to whom he afterward addressed the tenth Eclogue.——**64. Errantem,** etc. This is not an unfrequent kind of allegory, representing the reveries of the imagination in poetic creation as a translation of the poet himself bodily to Helicon, or Tempe, or some other favorite abode of Apollo and the Muses. Comp. Horace, O. III, 4, 6.——**65. Ut,** interrogative, introducing the sentence.——**66. Viro,** *to* or *before the honored poet;* referring to Gallus. **Sororum,** the Muses. **Chorus,** *the choir* or *company* of the Muses.——**67. Divino carmine,** an ablative of description.——**69. Calamos.** Linus, in the name of the Muses, bestows upon Gallus, in token of his merit as a poet, the pastoral pipes or syrinx which they had formerly given to Hesiod (*Ascraeo seni*), the father of bucolic poetry.——**70. Seni,** as not unfrequently, *ancient.*——**72, 73** Gallus has composed a poem in imitation of an Idyl of Euphorion of Chalcis, describing the origin of the Grynaean oracle and grove of Apollo. The poem of Gallus is so beautiful that it has made this oracle the pride of Apollo, and hence one of his favorite titles is "Grynaeus." See on Ae. IV, 345.——**73. Se iactet,** as in Ae. VI, 877.——**74-81.** Returning to themes of mythology, Silenus ends his song with the stories of Scylla and Tereus.——**74.** *Ut narraverit* and *mutatam* are to be supplied after **aut.** "How he told of the change of Scylla." Scylla, the daughter of Nisus, king of Megara, is sometimes confounded, as here, with Scylla the monster of the Sicilian Straits, daughter of Phorcys. **Nisi.** See on *Hectoris*, Ae. III, 319. In **quam** there is a mixed relation of object and subject accusative. We may translate as if the reading were *fama est, traditum est*, or *ferunt.*——**76. Dulichias,** for **Ithacas,** refers to the fleet of Ulysses.——**77. Timidos,** *terrified*, made timid, proleptic, as in the second interpretation of *timidis*, above v. 20.——**78-81.** Philomela, the daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, being violated by Tereus, king of Thrace and husband of her sister Procne, in revenge the two sisters killed Itys, the son of Tereus and Procne, and then served up the body as a banquet (*dapes*) for his table; afterward showing him the head (*dona*). Tereus attempted to slay them, but they fled, Philomela in the form of a nightingale, and Procne in that of a swallow, while Tereus was changed into a lapwing.——**78. Mutatos Terei artus,** for *Tereum mutatum*, "the transforming of Tereus."——**Quo cursu,** *with what flight* or *speed.* Others: "With what kind of motion," as distinguished from that of her former condition as a human being.——**80, 81.** *Quibus alis*, that is, "with the wings of what bird." **Ante,** *beforehand, first;* mourning (*infelix*), and flitting a moment around her home

before she took her final flight to the wilderness.——**82-86.** These same things which Silenus (*ille*) now repeats, the Eurotas once heard, when Apollo was singing them (*meditante*) to his loved Hyacinthus.——**84. Ad sidera.** Comp. E. V, 62. The resounding hillsides bear the song of Silenus to the sky.——**85. Numerum referri.** The number of the sheep must be reported or counted up when they have been led back to the fold by the shepherd. Comp. E. III, 34.——**86.** The approach of evening heralded by Vesper (see on Ae. I, 374) warns the shepherds to collect the flocks.——**86.** Even heaven is charmed with the music of Silenus, and, therefore, is unwilling (*invito*) that Vesper (Hesperus or the evening star) should come forth (*procedere*) and close the day, compelling the shepherds to go to their homes and Silenus to end his song.

ECLOGUE VII.

Thyrsis a shepherd, and Corydon a goatherd, make Daphnis the arbiter of their contest in singing. The Eclogue seems to have been suggested in part by the sixth and eighth Idyls of Theocritus. The singing-match is of the first kind described in note on E. III, 58.

1-20 Meliboeus relates the accident which led him to be present at the contest which he describes.——**1. Arguta,** *rustling* or *whispering* with the gentle wind.——**4. Florentes aetatibus,** *in the flower of youth.* **Arcades,** *Arcadians* in their musical talent and skill.——**5. Cantare pares,** *equal* or *well-matched in singing and playing.* See on *boni inflare*, E. V, 1. **Respondere,** *to sing responsively*, one following the lead of the other. See on E. III, 59. The infinitive for the prose construction *ad respondendum.*——**6. Dum.** See on Ae. I, 494. **Defendo;** perhaps, by covering with straw. **Huc** refers to the spot above mentioned, where the group were seated.——**7. Vir gregis.** It is implied that with the leader of the flock all the rest have strayed away also. **Deeraverat,** pronounced in scanning *de-raverat.* **Atque,** emphatic, "and, lo (just when I started in search of them) I caught sight of Daphnis."——**8, 9.** Daphnis, as soon as Meliboeus comes in sight, anticipates what he is seeking for, and sets his mind at rest.——**10. Si quid,** *if at all.* **Cessare,** *to linger*, suspend your work.——**11.** Meliboeus, it seems, is in charge of cattle as well as of goats. "They need no watching, for they will come hither of their own accord to drink."——**12. Viridis,** according to the translation of Ruaeus, agrees with *Mincius.* Others join it with *ripas.*——**14.** Meliboeus had not, like Corydon and Thyrsis, an Alcippe or Phyllis at home to care for the lambs; he was needed there, and yet this was a rare opportunity to listen to a singing-match between two great musicians. He was in a quandary; *yet* (*tamen*), etc.——**15. Depulsos a lacte,** weaned from the ewes.——**16. Corydon cum Thyrside,** as if a compound substantive, form an apposition to *certamen.*——**19. Meminisse.** It is uncertain what subject is to be supplied, if any. Some prefer "me" (Meliboeus), others "eos" (Corydon and Thyrsis), and Conington refers the act of memory to the Muses themselves, as the daughters of Mnemosyne, the goddess of memory. On the whole, the most natural meaning is given by *eos.* The Muses wished *them* to call to memory or rehearse Amoebaean verses, such as the Muses themselves had taught them to improvise. For the omission of the subject accusative, see on Ae. II, 25.——**20. Hos, illos,** *the first, the next.*——**21. Amor,** in apposition with *Nymphae;* the *Libethrian Nymphs, our delight*, or *whom we delight in.*——**22. Quale,** etc., *such as you grant to my Codrus*, or are wont to inspire my Codrus with.——**23. Si-omnes,** *if we are not all able* (to do all things), if it is not given to all (or common) men, and so not to me. See the full form of the proverb, E. VIII, 64.——**24.** In case of defeat, his syrinx, as a token of his renunciation of music, shall be hung on the pine-tree, sacred to Pan,

the inventor of the pipes. The pine was the favorite tree of Pan, as well as of Cybele.——25-29. Thyrsis is jealous and boastful. He asks to be crowned as the rising poet, so that Codrus may be envious of his triumph. Or if Codrus, out of malicious motives, should praise him to such a degree as to offend the gods (*ultra placitum*), he must be wreathed with rosemary as a charm against an evil tongue.——**25. Hedera.** The ivy was sacred to Bacchus, and a symbol of poetic frenzy or inspiration.——**27. Ultra placitum,** *beyond what is pleasing to the gods.* Others, "beyond what is pleasing to me."——**28. Mala lingua,** perhaps, contains the notion not only of malicious praise but of some magic power to hurt, like an "evil eye." See on E. III, 107.——**31-33.** I will erect a marble statue of thy whole figure (*tota*) arrayed as a huntress. See on Ae. I, 337.——**31. Si-fuerit,** *if this* (success in hunting) *shall have been always mine.* See on *proprius*, Ae. I, 73.——**34. Custos-horti.** You are the guardian of a poor estate, and must be contented with an humble offering.——**35, 36.** "For the present, O Priapus! I have made you a statue of marble, a material too mean for you; but when you increase my flocks, I will make you one of gold." The whole response of Thyrsis is strained and absurd, especially his vow; for marble, which he calls too mean for Priapus, and, much more, gold, are entirely out of keeping with the usual conception of Priapus as a rustic god, whose images are roughly hewn or carved out of wood.——**35. Pro tem.,** i. e., according to my present means.——**38. Alba,** in the same sense as *pallens*, E. III, 39.——**40. Corydonis,** an objective genitive after *cura.*——**41-44.** Thyrsis tries to outdo Corydon in the expression of love; but again runs into extravagance. "May I seem offensive, rough, and worthless to thee, if I do not find (if it is not true that I find) this day without thy company more than a year long. Be ashamed, my cattle, if you can, to detain me; hasten home, and let me go to her."——**41. Sardoniis herbis,** a large variety of the ranunculus, very bitter, and, when eaten, causing distortion of the features, or the "Sardonic smile."——**45. Muscosi fontes;** that is, fountains springing from mossy rocks, Hor., Ep. I, 10, 7; *Novus muscoso prosilit e lapide.* **Somno mollior.** This seemingly strange comparison is taken from Theocrites, V, 50: εἴρια ὕπνῳ μαλακώτερα.——**46.** The third person of the verb is substituted here for the second. The regular construction would be *et arbute quae fontes et herbam tegis.* **Pecori** The dative after such verbs as *defendere*, *arcere*, and *pellere* is poetic.——**47. Defendite** here contains the ideas both of sheltering and refreshing.——**49-52.** Thyrsis responds with a contrasted scene from the season of winter. "Here by the glowing hearth we care as little for the outside blast as the wolf for the number of the flock he attacks, or as the swift rivers for the banks which they overflow." ——**49. Hic,** *here*, in the shelter of home, *are the hearth*, etc.——**52. Numerum.** The number of sheep in the flock, however great, can not daunt the wolf.——**53. Stant,** emphatic, *stand* in their beauty and grandeur. Comp. Ae. III, 681. The verse is spondaic and without elision of the final vowels in *iuniperi* and *castaneae.*——**54. Sua-poma,** *under each tree its own apples.* *Quaque* is generally adopted here by the commentators in preference to *quaeque*, though the latter has the best manuscript authority.——**55, 56. At,** etc. "But with the departure of Alexis all nature's gifts would end."——**57-60.** Thyrsis claims that the glories of nature also depend on the presence of Phyllis, but he expresses the thought by reversing the conditions. Nature, when languishing, revives with the *coming* of Phyllis.——**60. Jupiter** as lord of the upper air, and so called Aether, Ge. II, 325, also personifies the sky and atmospheric moisture or rain. Comp. Ge. I, 418; II, 419; Ae. V, 696.——**61-68.** Because Phyllis loves the hazel, that is dearer to Corydon than any of the trees which the gods prefer; but the fairest tree has no charms for Thyrsis when Lycidas is near. Corydon compares the trees with each other according to their charms for

Phyllis; Thyrsis compares their beauty with that of Lycidas.——**70.** "From the time of this victory Corydon has been to us (and to all the world) 'the Corydon'"; Corydon the singer, Corydon, whose name alone is a sufficient title. Thus Quintilian, X, 1, 112, says of Cicero: "He has attained such preëminence in oratory that his name is a synonyme for eloquence;" *iam non hominis nomen sed eloquentiae habeatur.*

ECLOGUE VIII.

THIS Eclogue is entitled in the Medicean Manuscript "Damonis et Alphesiboei Certatio," and other good manuscripts differ from the Medicean only in substituting "certamen," or "contentio," for "certatio." In the texts generally it has been called "Pharmaceutria," "the Sorceress," from the subject of the second part of the poem.

It consists of the improvised verses of two shepherds, Damon and Alphesiboeus. Damon adopts in his own person the lament of some despairing lover whose mistress, Nysa, has proved untrue, and Alphesiboeus responds by reciting, also in the first person, the incantations and charms employed by some shepherdess to win back the shepherd Daphnis, by whom she has been forsaken.

The Eclogue is Amoebaean of the second kind described in the note on E. III, 58. Alphesiboeus imitates the song of Damon in the division of the verses into ten stanzas by the introduction of a refrain.

Vergil has in mind, in the song of Damon, the third and eleventh Idyls of Theocritus, and, in that of Alphesiboeus, the second of the Idyls.

The poem is dedicated to Pollio (6–13), and appears to have been written when that commander was on his return from the campaign in Dalmatia.

The insertion of the refrain, according to Ribbeck's text, after the 28th verse, makes the numbering of all the following verses differ by one from that of texts in general use.

1–5. The effect of music on brutes and inanimate things. Comp. E. VI, 27–29.——**4. Requierunt,** in the old rendering, followed by Ruaeus, is active, meaning "arrested," "stayed," or "stopped." Later commentators prefer the usual sense of the work, "to rest completely," "stand still," taking the following **cursus** as a Greek accusative after *mutata*. So Ladewig.——**6–13.** "O Pollio, now returning from thy Dalmatian victories, would that some time I might attain to such power as to celebrate both thy warlike deeds and thy Sophoclean tragedies, no less worthy of fame!"——**6. Mihi,** an ethical dative after *superas*, etc. Others make the passage "en . . . desinet" parenthetical, and join *mihi* with *accipe*. **Superas,** here, of passing along by sea, as in Ae. I, 244, perhaps with the accompanying notion of danger incurred **Timavi.** See on Ae. I, 244.——**7. En unquam,** implying doubt, as in E. I, 68.——**10. Sophocleo cothurno,** *of the tragic style of Sophocles.* The buskin or boot worn by tragic actors, is often put by metonymy for tragedy itself, or for the literary style of tragedy. See Horace, O. II, 1, 12; Quintil. X, 1, 68. **Jussis.** Perhaps this poem was begun by Pollio's request before his departure, and completed in his absence. The dedication may have been inserted here at the time the news reached Vergil that his friend was on his return.——**12. Carmina** refers only to the present poem.——**13. Hederam** elegantly symbolizes poetry. Comp. E. VII, 25, and note. **Serpere** expresses the winding or entwining of the ivy with the more inflexible laurel, which is the symbol of military triumph. The general idea is, "While others crown you with victorious laurels, suffer me to add this my humble tribute of song."——**14.** The shepherds lead their flocks to the pasture at the dawn of day. See Ge. 322, sqq.——**15.** In the older texts *est* has been ap-

pended to this verse, though not found in the manuscripts, on the ground that its omission in a relative clause is anomalous; but as the manuscripts omit it in like manner in Ge. III, 326, where the same verse is repeated, it is probable that in both instances they have preserved the original reading.——16. **Olivae,** *on* (his) *olive-wood staff*.——17–20. Damon takes the part of some shepherd, real or imaginary, deceived by Nysa, whom he has loved from his youth, and now heart-broken, coming forth from his sleepless couch in the gray of the morning, and giving utterance to his despair.——18. **Indigno amore,** *by my undue love:* by a love unworthy of himself or of so true a heart as his. Comp. E. X, 10.——19. **Testibus illis,** *they being my witnesses.* I have gained nothing by calling on them in times past to witness our vows, for she has broken them all, and yet is happy with Mopsus.——21. The refrains are introduced in imitation of Theocritus, Idyl I, 64, 70, 73, II, 17, 22, etc.——22. **Argutum.** See on E. VII, 1.——24. **Pana.** See E. II, 32. Pan was the first who did not suffer the reeds to remain silent; more strictly, *who did not suffer the reeds to be inactive;* for he awakened in them musical sounds.——26–28. "What monstrous unions now may we lovers not expect to see? presently (*iam*) griffins wedded (*iungentur*) to horses, in the next age," more freely, "by and by, dogs to timid does."——28. **Ad pocula,** for *ad potum, to the water,* or *to drink*.——29. The refrain is inserted here by Ribbeck, on the ground that it is necessary for completeness and symmetry, and must have been introduced here originally, though it no longer appears in the manuscripts.——30. In bitter mockery. "Get ready your bridal torches, Mopsus; they are bringing your wife." **Novas;** that is, for a new marriage.——31. **Sparge nuces.** It was the custom for the bridegroom to scatter nuts among the torch-bearers who conducted the bride to his door. In Catullus, 61, the boys repeat again and again the cry, "da nuces!" **Deserit Hesperus Oetam.** Catullus also (62, 7) associates the appearance of the evening star over Œta with the nuptial ceremonies. The expression probably originated in some Greek tradition connected with the country about Mount Œta. Heyne thinks it may have been the marriage of Peleus and Thetis. Œta was north-west of Attica and Bœotia, and to the dwellers in those regions the evening star first shone at sunset over the mountain, and departed from it as it descended to the horizon (*deserit Œtam*).——33–36. You have taken a swain worthy of your treacherous character, and you will get your reward.——33. **Omnes,** that is, *reliquos omnes*.——34. **Odio,** related equally to the four following substantives.——38–42. I loved you dearly from my boyhood.——38. **Saepibus,** here, *garden inclosures, garden*.——39. **Legentem.** Comp. E. II, 51.——40. **Alter ab undecimo,** *next to the eleventh year,* "second" in the Roman sense; therefore the "twelfth," not the "thirteenth." Comp. V, 49.——44–51. I have learned the cruelty of Love. He is always born of mountain wilds and rocks (comp. Ae. IV, 360–367), a child of neither human (*nostri*) parentage nor blood. He taught even a mother to imbrue her hands in the blood of her children; even a mother to be as ruthless as himself.——48. **Matrem** refers to Medea. The awkwardness of the passage thus connecting Cupid and Medea led Heyne to propose the omission of verses 50 and 51, and Hermann suggested the combination of the two thus: Commaculare manus; puer, ah! puer, improbus ille.——53–57. Since the love of so many years has been violated, I should expect to see the whole order of nature broken up.——55. Amber was supposed to distill from the alder and poplar. "Let it now come from the bark of the tamarisk."——58. Conington makes the refrain here parenthetical, and connects "omnia—mare" with v. 56.——59. "Let all things be mid-ocean." Let the land be completely changed to sea. Ladewig, with Hermann, thinks that a verse has been lost here. **Vivite,** for *valete,* like *concedite,* E. X, 63.——61. *Munus* Heyne understands to be his *death-*

song; but his death itself is probably intended. "Take, Nysa, this last gift of the dying. His death he bequeaths to you as a bitter memory."——64. **Non omnia,** etc. Comp. E. VII, 23.——**65–68.** The commencement of the response. The love-sick shepherdess prepares with the assistance of her maid, Amaryllis, various charms accompanied with magic words, with the hope of bringing back Daphnis, her former lover. First, she orders the maid to make ready for the rites at the altar in the court of her dwelling. ——**66. Mascula,** applied to the most fragrant and best kind of incense.——**69. Urbe** may refer to Mantua. **Carmina,** *charms.* See on Ae. IV, 487.——**70. Deducere lunam.** The power of incantations and charms to bring down the moon is mentioned in Horace, Epode V, 45, Tibullus, I, 2, 45, and in other passages in Greek and Roman writers.——**71.** The allusion is to the transformation of the companions of Ulysses into swine. Hom. Od. X, 203, sqq.——**72.** The cold-blooded (*frigidus*) snake can thus be made to swell even to bursting.——**73.** See on V, 21.——**74–79.** An image of Daphnis has been made of wax, or, as Forbiger suggests, partly of wax and partly of clay, round which the sorceress winds three (*terna*) threads of different colors (*triplici colore*), and bears it thrice round the altar, while Amaryllis makes three love-knots, each of the same three colors. The threads round the image and the knots are mystical bonds for Daphnis.——**74. Tibi** refers to the image. For the case, see on Ae. I, 472.——**76. Deus,** *a god,* any one of the gods, may be rendered "the gods." The deity invoked in magic rites is Hecate. **Numero impare gaudet.** Ruaeus illustrates by various examples, such as the triple form of the thunderbolt of Jupiter, Neptune's trident, and the watch-dog of Pluto. There are three Parcae, three Furies, and nine Muses. And Hecate herself is of triple form.——**79. Modo,** *just, but,* implying eagerness or impatience.——**81–84.** A second charm is tried. Various objects are put into the fire on the altar, that while burning, crumbling, or melting, they may have a like influence on the heart of Daphnis. ——**81.** Rhyming words, as here, are not unfrequent in incantations. **Limus, cera.** Many commentators suppose that one image of clay and another of wax was used; but there is nothing else in the poem to suggest this. The words here may refer, as Keightley thinks, to bits of wax and clay cast into the fire with the leaves of laurel, and grits of wheat and bitumen, or the explanation of Forbiger, above mentioned, may be accepted: the head may have been of wax and the rest of clay. In Theocritus, Idyl II, only one image is used.——**82. Eodem,** here a dissyllable. Comp. Ae. X, 487.——**83. Molam.** The salted grits are used as in sacrifices. Comp. Ae. II, 133; IV, 517. **Fragilis.** The sound of the laurel-leaves, crackling in the flame, was thought to be a good omen.——**84. In,** *on* the image of Daphnis. But Ruaeus gives it the meaning of *contra.*——**86–90.** "May Daphnis by these charms be possessed with such love for me as that which drives the heifer through the fields and woods in seeking her mate (*iuvencum*) until wearied and despairing (*perdita*) she sinks down in the green sedge."——**86 Qualis.** Supply *est buculae* or *tenet buculam.*——**89.** This line, nearly repeated in Ge. III, 467, Macrobius says was taken from some lines of Varius on the death of Caesar, where a hound on the track of a deer is described as pursuing the prey, forgetful of the length of the chase and the lateness of the night.——**90. Talis amor.** The repetition adds emphasis as above in vv. 1 and 5. **Mederi.** If he should once more be love-sick with longing for her, she might cure him by returning his love; but she prays that her heart may then be so hardened that she will be indifferent to his pain.——**92–94.** Whatever garments Daphnis has left here, are pledges (*pignora*) of his duty to me. They *owe him* to me. I now commit them to thee, O earth, burying them by the threshold he has so often crossed. May this serve as another charm to bring him back to me. Comp. Ae. IV, 495.——**95–100. Moeris,** some well-

known wizard has given her poisonous plants from Pontus (here for Colchis), the home of the sorceress Medea. The liquid in which these are steeped, being sprinkled on the altar and about the court, form an additional charm. Comp. Ae. IV, 512–516.——**96. Herbas atque venena**; hendiadys for *herbas veneficas*. See on Ae. I, 61.——**98–100.** Moeris by the use of these transforms himself into a wolf, and in this shape betakes himself to the woods; with these he raises the dead, and even causes the grain to pass from the field where it is growing to another. All these workings of magic herbs were matter of common belief, and, in regard to the removal of standing crops, Pliny, XXVIII, 2, 4, mentions a law of the twelve tables forbidding "fruges excantare."——**102–104.** As the last spell, Amaryllis is ordered to take ashes from the altar, carry it forth from the house, and to throw it back over her head into the running brook, without looking behind. **Rivo.** See on Latio, A. I, 6, and comp. Ae. V, 451.——**103. Que** connects the designation of the place whither she throws with a qualification as to the manner of throwing. ——**104. Nil carmina curat,** *he cares not for my spells*; thus far there is no sign of his return in answer to the charms.——**106–110.** But while she and Amaryllis together are taking up the ashes for the performance of this final charm, and are delayed by the task (*dum ferre moror*), suddenly a flame shoots up from the cinders which they are stirring. "Heaven grant it may be a good omen (*bonum sit*)! Yes, he is coming; here end our charms."—— **106. Aspice,** etc.; the words of the sorceress, not of Amaryllis. **Corripuit,** *has wrapped*.——**107. Moror** implies that the sorceress is aiding in that which she has directed the maid to do. **Ipse** adds emphasis to *sponte sua*. ——**108. Nescio quid,** etc., *certainly it is something*; it means something good, I know not what, *and* (now, too) *Hylax is barking on the threshold*. He hears the approach of some one. It must be Daphnis.

ECLOGUE IX.

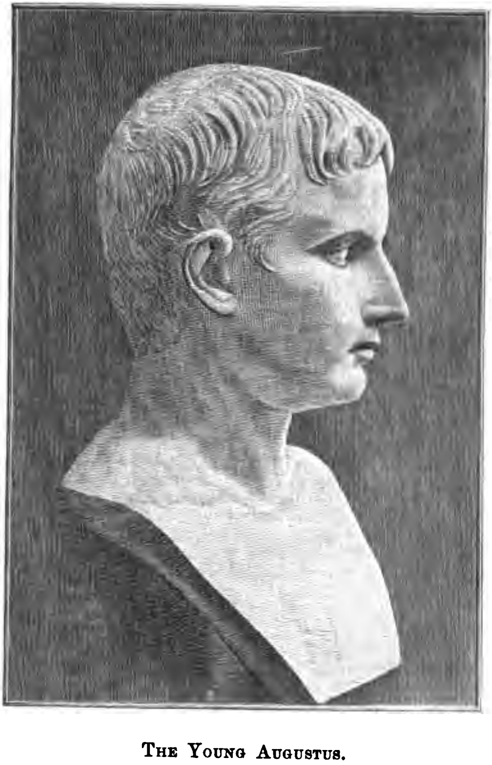
Moeris, the old farm steward of Menalcas (Vergil), complains of the peril to which his master has been exposed by the violence of the disbanded veterans, one of whom (probably the centurion Arrius) has seized upon his farm.

The Eclogue introduces Moeris on his way from the farm to Mantua, bearing some kids of the flock to the new owner. He is met on the road by the young Lycidas, an ardent admirer of Menalcas, and is persuaded by him to recite passages of poems which he has heard his master sing. The verses thus introduced into the Eclogue are chiefly translations, or close imitations of Theocritus.

Vergil hoped by this indirect appeal to the sympathy of Varus and Octavian to recover his property, and to secure the quiet retirement necessary to the prosecution of his literary work. See Introduction, page x.

1. Pedes, subject of *ducunt*, suggested by the following *ducit*. **Moeri,** of course, not the wizard Moeris of the eighth eclogue.——**2. Vivi pervenimus,** supply *eo*; *we have come* (still) *living to this*; *we have lived to see such times.* The notion of "arriving" or "reaching" contained in the verb suggests *eo* as the antecedent to *ut*. **Advena,** an alien, perhaps a Gaul or some other barbarian mercenary. See on E. I, 72. The separation of the word from its appositive, *possessor*, and also that of *nostri* from *agelli*, is intended as the expression of excited feeling.——**5. Omnia versat.** The prevailing disorders are causing all possessions to change hands.——**6. Quod—bene,** *and may it not turn out well; may it do him no good.* **Mittimus,** *we* (the household) *are sending*. Moeris is the agent of the family, and so chooses to say, not "I am conveying," but *we* in common are obeying the orders of the usurping proprietor by forwarding this supply from the farm.——**7. Audieram**; alluding to

the successful petition of the poet mentioned in the first eclogue.——**8. Molli olivo,** an ablative of manner.——**9. Aquam** refers to the Mincius. **Veteris . . . cacumina,** *old as to* (or *showing their age in*) *their broken tops;* that is, *with old and now broken tops.* See on E. II, 3. The shattered top is the most characteristic mark of the old age of trees.——**10. Omnia,** *everything;* the whole tract of land.——**11. Audieras,** *you had heard it, indeed;* no doubt you had heard it, for it was known to every one.——**13. Chaonias,** a general epithet here. See on *Hyblaeis,* E. I, 55. At Dodona in Chaonia pigeons were held sacred.——**15.** The appearance of the crow on the left was a sign of something unusual, whether good or evil. It led Menalcas to obviate all occasion of quarrel with the brutal veterans by yielding at present to their claims rather than offer a vain resistance, and one, too, that endangered his own life.——**16. Hic,** *this,* referring to the speaker, as in Horace, Serm. I, 9, 47, *hunc hominem, this person, me.*——**18. Solacia,** *sweet lays;* soothing the passions of love or grief with their sweet pathos.——**19. Quis caneret, spargeret, induceret,** the protasis suppressed is *si tu raptus esses.*——**19, 20.** See E. V, 40, and note.——**21. Quae.** Supply the antecedent clause "quis caneret ea." **Tibi** refers to Menalcas. In **sublegi** is the idea of catching or stealing by overhearing.——**22. Delicias,** *love, delight.*——**23-25.** An imitation of the first lines of Theocritus, Idyl III.——**23. Dum redeo** implies, "while I am going and returning," that is, *until I return.*——**26. Immo haec,** *nay, rather these;* "yes, but, still better, these." "Quis caneret" is understood as above, v. 21. **Canebat,** *was composing;* namely, when interrupted in his poetic labors by the intrusion of the soldiers on his estate.——**27-29.** If, Varus, you save Mantua from the unhappy fate of Cremona, and our city thus remain (*superet*) to us uninjured, then shall the swans of the Mincio bear your name in their songs on high to the stars. Swans abounded in the region of Mantua, but the poet may be thinking also of the shepherd singers of the Mantuan country.——**28.** The lands of Cremona had been assigned to the veterans of Octavian, on account of the defection of the Cremonese from his side in the civil war. But as that district was not sufficiently extensive for allotments to all, a portion of the territory of Mantua was also given up to their rapacity. Thus, though Mantua was nearly forty miles distant, it was too near (*nimium vicina*) for its own good.——**30-32. Sic—incipe;** not an unusual form of urging a request, involving a friendly kind of threat, and only a proof of lively interest in the person addressed. "Begin, I pray you, if you have any more to recite; so may your swarms," etc. Comp. E. X, 4-6. Regularly *ut* with the indicative introduces the condition, but it is sometimes omitted as here, and the imperative or subjunctive of desire is substituted. So Horace, O. I, 3, 7.——**30. Cyrneas.** It is said that the yew-tree has never been found in Corsica. The meaning, therefore, must be that yew-trees make honey as bitter as that of Corsica. That this tree was baleful to bees and honey is implied in Ge. IV, 47.——**32-34.** Suggested by Theocritus, Idyl VII, 37, sqq. "You must not think that my praise of Menalcas is mere hypocrisy, covering a feeling of jealousy. The Muses, indeed, made me a poet, and the shepherds call me *vatem, an inspired singer,* but I am not so simple as to trust them. I seem to myself (*videor*) so unworthy to be compared with Varius and Cinna that my verses, heard with theirs, are like the discordant cries of geese amid the silvery notes of the swan." Perhaps in "**anser**" there is an allusion to the poet Anser, who was of the same class as Bavius and Maevius. The connection requires that we should distinguish "vates" here from "poeta," though generally the words are synonymous as applied to poets.——**37. Id** refers to the above request of Lycidas: *Incipe,* etc.; *that* (very thing) I am striving to do.——**38. Si valeam.** See on *si videat,* Ae. I, 181. The apodosis may be "ut incipiam."——**39-43.** The principal thought is from Theoc-



THE YOUNG AUGUSTUS.
From a bust in the Vatican.

ritus, Idyl XI, 42, sqq.——**40. Purpureum,** often of any glowing or brilliant color. Here, of that which produces it.——**44. Quid,** *nay.* **Pura sub nocte.** Moeris was gazing at the heavens in a *clear* night, when the stars were all visible, and, so, naturally thought of the new star of Caesar, the *Iulium sidus*, mentioned below, in v. 47.——**46-50.** "Why watch any longer the risings of the stars which have been of old?" The star of Caesar has appeared (*processit*), to serve henceforth as a sign for the husbandman, and to prosper the labors of the field (48), vineyard (49), and garden (50).——**46. Antiquos signorum ortus;** not by enallage for *antiquorum signorum ortus*, as some suppose, but, literally, the *risings of the constellations which have been of old.* It is the varying *positions* and the *risings* of the stars and constellations which have been watched from ancient times, as indications of the seasons and the weather. The star of Caesar is new only in the sense of newly appearing.——**47. Astrum** refers to the comet which appeared at the time of the funeral solemnities performed by Octavian in honor of Caesar. Rising at this period for seven successive days "at about the eleventh hour" (Sueton., Caesar, 88), it was accepted by the Romans as a sign that Caesar had been received into Olympus. Comp. note on Ae. I, 287.——**48. Quo,** an ablative of agency, equivalent to *per quod.*——**50.** Under this newly risen star graft your fruit-trees, sure that they shall bear fruit for your own posterity, not for the alien.——**50-54.** "But I can recall no more. Age has taken away my memory (*animum*). In boyhood I used to bring the long days to their close (*longos condere soles*) with my songs. My voice, too, has failed me."——**54. Lupi,** etc. Any one meeting a wolf was struck dumb if the wolf saw him first. Plin., Hist. Nat. VIII, 34. **Priores.** See on Ae. I, 321, 548.——**56-62.** "You are putting off my wishes (*amores, longings*) with your excuses (*causando*). There is no occasion for hurrying on your way; there is no fear of a storm, and we are already half-way to town, for I can see the tomb of Bianor. Let us sit down here and sing where the vine-dressers are at work. Even if you put down the kids a moment, we shall yet (*tamen*) have time to reach the city."——**57. Tibi;** the ethical dative.——**60. Bianoris.** Bianor is supposed to be another name for Ocnus, the founder of Mantua, mentioned in Ae. X, 198-200.——**63-65.** "Or if you think there is danger that the evening may bring on rain (*pluviam colligat*), we may walk on (*licet usque eamus*), and continue singing as we go."——**65. Fasce** refers to the kids the old man is carrying.——**66. Desine plura.** See on E. V, 19. **Quod nunc instat,** *the business which now presses;* the delivery of the kids to the new lord.——**67. Ipse** refers to Menalcas.

ECLOGUE X.

Lycoris, beloved of Vergil's friend Gallus, the soldier and poet, proving false to him during his absence from Rome, gives herself to a new admirer, whom she accompanies in his journey over the Alps to join the army of Agrippa on the Rhine.

Vergil strives to console his friend by addressing to him this last of his pastoral poems (*hunc extremum laborem*), in which he represents all nature and even the gods as sympathizing with their favorite poet in his desolation; though no pity of the gods, no Arcadian retreat, and no distractions, sought either in the chase or in war, can heal the wounds of love.

Vergil, in the person of some goatherd, sings the lay while his flock is browsing on the tender shrubs (*tenera virgulta*).

The Eclogue imitates, though not closely, the first Idyl of Theocritus.

1. Extremum. Our poet brings his series of pastorals to an end, in order to enter upon the composition of the Georgics. **Arethusa,** as the Nymph of the most famous of Sicilian fountains, became one of the inspiring goddesses

or Muses of Sicilian or pastoral poetry. **Laborem,** by metonomy for *absolvere laborem.* Comp. *carmen concedite,* E. VII, 22.——**2. Gallo,** etc., "for Gallus, indeed, but also to be read by Lycoris."——**4. Sic.** See on E. IX, 30.——**5.** The fabled origin of the fountain is described in Ae. III, 694–696. **Doris,** as Thetis in E. V, 32, is put for "the sea."——**8. Omnia,** *all my song;* "all the things I sing."——**9-12.** The Nymphs or Naiades who give inspiration to pastoral poets like Gallus, must have been absent from their usual haunts, or they would have been found and at once have come to the relief of their favorite, Gallus. The passage is suggested by Theocritus, Idyl 1, 66 sqq.——**10. Indigno amore.** See E. VIII, 18.——**13-30.** Trees, hills, and rocks were mourning for the heart-broken lover. His sheep, and the neighboring shepherds and herdsmen gather round him in pity and wonder; Apollo, Pan, and Sylvanus come to look upon him and reason against his madness.——**15. Maenalus, Lycaei.** Vergil fancies that his friend has taken refuge in Arcadia, to seek consolation and forgetfulness in a pastoral life. Or, this whole scene in Arcadia may be an allegory, representing the reveries of Gallus under the power of fluctuating passions. See on E. VI, 64.——**16, 17. Nostri,** etc.; the sense appears to be: "Do not thou, divine poet, be ashamed (*nec te paeniteat*) of these poor brutes, for they show a regard for us shepherds (like thee) in our grief." *Nostri* is "*of us* shepherds," of which company Gallus has become one. **Nec paenitet illas,** *they are not regardless,* not without interest or feeling for us.——**19. Venit;** that is, to gaze with pity on the dying shepherd.——**20. Uvidus.** Menalcas, a swineherd, comes from the forest dripping with morning dew.——**25. Florentis,** etc., explains *capitis honore;* the adornment of his head is the wreath of fennels and lilies.——**26. Ipsi,** *even we ourselves* (I, the singer of this lay) *beheld him,* etc. To have actually seen Pan without being struck with frenzy (*panic*), is matter of wonder. The particulars as to his appearance, stained with the juice of berries and with vermilion, are evidence that it was the god himself.——**28. Talia.** Such griefs as these to which you are yielding.——**29, 30.** "Love can no more be glutted with tears than the grass with rivulets," etc.——**31-33.** "But though Love be ruthless and insatiable, as Pan has said, yet, ye Arcadians, of all men best skilled to sing of love, sing my woes to your mountains."——**37. Sive esset,** etc. The apodosis is *iaceret, legeret, cantaret.*——**38. Seu quicumque furor,** *or whatsoever love* (or loved one) I might have. **Fuscus** is the predicate. Supply *est.*——**40.** Vergil can hardly have had in mind a vine-arbor formed of willows and vines; and, therefore, I follow the texts of Voss and Ladewig in placing a comma after *salices;* thus making the sense of the line the same as if *aut* were expressed after *salices,* or as if the reading were *modo inter salices, modo sub vite.* In the corresponding passage of Theocritus, VII, 88 ἤ is expressed: τυ δ' ὑπὸ δρυσὶν, ἢ ὑπὸ πεύκαις, etc.——**42, 43.** For a moment it seems as if Lycoris might be tempted to join him in this happy retreat.——**43. Ipso consumerer aevo,** *I should waste away with age itself;* not die untimely with a broken heart, but by the natural process of slow decay.——**44-49.** The dream of what might have been, only reminds him of the bitterness of the reality.——**44, 45.** Gallus may have been engaged at this period in guarding the coast of Italy against the threatened attacks of Sextus Pompeius.——**46. Sit;** an optative: "And may it not be mine to believe anything so cruel! May my fears not prove true!" **Tantum,** probably for *tantam rem,* though taken by some as an adverb with *vides.*——**47.** See introductory note. **Nives et frigora;** said with the feeling of an inhabitant of sunny Italy, thinking of the transalpine regions and the Rhine.——**50-60.** His shifting fancy turns back again to Arcadia. He will tune the shepherd's pipe, bury himself in woods and caves, write love-verses on trees, traverse the mountain forests in hunting.——**50. Chalcidico versu;** that is, in the style of Euphorion of Chalcis in Euboea. Gallus, though dis-

tinguished as an elegiac poet, has also imitated the Idyls of Euphorion. See on E. VI, 72. **Mihi,** not "for me," but "by me."——**51. Siculi pastoris.** Theocritus. **Modulabor.** Comp. E. V, 14. "I will sing." The poem is already composed; Gallus will recite it in alternation with the music of the flute. ——**53. Malle;** supply the subject *me.*——**54. Crescent,** etc. His words marked on the bark of the tree (the beech is the favorite tree for such inscriptions) will expand with its growth, and thus increase with his love.——**55. Mixtis Nymphis;** absolute for *mixtus Nymphis.*——**59. Partho, Cydonia;** specific terms used as general epithets. See on E. I, 55.——**60–69.** "Yet how vain my dream! No joys of Arcadia can mitigate the pangs of love. And so I bid woods and songs farewell (*concedite silvae*). But no change of scene, no hardships endured by me (*nostri labores*) in exposure to the extremes of nature, not the icy north nor burning Ethiopia, can change the power of love. Therefore, I, like all things, yield to love."——**65, 67. Nec, nec,** continue and distribute the negative force of *non.*——**65, 66. -que, -que,** *both, and,* connect the coördinate verbs *bibamus* and *subeamus.*——**66. Aquosae;** a characteristic rather of the Italian than of the northern winter.——**67. Moriens liber aret.** The inner bark of the tree parched and dying is the indication of the utmost degree of heat and drought.——**68. Aethiopum;** join with *ovis.* **Versemus,** *should we drive about;* wandering with our flocks to and fro, seeking shelter and pasturage.——**69. Et nos cedamus Amori.** "I have tried every remedy in vain. Love conquers all things; let me also submit to love."——**72.** These strains, however humble, ye will render, O divine Muses, most pleasing (*maxima*) to Gallus.——**74. Se subicit,** *shoots up.* Comp. Ge. II, 19.——**75–78.** "But the evening comes on; its shade is unwholesome, especially for singers; so, too, that of this juniper. Shade is hurtful even to the corn; much more to us. Therefore, hasten home, my well-fed goats."——**76. Nocent et frugibus.** Comp. Ge. I, 121.

INDEX TO IRREGULARITIES OF SCANSION IN THE ECLOGUES.

ECLOGUE I.

Line

39. **Ăbĕrāt** lengthens its final syllable by the ictus. See grammars, under "diastole."

ECLOGUE II.

24. **Actaeō** retains the final ō. See grammars, under "hiatus."
53. **Prūnā** retains the final vowel. See grammars, under "hiatus."
65. **Ŏ Ălexĭ.** The interjection O is retained and shortened in the thesis of the foot.

ECLOGUE III.

6. **Pĕcŏrī** retains the final ī.
63. **Lauri**; as *pecori* above.
79. The second *vălĕ* shortens the final vowel. See above, E. II, 65.
97. **Ĕrĭt**; as *aberat* in E. I, 39.

ECLOGUE IV.

57. **Orphei**; dissyllable by synaeresis of *ei*. See grammars, under "synaeresis" or "synizesis."
61. **Tŭlĕrunt** shortens the penultimate syllable. See grammars, under "systole."

ECLOGUE VI.

30. **Orphea**; dissyllable by synaeresis of *ea*.

Line

42. **Prŏmēthei**; trisyllable by synaeresis of *ei*.
44. **Hȳlā, Hȳlă.** The long ā of the first vocative is retained, that of the second is retained and shortened. Comp. *vălĕ* in III, 79.
53. **Fultūs**; as *aberat*, I, 39.
78. **Tērei**; dissyllable by synaeresis of *ei*.

ECLOGUE VII.

7. **Deerāvĕrāt**; four syllables by synaeresis of *ee*.
23. **Făcĭt**; as *aberat*, I, 39.
53. **Iūnĭpĕrī** and **castănĕae** retain the final ī and ae, and the verse is spondaic.

ECLOGUE VIII.

42. **Pĕriī** retains the final ī.
45. **Rhŏdŏpē** retains the final ē.
82. **Ĕōdem**; dissyllable by synaeresis of *eo*. Thus: *yo-dem*.
109. **Qui** retains and shortens the final ī. Comp. II, 65.

ECLOGUE IX.

66. **Pŭĕr**; as *aberat*, I, 39.

ECLOGUE X.

12. **Ăŏniē** retains the final ē.
13. **Laurī** retains the final ī.
69. **Ămŏr**; as *aberat*, I, 39.

NOTES ON THE GEORGICS.

Besides the editions and authorities referred to in the preface to my first edition of the Aeneid, and in that to the present edition of the works of Vergil, I have made frequent use, in preparing the notes on the Georgics, of the well-known commentary and German translation of J. H. Voss, and have found also many concise and clear interpretations in the school edition of the Bucolics and Georgics recently published by Karl Kappes, Director of the Real Gymnasium in Karlsruhe. A metrical key has also been appended to the notes.



Ceres.

NOTES ON THE GEORGICS.

BOOK FIRST.

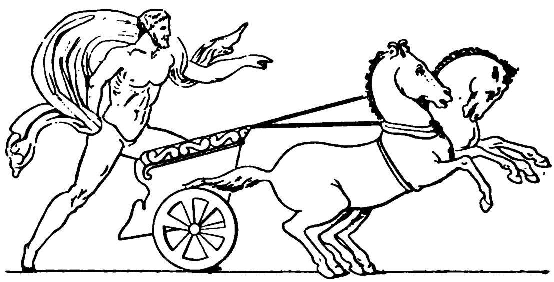
TILLAGE AND CROPS.

1–5. The poet announces to Maecenas, as his friend and patron, the four principal topics of the work: 1. *Tillage and Crops;* 2. *The Cultivation of Vines and Trees;* 3. *The Breeding of Cattle;* 4. *The Management of Bees.* Both Vergil and Horace owed much of their good success as poets to the warm friendship of Maecenas; and both of them repeatedly address him in their poems with honor and gratitude. See Ge. II, 41, III, 41, IV, 2; Hor. O. I, 1, 1, Sat. I, 1, 1, et al.

1. Quo sidere. As the seasons of the year were marked by the rising and setting of the constellations, *sidus* is put by metonymy for *season* or *time.* ——**2. Ulmis adiungere vitis.** Comp. E. II, 70, and note.——**3, 4. Habendo pecori**; dative of the end; M. 241, obs. 3; H. 384, 4, n. 3.; A. 235; B. 244; and comp. Ae. IV, 290; "what the (proper) management is for raising cattle."——**4. Apibus**; supply *habendis*; "how much experience (is required) for raising the frugal bees." The final vowel of *pecori* in this verse is not elided.

5-42. Invocation to the divinities that preside over husbandry, and to Augustus, who is destined, like Caesar, to have a place among the gods.

5. Hinc, *from these things*, or *with this theme;* referring to the subject of husbandry in general, embraced in the four topics above mentioned.——**6. Lumina;** i. e., sun and moon.——**8. Chaoniam glandem;** a specific example for a general idea; as in E. I, 55, and IX, 13. Nuts and wild stone-fruits embraced in the term *glans* were supposed to be the primitive food of man. ——**9. Pocula Acheloïa.** On the hills near the Achelous in Aetolia king Oeneus first planted vineyards, and thus originated the vintage and the mingling (*miscuit*) of wine with water (*pocula*), or the drinking of wine; for the ancients did not drink wine unmixed.——**11. Ferte pedem,** *draw near.* The Fauns and Dryads, sylvan deities, are also invoked, since the woodlands are associated with the pasturage of flocks and herds.——**12. Munera,** *the gifts*, or products of husbandry, whether crops, fruits, or domestic animals. **Prima,** *at first;* i. e., at the beginning of their existence. Neptune, in his contest with Minerva for the naming and the guardianship of Athens, struck the ground with his trident, and thus caused the horse to spring forth from the

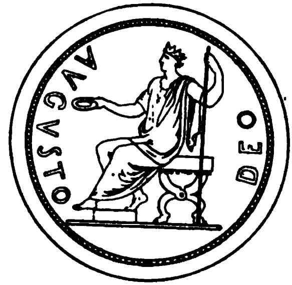


Neptune. (From a Pompeiian intaglio.)

earth as his newly-created gift to the Athenians.——**14. Cultor nemorum;** *inhabitant* or god *of the woods;* others, *cultivator of trees.* The reference is to Aristaeus, the hero of the episode in Ge. IV, 317, sqq. He was worshiped in the island of Cea or Ceos as Apollo Νόμιος, the shepherd Apollo, or Apollo of the woods and pastures. **Cui,** *for whom;* or *for whose shrines and altars;* for white bullocks were to be taken from the herds as offerings to Aristaeus.——**16. Ipse;** even Pan himself, chief of the rustic deities. Comp. the use of *ipse* in 353.——**17. Maenala;** supply *sunt.*——**18. Tegeaee;** equivalent to *Arcadie*, an epithet of the god Pan.——**19. Puer** refers to Triptolemus, son of Celeus king of Eleusis, and a favorite of Ceres, under whose instructions he learned the art of tillage, and became the inventor (*monstrator*) of the plow.——**20. Ab radice,** *with the root;* i. e., taken up "by the roots." Sylvanus was represented in sculpture and painting bearing a cypress-tree with the roots adhering to it.

24-40. And you especially (*tuque adeo*), Augustus, lend your aid (*da facilem cursum*); numbered among the gods, what heavenly abode shall be yours? what dominion shall you possess? Will you, as vice-regent of Jupiter, rule the seasons (*tempestatum potentem*), and protect the lands and cities of men, or will you appear (*venias*) as another Neptune, patron god of the seas? Or will you dwell among the constellations of the zodiac, where even now a place is opened for you between Erigone (*Virgo*,

Astraea) and **Scorpio**?—I know not; though, surely, you will not choose to reign among the gods of Hades (*nec te Tartara sperant*). The disposition of Vergil and his contemporaries to deify Augustus (see on E. I, 6) had been encouraged by his recent successes, especially by the overthrow of Sextus Pompeius (B. C. 36), and by the honors heaped upon him by the Roman Senate.



A bronze coin of Tarraco (Tarragona), of the time of Augustus.

25. Urbis; i. e., the abodes of men. **Invisere** is used substantively as the first object of *velis*, **curam** being the second. Compare the use of the infinitive *restinguere* in E. V, 47.——**26. Maximus orbis**; "*the wide world*."——**28. Materna.** Comp. Ae. V, 72. Augustus and the Julian family are descended, through Aeneas, from Venus, to whom the myrtle is sacred.——**31. Tethys—undis.** Tethys, as the wife of Ocean, is represented as seeking to win (*emat*) Augustus as a son-in-law, by offering as a dower with some one of her daughters the dominion of the sea. It was a fancy of the ancients that a deified man or hero, on entering into the family of Olympus, received some goddess as his bride. The last syllable of *Tethys* is lengthened here by the ictus.——**32. Tardis**; an appellation of the summer months on account of their long and heated days, with the accompanying weariness and languor.——**33. Locus**; i. e., the space partly occupied by the **Chelae**, or claws, of the Scorpion, between Scorpio and Astraea, where the constellation Libra was sometimes placed, though it does not seem to have been universally admitted by astronomers until a later period. Vergil, however, recognizes it as one of the constellations in v. 208, and, perhaps, has in mind here the *justice* (symbolized by Libra) that, he believes, will mark the reign of Augustus.——**34, 35. Ipse—reliquit.** Scorpio, of himself, or gladly, gives up to the new constellation a part of what had been more than his own just space; for he had held more than a twelfth part of the zodiac. Some understand, less correctly, I think, "more than the proper space" for the new constellation of Augustus to occupy.——**37. Tam dira**, etc., *such a dreadful, such an unnatural ambition can not possess you.*——**38. Graecia**; for the poets of Greece.——**39. Nec** continues the force of *quamvis*; "and although the throne of Hades has such charms for Proserpine that she has no desire to return to the upper world; even when sought for and entreated by her mother Ceres."——**40. Da facilem cursum,** *grant* (*me*) *an auspicious course*, or voyage.——**41. Ignaros viae.** The long-continued foreign wars of Rome, withdrawing so many of the yeomanry from Italy, and the civil wars, followed in many instances by the expulsion of small land-owners from their farms, had greatly discouraged agriculture, and had led to the state of *ignorance* here alluded to. I can not but think that this depressed condition of agriculture was one motive with Vergil for devoting so many years of his life to this theme; though such a motive is repudiated by some of the critics. ——**42. Ingredere**; closely connected in sense with the following *votis—vocari*; "Enter upon the divine existence I have foreshadowed, and so *learn even now* to be called upon with prayers."

43–70. The poet now enters upon the first topic of his poem—that of tillage and crops: first treating of the proper method of plowing, and of the mutual adaptation of climate, soil, and product.

43. Vere novo. In Italy this is from the middle of February to the first of March.——**45. Iam tum,** *even then;* even so early. **Mihi;** the ethical dative.——**47. Avari,** like *avido*, in the "Inscription," introductory to the Aeneid, suggests a characteristic trait of farmers, hardly ever satisfied with their crops.——**48. Bis.** It was deemed by Vergil the most perfect tillage, though not usually practiced in Italy, to plow the land four times: once late in the autumn, once in the spring, once in the summer, and the fourth time again in the autumn, just before sowing. This is the usual explanation; but, perhaps, the periods adopted by Mr. C. L. Smith (see "American Journal of Philology," vol. ii, No. 8) may be more correct: first in the early spring, second in April, third in summer, fourth in the autumn, just before sowing.——**49. Illius** refers to *seges*. **Ruperunt.** The perfect of a *repeated* or *wonted* occurrence. H. 471, 5; A. 279, c; M. 335, obs. 3.——**52. Patrios,** *inherited;* to be joined both with *cultus* and *habitus*. Both the mode of cultivation (*cultus*) and the present quality or character (*habitus*) of lands or farms (*locorum*) are *inherited* by them from their former cultivators.——**57. Molles Sabaei.** The inhabitants of Arabia Felix exported their frankincense to Rome. They are characterized, in common with all orientals, as destitute of force, effeminate, or *enervated*.——**59. Eliadum** may be rendered *victorious in Elis*. Mares were preferred for chariot races, and those that contended in the Olympian races at Elis are here called "Elian," though sent from some other country, as, here, from Epirus. **Palmas equarum;** a metonymy for *victrices equas*.——**60. Continuo,** *at once;* in the very beginning of man's existence, as expressed by *quo tempore*, etc.——**63. Ergo** resumes the precepts in regard to tillage, interrupted at v. 50; but the digression has furnished the ground for these last directions concerning the difference of the modes of tillage as determined by the difference of soil.——**66. Maturis,** *solstitial;* of the sun in the fullness of his strength. Comp. Ae. X, 257.——**67, 68. Sub ipsum Arcturum,** *even at the rising of Arcturus*, storm-breeder as he is; his rising was about the fifth of September.——**68. Suspendere** is used without an object acc., in the sense of "lifting the sod." Ladewig understands it as the opposite of *deprimere*, deep plowing.——**69, 70. Illic** refers to the *rich soil* (*pingue*), 64, **hic** to the *sterile* (*non fecunda*), 67.



Vetch.

71–99. Treatment of the soil by letting it lie fallow (*cessare*) by turns, or every other year (*alternis*), by alternation of crops, by enriching with manure or ashes, by burning over the surface, by mellowing with the heavy-pronged hoe (*rastris*) and brush-harrow (*vimineas cratis*), and by cross-plowing (*in obliquum*) some time after the first plowing (*proscisso aequore*).

71. Alternis; adverbial, sc. *vicibus*, *by turns;* or, supplying *annis*, *every*

other year. **Idem,** *you the same*, or *you likewise.*——**73. Mutato sidere,** *the season being changed*, or *as the proper season comes round.* Below, 210, sqq., the seasons for sowing different crops are mentioned. Here the meaning seems to be: Make the grain-crops alternate with those of leguminous plants, which are less exhausting to the soil; seeding in the proper month (*sidus*) — that is, in this case, November — the spelt or wheat on the ground from which, in the summer of the same year, you have taken away the harvest of beans, vetches, or lupines. In short, if you gather a leguminous crop in the summer, seed your grain in the following November; and, after harvesting this in the following summer, seed your next leguminous crop in the following October. This will secure constant rotation, without the loss of any intervening year.——**74, 75. Laetum, tenuis.** The large pod of the bean is contrasted with the slender pod of the vetch.——**75. Lupini.** The white lupine has long been cultivated in Italy for forage,



Lupine.

for enriching the soil by plowing in, and for domestic food.——**76. Silvam,** *growth;* as below, 152, of herbaceous annuals.——**77. Urit,** etc. "I do not recommend flax, oats, or poppies as crops of rotation, for these impoverish the soil; but, even if you employ these, the burden (*labor*) of the land is easy in alternate years, or by alternation of products, provided only (*tantum*) the ground be properly enriched by manuring." **Enim** is elliptical: "I speak not of flax, oats, and poppies, used by some for this purpose; *for* these exhaust the land." Render freely *indeed.*——**78. Lethaeo.** The juice of the poppy quiets nervous agitation and promotes sleep. The bud of the flower was one of the symbols of Ceres. **Alternis** is taken by some to mean *every other year*, by others *in alternation* or *by turns*, without reference to exact annual alternations. It may possibly be in the dative, as Voss translates it, with *illis frugibus* understood.——**82. Sic quoque,** *in this way also.* Rest will be secured to the land as well

by this change of crops, as by suffering it to lie entirely idle.——**83. Nec nulla**, etc. And, in the mean time, while the land is enjoying this substitute for repose, it does not fail to make some return (*gratia*), as it would if left untilled (*inaratae*) or fallow; it does not lie untilled and unremunerative. **Terrae**; genitive after *gratia*.

86–93. Four advantages of burning the surface stubble: New nourishment for the soil, expulsion of noxious qualities and materials, the warming up *and relaxing of hard* aluminous ground, and the hardening or compacting of that which is too soft or loose.

90. Qua veniat. Subjunctive of purpose. See on Ge. I, 239.——**91. Durat.** Supply the object *terras*.——**92. Tenues pluviae**, *scant rains, drought;* in a "heated term" these cause the soil to dry up (*adurant*). Many, however, understand by *tenues*, here, *subtle* or penetrating.——**93. Frigus.** The effect of cold in hardening the ground is kindred to that of heat, and so it also is said to *bake* the soil. So in respect to the effect of cold on the body: **pecora** iumentaque *torrida frigore;* Liv. XXI, 22.

100–117. The husbandman gains much by moist summers (*umida solstitia*) and by clear and dry winters (*hiemes serenas hiberno pulvere*); and, in cultivating the crop, he must follow up the sowing by crumbling and leveling with mattock in hand (*comminus*) the stiff lumps of unfertile (*male pinguis*) soil; by irrigation, by turning in the flocks to feed down the too luxuriant growth, and by draining off surface water, especially in case of "freshets."

102. Nullo tantum, etc. *On account of no culture* or labor bestowed on their lands do Mysia and the Mysian Gargara enjoy their abundant harvests *so much* as on account of those favorable conditions of climate just mentioned: moist summers and dry winters.——**104. Quid dicam** (*de eo*) **qui**; that is, I can not praise such an one too much.——**105. Male pinguis**; because in the form of lumps.——**106.** See on E. III, 111.——**107. Morientibus herbis**; ablat. absol., while the herbage is dying; the blades of grain being wilted and shriveled. Comp. E. VII, 57.——**111. Quid, qui.** See on 104. **Ne procumbat.** If the plant grows up too rapidly, as on a rich and humid soil, the stalk will be too feeble to support its own weight and that of the growing ear.——**113. Sulcos aequant**; when the top of the blade is even with the top of the furrow.——**113, 114. Paludis collectum umorem**, *the collected water of the pool;* surface-water naturally collected and standing in hollow places here and there in the field.——**114. Bibula harena**, *by the absorbing ground;* others, *by means of gravelly drains.*——**115. Incertis mensibus**; i. e., the months of spring and autumn, subject to variable weather.——**117. Lacunae**; usually understood here to mean *furrows;* but, perhaps, better, with Ruaeus, of hollow places in the fields where the water dries up slowly; as *paludis umorem*, 113.



Chiccory or intibum.

118–159. Though all this has been done by men and oxen, still there is need of vigilance and effort, as the crops must be protected from various natural enemies; for, after the age of Saturn, in whose reign all things grew without the aid of human toil, Jupiter suffered many evils to come in, yet not without a benevolent purpose; for he thus urged mankind by the force of necessity to the invention of many useful arts and industries.

120. Intiba, p. 8.——**121. Umbra.** The shade of trees and shrubs, whether cultivated or of spontaneous growth, in the fields or on the borders, is injurious to the crops, unless checked by pruning. **Pater ipse;** even the supreme father, not any inferior deity.——**122. Per artem;** as opposed to the spontaneous growth (*nullo poscente*) of all things during the reign of Saturn.——**123. Movit agros;** for *coegit homines ut agros moverent.* **Corda;** as often for *mentes.*——**125. Subigebant;** of plowing or tilling.——**127. In medium.** Comp. IV, 157.——**127, 128. Ipsa, nullo poscente.** See E. IV, 18, and note.——**129. Ille;** Jupiter.——**130. Moveri,** *to rage.*——**131. Mella decussit foliis.** Comp. E. IV, 30, and note. The leaves no longer yielded honey after Saturn had ceased to reign.——**133. Usus,** *necessity;* as in E. II, 71.——**134. Sulcis,** usually translated here by *in* or *from*, is rather to be taken as a metonymy for *arando*, an ablat. of means. So Conington.——**135. Venis.** In Ae. VI, 7, *in* is expressed.——**137.** The observations of sailors led them to designate certain clusters of stars by names and sometimes by the number of stars in the group; as the seven Pleiades, the seven Hyades, and the seven bright stars of Ursa Maior (*claram Arcton*).——**138.** The accusatives are in apposition with *nomina*. In **Pleiadas** the final syllable is lengthened by the ictus. **Lycaonis.** Arctos is said to be "of Lycaon," because it was the constellation into which Callisto, daughter of the Arcadian king Lycaon, and beloved by Jupiter, was changed, after Juno had



Arbutus.

first transformed her into a bear.——**141. Verberat** is applied to the casting-net (*funda*), because the water is *struck* or *beaten* by the pieces of lead with which it is weighted.——**142.** I have adopted in this verse the emenda-

tion of Ribbeck, *alta petens alius pelago*, for the old reading *alta petens, pelagoque alius*, thus contrasting *amnem* and *alta*, and explaining the latter by *pelago*, *in* or *through the sea*. **Umida** is proleptic. **Lina** is the *seine* or *drag-net*, as indicated by the verb *trahit*.——**143. Ferri rigor** seems to refer to such tools as the axe and adze. With *rigor*, as an attribute of an iron implement, comp. *rigido*, Ae. XII, 304.——**144.** The words seem to imply that those who first split timber into planks *in the age of Jupiter*, used wedges of stone or iron, and that the saw came later in that age. To refer **primi** to the age of Saturn is to suppose that mechanical toil was common to that age with the one following.——**148. Arbuta.** The cut on page 9 shows the appearance of the leaves and fruit of the *arbutus*.——**149. Deficerent,** *ceased to grow ;* neuter (as in Ae. II, 505) with *glandes* and *arbuta* as subjects. **Silvae ;** genitive. **Sacrae.** The oak woods of Dodona were sacred to Jupiter.——**150. Labor,** *misfortune*, *harm*, or *evil*, explained by the following words.——**151. Segnis,** *barren* or *unprofitable*.——**152. Intereunt,** etc., expresses the fatal effect of these baneful things. **Silva** is explained by *lappae*, etc. See on 75.——**153.** The final vowel of the first **que** is lengthened by the ictus. See on Ae. VII, 186.——**154.** See E. V, 37.——**157. Umbram.** See on 121.——**158. Alterius ;** i. e., of some more vigilant neighbor.——**159.** You will be forced to depend on acorns again, like men of old.

160–175. The plow and the other instruments of husbandry.

161. Quis sine ; a frequent form for *sine quibus*.——**162. Primum** = *ante omnia*.——**163. Tarda** may be translated adverbially before *volventia*. Comp. Ae. III, 70. **Eleusinae matris ;** Ceres. The wain, as well as everything in the service of the farm, pertains to her.——**165. Virgea supellex.** The utensils made of woven osiers, the invention of the Eleusinian king Celeus, under the direction of Ceres, are *cheap* (*vilis*) or simple compared with the instruments just before described. See the basket of osier-work represented in the illustration at the head of the notes.——**166. Mystica ;** because borne in the processions that celebrated the mysteries of Iacchus or Bacchus. Some understand by Iacchus the name of two different personages of mythology ; one of them Bacchus, the wine-god, as in E. VI, 15 ; the other, as here, the son of Ceres. According to this view, the mysteries here alluded to would be those of Ceres.——**167. Multo ante ;** join with *provisa*.——**168. Si te,** etc. The sense seems to be : If worthy or due honor of divine husbandry, or the glory to be derived from it, awaits thee. **Digna** = *quae sit eo digna*. **Divini ;** because rural husbandry is the invention of the gods, and is under their patronage.

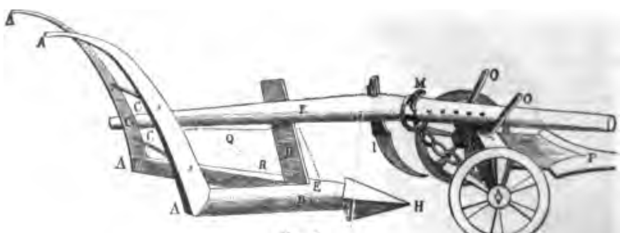


FIG. 1.

169–175. In this description Vergil evidently has in mind a plow with wheels, similar, in its essential parts, to a kind of plow still used in some parts of Italy. Fig. 1 is a modern Italian plow often seen in Lombardy, which I

have copied from Martyn, with his own explanations: "The two timbers, marked A, are each made of one piece of wood, and are fastened together with three wooden pins at B. CC are two transverse pieces of wood, which serve to hold the handles together at the back. D is a piece of wood fastened to the left handle, or *sinistrella*, at E, and to the beam, F. F is the beam, or *pertica*, which is fastened to the left handle at G. H is the plowshare into which the *dentale*, or share-beam, seems to be inserted. I is the coulter, being a piece of iron, square in the body, which is fixed in the beam, bending in the lower part, and having an edge to cut the weeds. L is an iron chain, fastened at one end to the plow-pillow, or *mesolo*, N, and, at the other, to the beam by an iron hammer, M, the handle of which serves for a pin, and the more forward you place the hammer, the deeper the share goes into the ground. OO are two pieces of wood fastened to the pillow, which serve to keep the beam in the middle. P is the pole, or *timonzella*, to which the oxen are yoked, and is of no certain length. QR, with pricked lines, is a strong plank, which is fastened to D, and to the left handle. This being placed sloping, serves to turn up the earth and make the furrow wider. This part, therefore, is the earth-board, or *auris*, of Vergil, of which, he says, there should be two; but in this plow there seems to be but one." Martyn supposes this plow to be more complicated, and to have more parts than that of Vergil; but that there is a correspondence to a certain extent, namely: AA, on the left, is the *buris;* AA, on the right, the *stiva;* AE, AB, the *dentalia*. The elm was bent to form, in its growth, this crooked *buris*. Near the bottom of this, *huic a stirpe*, was inserted the pole, which was probably continued to the length of eight feet, and had the oxen yoked to it, without the intervention of the *timonzella*. The wheels were probably fixed to the beam. In striking contrast to this very perfect plow, which very likely is the lineal descendant of Vergil's wheel-plow, are the two numbered 2 and 3, which the editor found in actual use a few years ago —one in the Sabine country, near Tivoli, and the other in the neighborhood

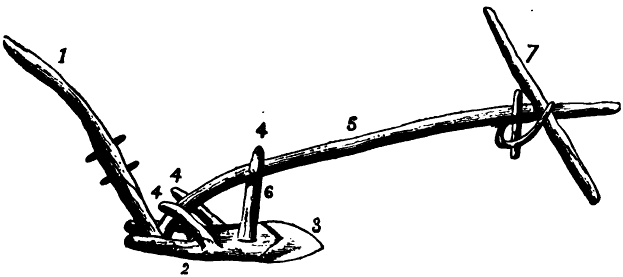


FIG. 2.

1. Manico (*handle, stiva*).
2. Aratro (*aratum*).
3. Vomere (*vomer*).
4, 4. Orecchi (*aures*).
5. Timone (*temo*).
6. Cavicchia (*peg*).
7. Iugo (*iugum*).

of Sessa. Vergil would seem to have had in mind a plow retaining some of the primitive and rude parts of these two, combined with the wheel and, perhaps, with a more finished form. Fig. 2 was sketched in a farm-house on a rainy day, when the Sabine husbandman was repairing it, and getting

it ready for the spring tillage; Fig. 3 was doing service in the field. I noted down the names of the parts given me by the Sabine farmer.

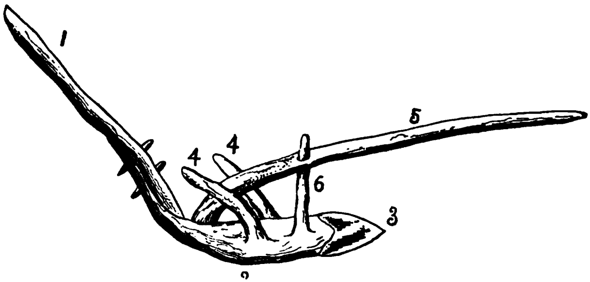


FIG. 3.—It seems as if the *buris* in this plow had been united with the lower part of the *stiva*, or else had been confounded with the *temo*.

169. Continuo, *at once;* while it is still a sapling, and can be made to grow in the desired form.——**170. Curvi aratri.** The bent or curving *buris* is put by metonymy for the plow. **Accipit,** *takes* or *assumes* by growth.——**171, 172. Huic ab stirpe,** *to this* (*buris*) *at the lower part.* The tongue or *temo*, extending eight feet in length, the two molding-pieces (*aures*), and the double-backed share-beam (*duplici dentalia dorso*), are all connected with the *buris;* the *temo* appearing often to be an extension of it. The nominatives form a complex subject of *aptantur. Duplici dorso* is an ablat. of description, denoting the division of the share-beam into two parts, as seen in illustrations 1 and 2; and perhaps this double form of the share-beam is the occasion for the plural form of *dentalia.* On the top of the beam are, sometimes permanently fastened and sometimes made movable at pleasure, the *aures;* diverging or opening towards the *stiva.* In the Italian plow, Fig. 2, the term *orecchi* (*aures*) is applied to the slender pieces of wood on each side of the share-beam.——**173. Tilia lĕvis.** The linden is both *lĕvis* and *lēvis.* See Ge. II, 449. **Iugo.** The yoke was either straight or partially bent to the shape of the necks of the oxen.——**174. Stivaque;** closely connected with *fagus*, as indicating that for which the beech is to be used. The *stiva*, or handle, either fastened to the *buris*, as in Figs. 2 and 3, or to the right side of the beam, as in Fig. 1, must be of tough wood, as there is much strain upon it. The plowman grasps it firmly in keeping his furrow straight, and especially in turning or *wrenching* (*torqueat*) the plow from behind (*a tergo*), as he backs or wheels round from the end of his finished furrow, to begin a new one on his return. **Imos currus,** *the lowest part of the plow;* i. e., the share and share-beam. *Currus*, "the carriage," is put by metonymy for the plow itself.——**175. Explorat.** The wood must be thoroughly seasoned, and proved to be free from flaws.

176–230. Instructions derived from old-time experience: The threshing-floor must be compacted of clay, as a safeguard against weeds, against cracks from drought (*pulvere*), and against vermin (178–186); the greater or less fruitfulness of the season is indicated by the condition of the almond-tree (*nux*) in spring-time; if that is loaded with young fruit just after the flowers have fallen, then you can be sure of an abundant crop of grain (187–192); steeping the seeds for planting, after selecting the best of the last year's crop, insures the best yield (193–203); the time of seeding various crops is determined by the season and the stars, just as the time of safe navigation especially by Libra, Taurus, Sirius, the Pleiades, the Crown, and Bootes (204–230)

178. Area. The threshing-floor was an uninclosed space, open and airy, prepared by leveling the ground and covering it over with clay, mixed and well kneaded (*vertenda manu*) with *amurca*, and then made hard and smooth by means of a heavy roller (*ingenti cylindro*). In this description the order of the several operations is not observed.——**181. Tum** continues the construction with *neu; and at the same time mock your labor.*——**182.** For the use of the perfect, see on 49. **Que, atque.** Comp. G. II, 119.——**185. Monstra,** *odious creatures; vermin.*——**187. Nux.** *The almond-tree.* **Plurima** may be



Almond.

rendered adverbially.——**188. Curvabit**; i. e., with the weight of flowers. ——**189. Si superant**; *if the young fruit remains in great quantity.*—— **190. Cum magno calore,** *with the great heat* of the harvest-time.——**192. Palea**; join with *pinguis*; the ears are *rich*, not with grain, but *with chaff.* ——**194. Et nitro,** etc., explains *medicare.*——**195. Fallacibus**; i. e., apt to disappoint in the size of the beans or vetches.——**196. Et quamvis,** etc. The beans made large and plump in the pod by the treatment of the seed above described, will also be tender, and thus easily and rapidly softened (*properata maderent*) in boiling. **Properata,** *being hastened,* may be rendered adverbially.——**198. Vis** = *labor.*——**200. Retro—referri.** Comp. Ae. II, 169. The infinitives are made by some to depend on *vidi*; but they are rather intended to express customary action, and are analogous to the historical infinitive.——**201. Non aliter quam qui**; i. e., *non aliter quam ille refertur qui.*——**203. Atque illum,** etc., is the immediate consequence of *remisit*, and appended to it as another condition: If by chance he has slackened his arms, and if (thus) the current sweeps him headlong, etc.——**204. Arcturi.** Comp. 68.——**205. Haedorum.** "The kids" rise in the last week of September. **Anguis**; "the Dragon," a constellation winding between the stars of the Great and Little Bear. See 244, sqq.——**206. Quibus**; i. e., by mariners. **In patriam,** *homeward.*——**206. Vectis**; as a present participle, *sailing.* See on Ae. I. 312.——**207. Fauces Abydi**; the Hellespont, or Dar-

danelles.——**208. Pares.** The time from sunrise to sunset was divided by the Romans into twelve equal parts or hours, and likewise the time from sunset to sunrise. Therefore, the hours of day and night were equal only at the vernal and autumnal equinoxes, marked respectively by Aries and Libra. **Die**; an archaic form of the genitive.——**211. Sub extremum imbrem,** etc., *up to the final rain* (that marks the beginning) *of inclement winter.* **Intractabilis**; *inclement* (comp. Ae. IV, 53), *impracticable*, when no out-door work can be done.——**212. Cereale.** The poppy, not less than grain, was a gift of Ceres. In the frontispiece to the Notes, the chair of Ceres is decorated with carved work representing poppies. Flax and poppies are seeded late in the fall.——**213. Tegere, incumbere**; after *tempus.* H. 533, n. 3; A. 270, *a*; B. 315, *c*; G. 532, R. 4; M. 419. **Iamdudum,** *even now;* it will be "high time."——**214.** Favorable days must be seized for the purpose.——**216. Annua.** Millet, unlike Medica or clover, that seldom needs renewing, requires *annual* seeding.——**217. Candidus, auratis**; of the bright stars in the horns and head of Taurus, especially Aldebaran. **Aperit.** The constellation Taurus is the sign of April, which is supposed to be named from *aperire*, as the *opening* month of the year.——**218. Cedens.** *Canis*, the Dog-star, or Sirius, is fancied to be retiring toward the southwestern horizon before Taurus (*adverso astro*), when that sets with the sun in the west.——**220. Solis aristis,** *for ear- or grain-crops alone;* such are *wheat* and *spelt* in contrast with those previously mentioned.——**221. Eoae,** *morning*, is used with reference to the Pleiades, not as appearing in the east, but as setting *in the morning.* The period thus marked was from the last of October to the middle of November. The last syllable of *Eoae* is retained in the scanning here, and the verse is spondaic. Comp. E. II, 24, VII, 53.——**222. Cnosia stella.** The cluster of stars called the Crown represents, according to the fable, the crown given by Venus to the Cretan or Cnosian princess Ariadne, at her nuptials with Bacchus. Vergil erred, perhaps through a mistake of the astronomers, in assigning its setting (*decedat*) to the same period as that of the Pleiades.——**223. Debita**; *due to the ground*, or that the soil claims as its own.——**224. Invitae,** *reluctant;* because, if she receives the seed prematurely, the crop will fail. Too much growth in the fall and too rapid growth in the spring, make the stalk more liable to damage from insects and disease.——**225. Ante occasum Maiae**; *before the setting of Maia;* i. e., before the setting of the Pleiades, of whom Maia is one.


Millet.

231-258. The sun, by its annual passage through the zodiac, regulates the seasons and the temperature of the world, and thus the labors of men.

231. Idcirco, *for this end;* namely, to guide men in their labors. **Partibus** refers to the divisions or constellations of the zodiac. **Orbem,** as in Ae. V, 46, is the sun's track through the zodiac, measured out (*dimensum*) in certain (i. e., twelve) divisions.——**232. Mundi,** *the firmament*, limits *astra.*——**233. Quinque zonae.** Cicero, Somnium Scipionis 6, and Ovid, Met. I, 41-51, give in substance the same account of the zones, drawn from the Greek geographers, especially from Eratosthenes.——**235. Quam circum extremae dextra**

laevaque; around which, on the right and the left, at the extremities of the sphere.——236. **Ceruleae**; of the gloom resting a great part of the time over the frigid zones; others refer it to the hue of the ice of the frozen regions. The reading in old texts is *cerulea*. Take *ceruleae* with *trahuntur: extend dark*.——238. **Via**; *the path* of the sun. **Per**, here, as in 245, *between*. **Ambas**; the two temperate zones.——239. **Obliquus**, etc., *in which the order of the* (zodiacal) *signs was to revolve obliquely* to the equator. The sun and the series of constellations through which he passes, or *cuts his track*, seem to move obliquely across the equator, alternately to the north and to the south, as far as the points marked by the tropics. For the mood of *verteret*, see H. 497, I; A. 317; B. 299; G. 632; M. 363, a.——240. **Scythiam, Riphaeas**; specific terms to indicate the north in general, or the north pole, as, in the next verse, *Libyae austros, the south winds of Africa*, are put for the south pole.——240, 241. **Arduus consurgit, premitur devexus.** While to us the pole of the northern firmament is elevated far above the horizon, that of the southern sinks as far below. The construction *arduus ad solem*, in Ae. II, 475, suggests a similar connection here of *ad Scythiam Riphaeasque arduus arces*. Thus the form will correspond with that of its antithesis, *devexus in austros*.——242. **Vertex** = *polus*.——243. **Sub pedibus**, etc. The Styx and the Manes, or the realms of Hades, look beneath *themselves* upon that other pole. *Under foot* has reference to the inhabitants of the lower world, not to *us* or *our* feet. Vergil, of course, uses *videt* with freedom, intending to convey nothing more than the idea of proximity.——244. **Hic**; at the north pole. **Anguis.** See on 205.——246. **Metuentis aequore tingi.** To us they never set. *Metuere* is a poetic figure for *non posse*.

247-249. There were two theories about the daily disappearance and return of the sun: one, a mere hypothesis of the Epicureans, not actually believed by them, however, that each day's sun might perish and be followed by one newly created; the other, that he passed round, lighting by turns the two sides of the world.

249. **Redit, reducit**, *goes, carries, again and again*, or *from day to day*. The inseparable *re-* denotes regular renewal of the action.——250. **Equis**, etc. Comp. Ae. V, 739.——251. **Sera lumina.** Vesper lights his evening-star *there*, when to them the sun goes down and rises to us, just as *here* he shines in the twilight when *our* sun sets.——252, 253. **Hinc**, *hence*, or from this annual course of the sun and this order of nature.——255. **Armatas.** It is doubtful whether the word here is to be understood literally, as in Ae. IV, 299, or of equipping with oars and rigging.——256. **Tempestivam**; *in season*; or at the proper time of the year; join with *evertere*. The quality of the timber is affected by the time of the year and by the condition of the sap when it is "felled."

259-267. Rainy days can be profitably employed in repairing the plows, or in making wine-troughs or trenchers (*lintres*), in marking the sheep or labeling the grain-sacks (*acervis*), and in sharpening straight or forked stakes for the vineyard: in preparing grape-ties of willow, in braiding baskets, roasting and grinding grain; and, even on holy days, it is right to do works of necessity; to irrigate the fields, hedge in the crops against cattle, ensnare destructive birds, burn up brambles, wash the sheep, and go to the market-town to make some purchase, or secure some repair of immediate necessity.

260. **Forent properanda** is conditional; such things would have to be hurriedly made by-and-by for immediate use in fair weather, if not prepared on days when out-door work can not be done.——263. **Signum**; the name or symbol of the owner, marked with pitch. **Numeros**; labels or marks indicating the quantity. **Impressit.** The perfect is connected with the foregoing present, as in Ae. IV, 581, 582, to express promptness and energy.——267.

The grain is roasted, then ground with the hand-mill. Comp. Ae. I, 179. ——**269. Rivos deducere** can mean to let on water for irrigation, or to drain off superfluous water.——**270. Religio**; whether religious ordinances of the Pontifices, or religious usage of tradition.——**275. Incusum.** The surface of the millstone is "picked," chiseled, or roughened with an iron tool, that it may grind the corn more effectually. **Picis.** Pitch was used for sealing wine-jars, for marking cattle, as a healing salve for sheep, etc.

276–286. The moon makes some days of the month lucky in one relation (*ordine*) or for one thing, others, for another; for example, the seventeenth is favorable for planting the vine, for breaking oxen, for setting up the leashes—that is, for beginning a new piece of cloth in the loom; but commence no new work on the fifth, that is an example of an unlucky day.

276. Ipsa; as contrasted with other luminaries, that might seem more significant; *even the moon.* **Dedit**; perfect, to denote a customary action. See on 49. **Ordine** is variously understood as signifying "degree," "relation," or "kind"; the last as in Ae. II, 102.——**277. Felicis operum,** *lucky for labors*, or *in respect of different works.* For the genit., see H. 399, III, 1; A. 218, *c*; B. 234, R.; M. 290, g.——**278. Tum,** *at that time*; on that day, too. Others, "moreover." **Nefando partu,** *by an impious birth*; with reference to the war that this montrous progeny was destined to make on heaven.

279–283. Vergil and Horace (see O. III, 3, 41–56) pay little regard to exactness in alluding to the stories of the Titans and Giants, and kindred monsters, and to their conflicts with Uranus or Caelus, and with Jupiter.

279. Coeus and **Iapetus** were Titans born of Uranus and Ge, or Caelus and Terra. **Tiphoeus** was a giant, son of Tartarus and Terra. In scanning the verse, *Typhoea* is contracted into a trisyllable, *Ty-pho-ea*, as *Orphea* in E. VI, 30.——**280. Rescindere.** Comp. Ae. VI, 583. **Fratres**; the Aloidae, Otus and Ephialtes, who made war on Jupiter, and, according to Homer, attempted to scale heaven by piling Ossa on Olympus, and Pelion on Ossa. Odyss. XI, 314.——**281. Ter** is a fancy of the poet, denoting the persistent struggle of the giants. The hiatus in the final syllables of *conati* and *Pelio* increases the notion of effort.——**282. Scilicet** indicates something still more startling; *yes, indeed.*——**284. Felix**; followed here by the infinitive. See on E. V, 1.——**285. Prensos domitare** = *prendere et domitare.* See H. 549, 5; B. 321; G. 667, R. 1; M. 425, obs. 2.——**286. Nona,** etc. The moonlight on the ninth favors the flight of slaves; therefore the master must be on the watch; for the same reason theft is more difficult.

287–310. Work that can be done advantageously in the cool of the evening and morning (287–296); that which must be done in the heat of summer (297–299); the employment and recreations of winter (300–310).

287. Dedere; as the perfect in 276.——**288. Sole novo**; i. e., in the morning sun.——**289.** The straw stubble and the dry grass, used for fodder, are mowed most easily when the dew makes them oppose more weight against the edge of the scythe. *Lentus*, *dank*, in the next verse, implies the same thing.——**290. Noctes**; accusative after *deficit.*——**291. Luminis**; probably the light of pine torches.——**293. Solata.** See on Ae. I, 312.——**294. Arguto,** etc. Comp. Ae. VII, 14. **Pectine**; here, a weaver's comb, the teeth of which were inserted between the threads of the warp, and pushed up against the cross-threads or woof, so as to make the fabric compact and even.——**295.** The last syllable of *umorem* is elided by synapheia. H. 608, I, n. 5; B. 544, 4.——**296. Foliis.** Vine-leaves were often used as "skimmers." **Trepidi.** The boilers or caldrons tremble with the ebullition of the liquid.——**297. At** contrasts the following with the foregoing time of labor and kind of

work. **Medio succiditur aestu.** The grain is cut in midsummer's heat. Some, however, understand the heat of midday. *Succiditur* does not necessarily mean, as understood by some, cutting off the grain close under the head.——**300. Frigoribus,** *in winter;* opposed to the foregoing *aestu*. **Parto,** *what was stored* in summer.——**302. Genialis;** i. e., the season sacred to the guardian genius of the person or family; a time of family and social festivity, culminating in the *Saturnalia* on the 17th of December; for which our Christmas festival is the substitute.——**303. Ceu,** etc. The husbandman, resting from the toils and cares of the farm, is like the mariner safely arrived in port. **Pressae,** *freighted.*——**304.** Sailors, when entering a port, placed garlands on the stern of the ship.——**305. Stringere,** *to strip off* or *gather*. For the infin., see on 213.——**306. Lauri,** etc. The juice of the berries of the bay and of the myrtle were used to flavor wine and oil. **Cruenta;** of the color



Laurel.



Myrtle.

of the juice.——**309. Balearis fundae.** The Balearic slingers were as famous for their skill as were the Cretan or Parthian archers.——**310. Glaciem flumina trudunt.** The ice remains fixed on Italian rivers but a short time, even when it is formed at all. Floating ice, therefore, pushed along by the swollen current, is more naturally associated with winter in Vergil's thoughts than the river bridged with ice.

311–350. The storms of autumn and spring endanger the crops; the husbandman must observe the months in their progress, and the movements of the constellations, and the weather they bring; and he must propitiate the gods; above all, making sacrifices to Ceres in the verdant meadows (*laetis herbis*) in the beginning of spring, leading the victim thrice round the fields of growing grain (the *ambarvalia*), and then offering it to the goddess, with prayers for her favor upon crops and upon the household: such worship, too, must be offered on the eve of harvest.

311. Sidera; for vicissitudes of weather, as in Ae. V, 628; since the stars are supposed to influence the weather.——**312. Mollior,** *more moderate;* as

compared with the midsummer heat.——**313. Quae vigilanda** (*sint*) **viris**, *what husbandmen must guard against;* be on the watch for. **Ruit**, *hastens on its course* or *to its end;* others, *comes down in showers.*——**317. Fragili iam stringeret hordea culmo;** *was already binding the barley with the fragile straw.* Ruaeus. In this interpretation, *culmo* is the wisp or band of straw. But Voss and many others take *stringeret* in the sense of *reaping*, and make *fragili culmo* an ablat. of description.——**319. Gravidam;** i. e., with grain.——**319, 320. Late sublimem expulsam eruerent** = *late eruerent sublimemque expellerent.* See on 285. *Sublimem* may be rendered adverbially. *Eruerent* is the subjunctive of result.——**320, 321. Ita ferret hiems**, (so that) *thus the storm bore*, etc. The construction of the subjunctive *eruerent* is continued in *ferret.* Others make the clause conditional: "even thus (i. e., not more furiously) would the winter (itself)," etc. In this interpretation *hiems* is taken literally, in the former it refers to the storms of fall and spring.——**322. Caelo;** for *de caelo;* but Ladewig makes it in the dative, *to* or *up the sky.*——**323. Imbribus atris;** an ablative of description.——**324. Ex alto**, *from on high* or *from the high heaven;* hardly "from the deep" or "from the main," though preferred by some.——**325. Sata**, etc. Comp. Ae. II, 306.——**328, 329. Corusca dextra;** like *rubente dextera.* Hor. O. I, 2, 2.——**330, 331.** The perfects denote the suddenness of the effect.——**332. Athŏn.** The accusative *Athon* is used as well as *Athō*, *Athōna*, and *Athōnem.*——**335. Caeli menses.** The months are marked or determined by the heavenly bodies, and so pertain to the sky. **Sidera;** the stars in general, not simply those of the zodiac.——**336. Frigida;** applied to Saturn on account of his remoteness from the sun. The position of this planet among the constellations of the zodiac was supposed to have much influence on the weather.——**337. Quos caeli erret in orbis**, *into what circling pathways of the sky* he wanders; the idea more fully expressed: Into what regions of the sky does he wander in his circling track? said with reference to the frequent revolutions of Mercury, and his rapid change of position in relation



A rustic sacrifice.

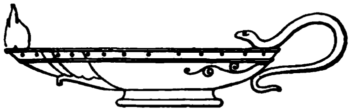
to the earth and the stars. **Ignis Cyllenius.** The planet Mercury is so called from Cyllene, the birthplace of the god. There may be, also, an emphasis on *ignis*, describing the warm, fiery planet nearest the sun, as contrasted with *frigida Saturni stella.*——**340. Extremae sub casum hiemis,** *at the departure of the end of winter ;* i. e., when the last of winter has gone, and there is no possibility of returning frost. The time of this sacrifice was at the end of April.——**341. Agni** retains its final syllable here.——**343. Tibi**; *for thee ;* thus securing a blessing to thee.——**344.** A libation must be made of honey mixed with wine.——**345. Felix,** *auspicious.* Comp. Ae. I, 330. **Hostia.** The complete sacrifice for the "field-processional," or *ambarvalia*, consisted of three victims—a calf, a lamb, and a pig,—hence called *suovetauralia ;* but the poor commonly offered but one of these.——**346. Chorus et socii**; the band of singers and dancers, partly slaves and freedmen of the household and farm, and partly friends and neighbors.——**347. Clamore,** *with loud voice ;* with supplicatory chants, entreating the goddess to keep the home still under her protection.

347–350. It is implied in this passage that a second festival in honor of Ceres was celebrated on the eve of harvest, at which the farm people performed rustic dances (*motus incompositos*), and, crowned with oak-leaves (*redimitur tempora quercu*), chanted their harvest hymns.

351–392. Various prognostics of stormy weather : Swelling and heaving of the sea, rushing sounds among the hills, murmuring of the breakers on the shore, and of the wind in the forest ; the flight and cries of birds, shooting of meteors, flitting about of straw and leaves, and feathers floating on the water, all betoken gales of wind ; rain is indicated by lightning and thunder, by the flight of cranes, the raised nostrils of cattle, the skimming of swallows round the ponds, the croaking of frogs, the busy movement of the ants, the rainbow, and the flight of the ravens ; then the frolicking of water-fowl scattering the spray, and the strutting about of the solitary crow, inviting the rain with his ominous croak ; and, lastly, the sputtering of the oil on the lamp-wick.

351. Haec; these vicissitudes of the weather ; such as the following *aestus* or *drought*, etc.——**352. -que** is lengthened by the ictus of the second foot.——**354. Quo signo,** *by what* or *according to what sign* or *weather-token.* **Caderent**; as in E. IX, 58. **Quid saepe videntes,** *often seeing what ;* i. e., on account of what prognostic frequently seen. Voss.——**356. Continuo, ventis surgentibus,** *immediately when a gale is coming* (such signs as the following herald its approach).——**357, 358. Aridus fragor**; *a crackling sound* as of dry branches of trees crashing with the rising wind. Others understand the rattling sound of thunder reverberating in the mountains.——**358. Resonantia**; proleptic ; the shores are dashed upon (*misceri*) and so resound. **Longe**; join with *resonantia.*——**360. Male,** *scarcely, hardly.*——**365. Stellas**; here for meteors, as in Ae. II, 694. **Vento impendente.** Comp. 356.——**366. Caelo,** *from the sky.*——**367.** A farther description of the meteor.——**370. Fulminat**; impersonal ; *it lightens.*——**370, 371.** The thunder is heard in the north, east, and west—that is, all round the sky.——**371, 372. Plenis fossis.** Comp. 326.——**371.** The first *que* has the final syllable lengthened by the ictus.——**373. Imprudentibus.** None would have been *unwarned*, or without the opportunity of foreseeing the storm, had they taken pains to get acquainted with the signs.——**374. Vallibus**; dative for acc. after *fugere ;* others, with Ladewig, make it the ablative of place or rest after flight. The perfect as in 330, sq.——**378. Veterem querelam** perhaps refers to the transformation of the Lycians into frogs, because of their cruelty to Latona.——**379. Saepius,** *very often.* **Penetralibus**; adj., as in Ae. II, 297.——**380. Terens iter.** The ants, when a shower impends, constantly follow each other hastily to and fro, and thus wear a pathway. **Bibit.** The rainbow is represented as filling the clouds by drawing or drinking up moisture from seas, lakes, and streams.

——**382. Increpuit densis alis**; flying to their covert or rookery, in a compact flock, the ravens make a loud noise with their densely crowded wings.——**383. Asia**; adj., as in Ae. VII, 701.——**384. Rimantur**, *hunt for food; peck* with their bills.——**387. Incassum**, *in vain; in frolic, wantonly*; not in order to wash their feathers.——**390. Nocturna pensa.** See Ae. VIII, 408, sqq.: *cum femina*, etc.——**391. Hiemem**, *the* (approaching) *storm*.——**391, 392. Testa**, etc. The oil on the wick sputters with sparks from the burning lamp, and sooty crumbling (*putris*) lumps are concreted near the flame.



Ancient lamp.

393–423. Various signs of fair weather: first, negative—the stars and the moon undimmed, the sky cloudless, the king-fishers ceasing to open their wings to the sun, the swine no longer tossing the wisps of straw (393–400); second, positive—mists settling in the horizon and resting on the plains, the owl hooting in vain, while other kinds of birds give token of fair weather by sounds indicating pleasure (401–423).

393. Ex imbri, *after the rain*. This seems more in keeping with the context than the interpretation given by many: "out of" or "from the midst of the rain"; i. e., before it is ended. **Soles**, *sunshine*, or *days of sunshine*. **Aperta serena**, *open, unclouded skies*. *Serena* is used substantively.——**395. Stellis**; dative after *obtunsa*, instead of genitive after *acies*. **Acies**, *the radiance*, or *the brightness*.——**396. Radiis obnoxia.** The moon is so resplendent that it does not seem to be *indebted* to the sun for its light. So Ruaeus.——**397. Tenuia**; here, a trisyllable. **Lanae vellera**; *fleecy clouds*.——**399. Dilectae Thetidi.** Alcyone, wife of the Trachinian king Ceyx, discovering the body of her shipwrecked husband on the shore, cast herself into the sea; but Thetis in pity transformed the bodies of both into kingfishers.——**399, 400. Solutos iactare maniplos**; to tear the wisps in pieces and toss them about.——**401. Ima**; substantively, *the lowest places*.——**403. Nequiquam.** The ill-boding owl now hoots in vain; for foul weather will not come. The hooting of the owl was sometimes, but not always, a sign of foul weather.——**410. The** noisy flight of the ravens, 382, was a sign of rain; their soft, gurgling tones (*liquidas voces*) with half-closed throat, betoken fair weather.——**412. Nescio qua**, etc., *by some unwonted delight*.——**413. Inter se in foliis strepitant**, freely translated, *in the midst of the foliage, they flutter about and mingle their chattering voices*. *In foliis*, among the tree-tops, *cubilibus altis*. *Strepitant* seems to describe a variety of noises.——**415, 416.** "Not, I think, because they possess a nature of divine origin (*divinitus*), or an extraordinary (*maior*, *supernatural*) foresight of events by the dispensation of fate (*fato*)." *Divinitus* and *fato* are modifiers of *sit*. The Epicureans believed, contrary to the Pythagoreans, that this instinctive forecast in the lower animals was a purely physical sympathy with nature, not any indwelling of some portion of the divine mind. For the mood after **haud quia**, see H. 516, II, 2; G. 541, R. 1; M. 357, b.——**418, 419. Iuppiter—denset**, *the rain-bringing Jupiter by means of the south wind condenses that which was just now rare*. Others join *austris* with *uvidus*. **Uvidus.** See on E. VII, 60.——**419. Quae** refers to the atmosphere with its vapors. **Relaxat.** As he makes compact with the south winds, so, it is implied, with other winds he rarifies the air.——**420. Species**, *manifestations; states, conditions*.——**420–422. Pectora—concipiunt.**

their breasts assume one feeling (*alios*) *now*, whenever a storm is coming; they had *another* (*alios*) *when the wind was dispelling the clouds.* Supply *concipiebant* before the second *alios.* **Agebat**; *scattered*, as in 418; corresponding in sense to *quae densa relaxat.*——**422. Hinc,** *hence;* from these natural influences it is that birds and quadrupeds are made to exhibit those signs of the weather that seem to us so much like a divine gift of prophecy.

424–463. Signs afforded by the moon and sun: Dimness in a new moon indicates rain; redness, high winds; a bright crescent on the fourth day, fair weather (424–437); the sun rising mottled with spots, and concealing the middle of his disk with clouds, is a sign of rain and wind; shooting divergent rays in the morning through dense clouds, or rising with a pallid light, he portends storms of hail; setting with a lurid gray color, he brings rain; if with a fiery disk, gales of wind; if with mingled spots and fire, tempests of wind and rain; but rising or setting clear, fair weather (438–463).

424, 425. Sequentis ordine, *following* (one after another) *in* (monthly) *order.*——**425. Respicies,** *give heed.*——**428. Nigrum aëra**; *dark vapor*, giving to the crescent a blurred and indistinct light and form, with a small halo around it.——**429. Pelago**; by metonymy for *nautis*, those who are on the sea.——**430. Ore**; for *in ore.* The prose construction would be *os rubore suffuderit.*——**431. Vento**; ablative of cause; *with* or *by reason of* (coming) *wind.*——**432. Ortu quarto.** The third or fourth night of the new moon is still believed by many to "regulate" the weather of the month.——**437.** In the scanning of this verse the last syllable of *Glauco* and that of *Panopeae* are retained, the latter being shortened according to the general rule, while the quantity of the former is unchanged. Comp. Ae. VI, 507, and n. See H. 608, II, n. 3; B. 354, b; G. 714, R.; M. 502, b. Offerings are made by the safely-returned voyagers, in fulfillment of vows made to the deities of the sea, such as Glaucus, Panopea, and Palaemon. Comp. Ae. V, 240, and 823, sqq.——**438. Condet.** This verb is often followed, as here, by the accusative, as the notion of tendency is predominant.——**440. Surgentibus astris**; a substitute for *vespere* or *occasu suo.*——**441. Maculis**; the appearance of spots or patches of cloud on the face of the sun. **Ortum**; for *orientem orbem.*——**442. Conditus,** etc.; so buried in clouds that only a part of the disc is seen, the middle zone of the orb being obscured (*medio refugerit orbe*). **Medio orbe** is the ablative of manner; *with* or *in respect to the middle of his orb.*——**443. Ab alto**; as in 324; though Voss here, as there, translates: "from the sea."——**444.** The datives limit *sinister.*——**446. Diversi,** *divergent.* **Pallida**; in the predicate, after *surget.*——**447.** Comp. Ae. IV, 585.——**448. Male.** See on 360. **Pampinus**; by metonymy for *vine-leaf.*——**450. Hoc** may mean *this source of warnings*, this *weather-guide*—that is, the authority of solar phenomena; or it may refer collectively to the signs following, introduced by *nam.* The former seems preferable. **Etiam**; join with *magis profuerit.*——**450. Emenso**; passive, and joined with *Olympo* as an ablative absolute. Comp. Ae. I, 374.——**451. Videmus**; i. e., at sunset.——**452. Varios colores** is explained by the following *caeruleus* and *igneus;* which colors, caused by vapors or clouds, appear either at different times or mingled (*immiscerier*).——**457. A terra convellere funem,** *to unmoor from the shore.*——**458. Referetque diem condetque**; i. e., both at sunrise and sunset.——**460. Claro,** etc. You will see fair weather; the woods swayed by the north wind that makes clear skies.——**461. Unde**; from what quarter of the compass. **Serenas,** *stormless.*——**462. Agat,** here, seems to mean *brings.* **Cogitet**; a poetic personification for *minetur.* **Umidus**; in contrast with *serenas.* Auster was distinctively the black and rainy wind-god. See G. III, 278.——**463, 464. Solem—audeat.** Other signs may fail; but those of the sun are sure.

464–497. But the sun also gives portents of coming events; lately, at the death of Caesar, its darkness was a harbinger of the civil bloodshed that was to ensue; and various prodigies have followed, all indicating the displeasure of the gods, and the calamities that have come, especially the internecine battles of Roman citizens in Greece.

464. Caecos tumultus; revolts secretly plotted. The reference seems to be especially to such local uprisings as occasionally occurred in Cisalpine Gaul and Italy.——**467. Ferrugine,** *with dusk* or *dimness.* The sun was obscured on the day of Caesar's assassination, and Plutarch says that, for nearly a year afterwards, it shone with diminished light and heat. Astronomers have ascertained that an eclipse of the sun must have occurred in November of that year.——**471. Cyclopum agros;** the region of Mount Aetna. Comp. Ae. III, 569.——**472, 473.** Comp. Ae. III, 572, sqq. An eruption of Aetna occurred shortly before the murder of Caesar.——**474. Germania.** The Roman legions on the Rhine saw, or imagined that they saw, armies contending in the sky, and that they heard the clash of their arms. Perhaps it was an extraordinary exhibition of the *aurora borealis.*——**475. Motibus** (sc. *terrae*), *earthquakes;* possibly suggested by the shock of avalanches, though earthquakes are said to have occurred in the Alps.——**476, 477. Vox ingens.** A voice, louder than human, was sometimes heard in sacred groves (*lucos*), and was interpreted as ominous of public calamity.——**477. Modis pallentia miris,** *pale in wonderful ways, wonderfully pale;* ghosts or shades of unearthly paleness. Comp. Ae. I, 354.——**478. Sub obscurum noctis,** *in the darkness of night,* or *in the shadowy night.*——**480. Ebur, aera;** by metonymy for ivory and bronze images of gods. **Sudant.** Comp. Ae. II, 174, sqq.——**481. Insano vertice,** *in a mad, whirling torrent.*——**482. Fluviorum** in this verse is trisyllabic, lengthening the first *u,* and drawing *i* and *o* into one syllable.——**484. Tristibus extis,** *in the inauspicious entrails;* the heart, liver, and lungs.——**484–486. Apparere** and **resonare** depend on *cessaverunt.*——**485. Altae.** Most of the cities of ancient Italy were situated on hill-tops. Comp. Ae. I, 7, and note.——**486.** It was believed that the howling of wolves near a city was a sign that it would be involved in a disastrous war. The allusion here is to their actual appearance, during this period, in the Roman Forum.——**488. Cometae;** perhaps meteors and comets.——**489. Paribus,** *equally matched;* being weapons not only of the same forms, but in the hands of citizens of a common country and of the same military discipline. **Ergo;** not because of these things, but in accordance with them.——**490. Iterum;** join with *concurrere.* Philippi did not *twice* see the legions encounter each other, but it saw their *second* encounter; the first having been at Pharsalus.——**491. Nec fuit indignum,** *nor* (alas!) *was it to the gods a shameful thing;* it did not seem to them unmeet.——**492. Emathiam,** as one of the countries of ancient Macedon, is here put for the Roman province of Macedon, which includes Thessaly and Thrace, and, therefore, Pharsalia and Philippi. **Haemi** is used with the same latitude as Emathiam.——**493. Scilicet et,** *yes also; ay also;* with reference to what follows.——**497. Grandia,** etc. The notion is that the coming generations will dwindle in stature, and so be amazed at the size of these old Roman skeletons. **Effossis;** by the plow or the mattock of the husbandman.

498–514. Intercession to the gods in behalf of Augustus, on whose preservation depends the recovery of Rome from the consequences of her public crimes.

498. Di patrii; the ancestral gods and penates of Rome, derived from Troy: Jupiter, Vesta, Mars, etc. **Indigites;** deified Italian heroes; such as Janus and Faunus, Aeneas, Quirinus.——**499. Tuscum.** The sources of the Tiber and the greater part of its course are in Tuscany. Vesta may be said especially to guard (*servare*) the Tiber and the Palatine, as her principal temple was at the foot of the Palatine hill, and near the bank of the Tiber.

Romana Palatia; *the Roman Palatium;* the Palatine, which was the abode of Romulus, the cradle of Rome, and her original stronghold, and which was now the home of Augustus Caesar and the seat of the Roman empire. The plural is used, as *sceptra, regna,* etc., for fullness of meaning. The Palatine mount, or the part of it towards the Tiber, was the *Roma Quadrata* of Romulus, built on the site of the *Palanteum* of Evander. Comp. Ae. VIII, 53, sq. Augustus seems to have already taken possession of this whole quarter, though he had scarcely yet commenced the sumptuous public buildings that he soon afterwards projected, and which his successors enlarged and multiplied, until "Palatium" or "palace" became the common designation of a royal dwelling.——**500. Saltem.** Though you have denied to Caesar the glory of redeeming our corrupted age, at least do not forbid this youthful hero to save us. **Iuvenem.** The emperor's age was now about twenty-seven. Horace, some years later, still calls him "iuvenem." See Hor. O. I, 2, 41.——**501. Sanguine nostro**; shed in the civil wars.——**502. Periuria.** Laomedon was twice guilty of false dealing with the gods: first, when he promised a reward to Neptune and Apollo for building the walls of Troy, and withheld it after the work was done (see Ae. II, 625, V, 811); the second time, when he refused to deliver up the horses promised to Hercules as a reward for rescuing Hesione from the sea-monster. It was believed that the penalty for these offenses was visited both upon the Trojans and their Roman offspring.——**503, 504. Iampridem nobis te invidet,** *has long been envying us thy presence;* desiring to remove thee from this world to Olympus.——**504. Curare**; supply the subject *te.* The triumphs alluded to are those that Augustus is expected to enjoy when his campaigns shall have ended. See on Ge. III, 25–33.——**505. Quippe ubi,** *because,* or *as* (in a world) *where,* expresses the cause of *queritur.* **Versum,** *confounded.*——**506. Aratro**; dative after *est.*——**507. Abductis colonis**; *the husbandmen having been withdrawn;* i. e., to recruit the armies.——**509. Euphrates**; put for the Parthians, who invaded the empire by crossing the Euphrates.——**510. Legibus,** *federate bonds.* The cities of Italy, particularly some of the Tuscan cities, long united with each other and with Rome as allies, have been involved in domestic hostilities connected with the civil wars.——**512.** Comp. Ae. V, 145, and note.——**513. Addunt in spatia**; supply *se; they cast themselves* (*dart forth*) *upon the course.* Others understand "in spatia" as a kindred form to "in dies," and translate: Space after space. So Ladewig.



Roman charioteer passing round the Metae.



Bacchus with ivy crown, thyrsus, and crater. From a statue in Hope's collection.

BOOK SECOND.

ARBORICULTURE.

1–8. Invocation to Bacchus, both as the god of the vine and the patron of the cultivation of trees in general, whether fruit-bearing or forest trees (*silvestria virgulta*).

1. Cultus, sidera; supply *cecini.* Agriculture and, closely connected therewith, the seasons and the weather, have been my theme thus far.——**2, 3. Silvestria virgulta,** *the woodland shoots* or *growths*, for *woodland trees;* perhaps with special reference to those which are cultivated as supports to the vine.——**3. Tarde.** The olive is proverbial for its slow growth.——**4. Huc, hic.** "Come *hither* to the vineyards and orchards that I have chosen for my present theme; *here* thine own bounties are scattered on every side." **Pater;** a frequent appellative of Liber or Bacchus, as well as of several other deities, and without any reference to age. **Lenaee.** The Greek, **Ληναῖος**, is from ληνός, *a wine-press.*——**5. Tibi,** *to thee* or *to thy praise;* i. e., by thy favor. The last syllable of **gravidus** is lengthened by the *ictus.*——**8. Dereptis cothurnis.** The god is invited to join the poet himself in treading out the wine, first taking off his buskins; for with such he was often represented in pictures and statues. See the above figure.

9–34. Trees and plants are produced, first, by nature (9–21); second, by artificial methods (22–34).

9. Arboribus creandis, *for the rearing of trees;* the dative after *est*, as in G. I, 3, 4. **Natura;** for the law, modes, or methods of nature.——**10. Nullis hominum cogentibus** is equally true of all three methods of *natural* generation here mentioned. *Nullis* is used partitively with *hominum*.——**10, 11. Ipsae sponte sua,** not as opposed to human culture, but to any visible action of nature; such as the accidental falling of seed from trees (*posito de semine*), or growth from suckers (*pullulat ab radice*). *Ipsae* gives emphasis to *sponte sua*.——**12.** The genesta, or broom, grows abundantly in Central and Southern Europe. It is a low shrub with yellow flowers.——**14. Pars** takes the place of the second *aliae*. **Posito de semine;** another of Nature's methods: the planting of seeds accidentally.——**15. Iovi,** *in honor of Jove*. Comp. *tibi*, 5. **Nemorum maxima,** *greatest of forest-trees; nemorum* as *silvarum* in 26.——**16. Aesculus.** Probably the evergreen oak, remarkable for its height. **Quercus,** *oaks*, in general. The oak was sacred to Jupiter, and the oaks of Dodona were believed to give forth oracular responses through the sound of the winds, or of the songs of the birds heard among their branches.——**17. Densissima silva.** Trees that multiply themselves by suckers, if left undisturbed, speedily cover the soil with a dense young forest.——**18. Parnasia.** The laurel flourished on Mount Parnassus, and was sacred to the Parnassian Apollo. See illustration, p. 17.——**19. Parva se subicit,** *sprouts up as a sapling*, from the roots that extend from the trunk.



Broom.

——**21. Sacrorum.** Woods, like fountains, were imagined to be the abodes of deities.——**22. Alii,** supply *modi*. **Via,** *in her pathway*. Human experience (*usus*) in her progress has ascertained other methods, besides those above taught by nature. Other texts, following Scaliger, read *aliae quas ipse vias*, etc.——**23. Hic,** *one;* as opposed to the following *hic;* another class. **Plantas,** *sprouts* or *suckers*, taken from the mother tree, for transplanting, with a small portion of the root-fiber adhering to them.——**24.** The perfects as in G. I, 49.——**24, 25. Stirpes, sudes, vallos,** *stocks, stakes, poles*, are nearly synonyms, all meaning "sets." They are branches or thick scions, cut from a tree, sharpened or cleft (*quadrifidas*) at the lower end, and set or buried (*obruit*) in a trench or hole considerably deeper than suckers, so that the larger surface of bark under ground may afford a greater number of rootlets. The willow is often treated in this manner.——**25. Acuto robore;** ablat. of description.——**26. Silvarum aliae,** *other forest-trees*. See on **nemorum,** 15.——**26, 27.** *Other kinds of trees await*, as the means of their propagation, *the arches of the layer;* that is, some of their young branches bent or arched down (*pressos arcus*) and partly covered with earth, still retaining their vital connection with the parent stock (*viva*), until they have put forth roots of their own, and can be severed from it; thus growing up as nursery plants (*plantaria*), not in new ground, like transplanted suckers and sets, but in their own mother soil (*sua terra*). For *sua* referring to the object, *plantaria*, instead of the subject, see H. 449,

2; B. 280, R. 1, 2; G. 521, R. 1, 6; M. 490, a.——28. **Putator.** The gardener, vine-dresser, or any one employed in cutting scions from the extremities of the branches (*summum cacumen*) for the kind of reproduction mentioned here.——29. **Referens**; *terrae* is understood; "returning it to the ground," in a figurative sense; for its life is derived from the ground through the trunk and the branches.——30. **Caudicibus sectis**, *the trunks being cut* or *divided into pieces*. *Caudex* is distinguished from the "sets" mentioned in 24, 25, as it is the *trunk* or main stock of the tree, deprived of its roots and branches. Parts of this, whether cross-sections or longitudinal pieces, retaining some portion of the bark and of the heart-wood, if planted like sets, put forth roots and branches. The olive, which is remarkably tenacious of life, *vivax oliva* (see 181), and, according to Servius, the myrtle and mulberry, were thus reproduced. Hence, in the following line, *radix oleagina* is referred to as the illustration of it. Of this mode of reproducing the olive, Professor George Thurber says (Appletons' "American Cyclopædia"): "The trunks of old trees present numerous swellings or nodules containing undeveloped buds, which are removed and planted like bulbs." The characteristic appearance of the trunk of an old olive-tree is shown in the cut on page 33.——31. **E sicco ligno**; contrasted with the juicy suckers, branches, layers, and scions used in the four methods above described.——32-34. **Et saepe**, etc. Grafting is the sixth and last of the artificial methods. ——32. **Impune**, *without loss;* because one fruit compensates for the other. ——33. **Insita**; supply *sibi*, referring to *pirum*, subject of *ferre*.——34. **Prunis**, *on the prune-tree;* ablat. of situation.

35-46. Give heed, O husbandman, to these teachings; and thou, Maecenas, favor (*ades*) my new theme, and sail with me on this not too adventurous voyage, keeping always near the shore.

35. **Proprios—discite**, *learn the proper methods according to the sorts* (of trees); the culture pertaining to each kind of tree.——37, 38. **Ismara, Taburnum**; examples of places fitted naturally, some for the vine, others for the olive. Therefore, no part of the earth, mountain or valley, upland or lowland, need be unemployed (*segnes*).——39. See on G. I, 1-5.——41. **Volans.** Comp. Ae. I, 156.——42. **Cuncta.** All things possibly connected with the subject. He takes back or qualifies his rather bold words, *pelago da vela patenti:* "Yet I do not choose to embrace the whole of this wide-extending theme."——43. **Non**, etc.; an imitation of the Il. II, 488, and repeated in Ae. VI, 625.——44, 45. **Ades—terrae.** The poet here resumes the image of navigation from line 41: "Sail (with me) along the shore; (in my song) *the land is* (always) *in view* (*in manibus terrae, within reach*)." **Primi litoris oram** appears to mean *the border of the very shore*, as opposed to deep water, or the sea beyond soundings; kindred to *prima terra*, Ae. I, 541, but, as it were, from the opposite point of view.——45. **Non hic**, etc. "Here, on this plain didactic theme, I shall not detain you with poetic fancies, digressions, and a long exordium, as if on the great sea of epic song."

47-60. From wild trees (such as have been indicated in 9-21) the husbandman obtains valuable plantations by grafting and budding (*inserat*), or by transferring the wild sapling (*mandet mutata*) to a more favorable soil, or by transplanting suckers, and placing them in rows (*digesta*) in the open fields; but those that are started from planted seeds (*seminibus iactis*) come slowly to bearing, and their fruits (*poma*) are apt to be worthless.

47. **Quae**; neuter, referring to trees and shrubs in general. **Luminis oras**, *the regions of light;* the air, as opposed to the darkness under ground out of which they have sprung. Comp. Ae. VI, 660.——48. **Laeta**, *thrifty;* vigorous in growth, though not bearing valuable fruit.——49. **Solo**, etc., *natural*

excellence is inherent in the soil.——50. **Inserat** has for its object here *ea*, or the trees that receive the graft, as below in 69, not the scions that are inserted into the tree, as in 33; for the verb is used with the same freedom as "graft" in English; thus, we find either *inserere arborem surculo*, or *inserere surculum in arborem; graft with* or *graft into*. **Mandet mutata,** *shift and commit;* i. e., taken together, *transplant.*——52. **Quascumque voles artis,** *any artificial methods whatsoever.* *Voces* is the more usual reading, instead of *voles.*——53. **Sterilis;** supply *arbor*, suggested by the context. The unfruitful tree formed from the sucker sprouting *from the bottom of the trunks* (*stirpibus ab imis*), or from the crown of the roots, will also repay the labor of transplanting and diligent culture.——54. **Hoc** refers to *exuerint silvestrem animum*, etc.——55. Comp. 19. **Nunc;** as it is situated before transplanting.——56. **Fetus;** either *the fruit*, which it would have produced in a more favorable situation, or, with Ladewig, *its growth.* Comp. VI, 207.——57. **Iam,** *now;* marking the transition to another fact.——59. **Oblita** is used with the accusat. by Vergil only here.——60. **Praedam fert;** for it is left ungathered, as worthless.

61-82. At any rate (*scilicet*), no kind will thrive without careful cultivation, while the same process is not suitable alike for all; the olive is best multiplied by sections of the trunk (*corticibus sectis, truncis*), the vine by layers (*propaginibus*), the myrtle by sets (*solido de robore, stirpibus, sudibus, vallis*); the hazel, ash, and other forest-trees by suckers or scions (*plantis, summo cacumine*); many by grafting with scions or with buds (*inserere, oculos imponere*).

62. **Multa mercede,** *at much outlay* of labor. **Domandae,** *to be improved* or *trained* in form and "habit" of growth; the same idea as *exuerint silvestrem animum.*——64. **Solido de robore** seems to refer to the method by sets (see 24); if so, the myrtle may have been treated successfully in two ways. See on 30. **Paphiae,** The myrtle was sacred to Venus, the patron goddess of Paphos.——66. **Herculeae coronae.** See E. VII, 61. Hercules brought as a trophy from Hades the silver poplar, which thus became sacred to him.——67. **Chaonii patris;** Jupiter, to whom especially the oaks of Dodona in Chaonia were sacred. See G. I, 8.——68. **Nascitur;** supply *plantis.* **Casus visura marinos;** because the fir was so frequently used for ship-building.——69. **Inseritur;** as in 50, not as in 33. **Horrida;** of the rough bark of the *arbutus*, or strawberry-tree.——70. **Platani;** supply *insiti;* so, also, with the following nominatives. For illustration of the plane-tree, see on Ge. IV, 146.——71. **Castaneae;** genitive, to be joined with *flore.* The last syllable of **fagus** is lengthened by the ictus.——73. **Inserere, imponere;** for the mood, see on G. I, 213.——74-77. These lines describe the process of inoculating or budding.——76. **Nodo;** the knot or swelling produced by the bud on the bark. In this a vertical slit is made, and one transversely at the top of it; so that the bark may be easily opened to receive the inserted bud cut from another tree.——76. **Huc,** *into this* or *in this.* Comp. Ae. II, 18.——77. **Udo,** *juicy;* filled with nourishing sap.——78-82. Description of grafting by scions.——78. **Resecantur,** *are cut back* or *off;* leaving a stock or stump of the branch or of the sapling-tree to receive the scions or grafts (*plantae*). **Alte,** *far down;* i. e., relatively to the length of the grafting-stock.——79. **Cuneis.** A cleft is made with wedges, and kept open until the scions are set in.——80-82. **Ingens,** etc. The trunk throws all its nourishment into the slender grafts, and, with their rapid growth, becomes a mighty tree, especially in contrast with the small scions, which have so soon produced its new and spreading top; and it is now loaded with fruit not natural to itself (*non sua*).

83-135. Diversity of trees: first, as regards kinds (*genera*) of the same family (83-108); second, as to their preference for different soils and situations (109-113):

third, as to their affinities for different climates, countries, and regions of the world (114–185).

83. Genus; not, of course, in any strictly scientific or technical sense.——**84. Loto;** not the water-lotus, or lily of the Nile, nor the leguminous plant called *lotus* in G. III, 394; but a lotus-tree, of which there are several kinds, all bearing fruit; perhaps the "jujube," a low tree kindred to the buckthorn, and of about the same size. **Idaeis;** the specific term as a general epithet.——**86.** The last syllable of **radii** is retained in the scanning of this verse. See on Ge. I, 437. **Amara;** because the ***pausia olive*** was gathered when green.——**87. Poma;** here in its general sense for all edible tree-fruits. **-que,** for *neque.* **Alcinoi silvae** is added to *poma* as the summing up of all tree-fruits; for the garden of Alcinous, described in Homer, Odyss. VII, 114–121, became proverbial as the most perfect of all that were ever known. **Surculus,** *scion;* by metonymy for *genus.*——**89. Arboribus;** here, the trees on which vines are trained.——**93. Tenuis,** *thin;* or, perhaps, *subtle*, quickly penetrating the veins.——**94. Olim,** *hereafter;* when its fruit shall have been converted into wine.——**96. Nec ideo contendo;** "and yet, do not presume on that account (namely, because I praise you) to rival," etc.——**98. Tmolius, Phanaeus;** substantively for Tmolian and Phanaean wine; in imitation of such Greek forms as **Χῖος, Λέσβιος**, etc., substantively, where οἶνος was originally expressed. **Rex,** *king* of wines. Comp. G. I, 482. **Adsurgit quibus.** Each of them, though famous, yields the palm (rises up



Jujube lotus.



European alder.

with reverence for) to the Italian Aminaean. Comp. E. VI, 66.——**99. Argitis minor;** a white grape of Argos, so called to distinguish it from another Argive grape called *Argitis maior.* Supply *est.*——**100. Fluere, durare** (*certaverit*), *can vie in abundance of flowing juice*, or *in durability* **(of strength**

and flavor); the infinitives being equivalent to ablatives modifying *certaverit*, on which they depend.——**101. Dis,** etc. At the second table or course, wine was brought on, and the drinking commenced with a libation or thank-offering to the gods. Comp. Ae. I, 736, and n.——**103, 104. Neque est numerus;** nor does any number exist, or "no number can express," how many, etc.——**110. Fluminibus, paludibus;** ablative of situation; better than the dative. Comp. E. VII, 66, where *in* is expressed with *fluviis*, and is used like English "on." The European alder, unlike our American shrub, or low tree of that species, grows to the size of a forest-tree.——**112. Myrtetis laetissima** seems to mean at once "most abundant in" and "most charming with myrtle-groves." The margin of the water stimulates the myrtles to the most vigorous growth, and is also the place where they best adorn the landscape. See on Ge. I, 306.——**114. Orbem,** *part*, or *region of the world.*——**115. Pictos Gelonos;** like the Agathyrsi, a kindred tribe. See Dictionary, and Ae. IV, 146.——**116. Divisae arboribus patriae,** *native countries*, or *their own countries are distributed to trees; every tree has its own native land.* **Sola.** Either the language is inexact, as the ebony grows also in Africa, or *India* is used here as in G. IV, 292, where Indi are put for Aethiopians.——**117. Solis Sabaeis.** Comp. Ge. I, 57. **Turea virga.** Branch of the frankin-



Frankincense.

cense-tree.——**118. Odorato.** Strictly, it is the gum, and not the wood, that is fragrant.——**119. Balsama;** a fragrant gum obtained from a shrub or small tree peculiar to Palestine, Arabia, and Abyssinia. **-que—et;** so *que—atque*, G I, 182. **Bacas acanthi.** Probably the pods of the Egyptian acanthus, or evergreen acacia, are here intended by "berries"; by some it is referred to the drops of gum, or gum-Arabic, exuding from the bark. For the herbaceous or *mollis acanthus* and the *acanthus spinosus*, see illustration on Ge. IV, 123.——**120. Nemora—lana;** of the cotton plant or shrub.——**121. Vellera ut depectant Seres,** *how the Seres comb off the fleecy webs.* As the silk-worm had not yet been introduced into Europe (it was first brought to the West

in the time of Justinian), Vergil supposes that the silk material was a vegetable fiber gathered or combed from the leaves of trees. **Tenuia** in this verse



Balsam or myrrh-tree.

is a dissyllable.——122. **Oceano propior;** nearer to the ocean than the Seres, who are conceived of, not as we think of the Seres or Chinese, but as an



Citron (*Citrus medica.*)

inland people. The Arabian or Indian Ocean was supposed to bound the Eastern world.——123. **Sinus** indicates the winding coasts of India; the word is often applied to irregular border tracts of land, either in the interior or on the coast.——123, 124. **Ubi**, etc. This would be easily true if any trees of India equaled the height of the great trees of California or Australia.——124. **Potuere**; the perfect as in G. I, 49.——125. **Sumptis**, etc.; not wanting in force, by no means powerless when they take the arrows in hand; being, like all Orientals, skillful archers.——127. **Felicis mali**, *of the healing apple.* Martyn thinks it is the citron of Media.——129. This verse may have been interpolated by some copyist from G. III, 283. **Miscuērunt** here shortens the penultimate syllable.——131. **Ipsa**; the tree itself as distinguished from its fruit, to which the attention has been drawn.——133. **Erat**; a lively substitute for *esset.* See H. 511, 1; A. 308, *c*; M. 348, obs.

136-176. But, while other lands have their gifts, no land can vie with Italy—teeming with its harvests, and with the fruits of the vine and the olive (136-144); rich in herds and flocks (144-148); blessed with a genial climate, that yields twice a year the fruit both of flock and field (149, 150); free from noxious animals and plants (151-154); studded with well-built towns on her hills and rivers (155-157); commanding on either side the commerce of great seas (158); possessing beautiful lakes, well-constructed ports, and mines of silver and copper (159-166); the nurse of warlike tribes and of great captains (167-172); fruitful not less in her brave yeomanry than her abundant crops; may her sons listen to the teaching of the poet (173-176)!

136. **Medorum.** The Parthians had succeeded to the empire of the Medes and Persians; the Roman poets constantly use all three designations as synonymous.——139. **Panchaia.** Some authorities describe this as an island east of the Arabian coast; others, less accurately, as a sandy region in Arabia itself. **Pinguis**, *rich*; i. e., because it abounded in frankincense.——140. **Haec loca**, etc.; an allusion to the fabled voyage of the Argonauts. Italy, while not less fertile than Colchis, is not tilled with bullocks breathing fire, like those with which Jason was compelled to plow the field of the Colchian king Aeetes, as a condition of securing the golden fleece.——141. **Satis dentibus**; a *dativus commodi*: "for the sowing of the teeth," etc. This is the interpretation of Wagner, followed by Forbiger. Others make it an ablat. absol.——142. An allusion to the crop of armed men that sprang up from the dragon's teeth.——144. **Implevere, tenent.** The object is *ea*, referring to *haec loca*. **Oleae**, in the scanning, here retains the diphthong. See on Ge. I, 437. **Laeta**, *prolific*; kindred in meaning here to *gravidae* in 143.——145, 146. **Hinc, hinc**; rendered by Ruaeus *ex una parte, ex alia parte.* *From one region* of Italy comes forth the horse to the battle-field, *from another*, and most of all from thee, Clitumnus, the white cattle and the bullock, greatest of victims. Others understand *hinc*, in both lines, of Italy: "from this land, from this land," too. White oxen were preferred for sacrifice, and those of the valley of the Clitumnus were proverbial for their beauty.——148. **Duxere.** The victims were placed at the head of the triumphal procession that ascended to the front of the temple of Jupiter, on the Capitol, where the sacrifice was offered.——149. **Alienis mensibus**, *in months not its own*; months not usually bringing summer weather in other lands, as in Italy.——150. **Pomis**; dative. Comp. 323.——152. **Miseros**; proleptic. **Aconita.** Vergil seems to have been misinformed; as the poisonous wolf's-bane is found in Italy.——153, 154. **Immensos, tanto tractu.** The snakes of Italy are not formidable, not of enormous size, as those of Africa and Asia. *Tractu* is an ablative of manner.——155. **Operum laborem**, *vast structures*; works built with great labor; referring to fortifications and public buildings. Comp. Ae. I, 455.——156. **Saxis**; ablative of situation.——157. **Flumina subterlabentia.** Many ancient Italian cities were built and fortified

(*congesta manu*) on high hills, often with the additional protection of a river flowing at their feet. Such was Rome itself.——**158. Quod supra;** the Adriatic Sea. **Quod infra;** the Tuscan.——**160. Marino.** Lake Benacus (Garda) is so large that its storms are like those of the sea.——**161–164. Lucrino,** etc. Of the ports, the Julian is mentioned as the most remarkable, and especially because it had been completed in B. C. 37, about the time when the Georgics were begun. It consisted of two basins formed by the lakes Lucrinus and Avernus, made accessible from the Bay of Naples (here, *Tyrrhenus aestus*) by artificial channels connecting the two lakes with each other and with the bay. Agrippa seems to have planned and constructed the new harbor, by the command of Augustus, for the Roman navy, and named it, in honor of the emperor, *Portus Julius.* Nearly all traces of the work have been obliterated by the volcanic eruption which threw up the cone called *Monte Nuovo*, in 1538.——**161. Claustra;** an embankment and breakwater protecting the mouth of the channel, and strengthening the natural dike between the Lucrine Lake and the open bay.——**162. Indignatum,** *venting his rage.* The sea is personified as resenting the attempt thus to resist his free movement. **Stridoribus;** ablat. of manner.——**163. Iulia unda;** for *Iulii portus unda.* **Ponto longe refuso,** *with the sea cast back afar*—struck back by the "breakwater."——**164. Fretis Avernis,** *with the Avernian waters. Fretis*, usually denoting waters of the sea, may have reference here to the changed character of the waters of the lake.——**165. Rivos,** *streams*, a synonym here for *venas.*——**166. Ostendit, fluxit,** *has brought to light, has flowed;* i. e., has contributed abundantly in times past to the world's supply of metals. Some suppose that the perfect tense indicates that mining has ceased in Italy, in accordance with a decree of the Senate mentioned in Pliny's Nat. Hist. III, 20, 24. **Venis;** ablat. of situation. **Plurima,** agreeing with *haec*, is substituted for *multum* qualifying the verb.——**168. Malo,** *hardship, suffering.* The Ligurians occupied a mountainous and rugged country, where the spurs of the Alps pass into the northwestern ridges of the Apennines.——**171, 172.** The allusion here is to the visit made by Augustus to Syria and Egypt, soon after the battle of Actium (B. C. 31), and before the capture of Alexandria and the death of Antony and Cleopatra. **Extremis Asiae,** *the utmost borders of Asia.* Augustus seems to have reached the Euphrates.——**172. Imbellem,** *feeble in war;* perhaps, *submissive;* giving up all resistance to the victorious emperor. **Avertis Romanis arcibus.** It had been the popular apprehension, artfully stimulated by Augustus, that Antony and Cleopatra designed to lead their forces, including all their Eastern allies, to Rome, and to set up a new kingdom on the Seven Hills (*arces*). **Indum;** for Orientals in general, especially Parthians, Arabians, and Egyptians.——**173. Saturnia tellus;** a designation of Italy as the chosen retreat of Saturn, when he was expelled by his son Jupiter from heaven. See Ae. VIII, 319, sqq.——**174. Tibi;** for thy



Aconite.

behoof. **Antiquae—artis.** Agriculture, ***res rusticae***, had been honored and cherished even from the time of Saturn.

177–258. In the cultivation of trees, the first thing to be considered is the choice of soils; especially the kinds adapted respectively to the olive and vine (177–194); some, indeed, are better for pasturage (194–202); some for grain-crops, and others are available for every purpose (208–225): instructions for ascertaining the qualities of soils (226–258).



An old olive-tree.

180. Tenuis, *meager, hungry;* dissyllable, as in 121.——**181. Palladia.** See G. I, 18. **Vivacis olivae.** The olive is known to live for many centuries.——**182. Oleaster.** The wild olive, or oleaster, differs from the cultivated varieties as the crab-apple from the cultivated apple. The so-called "oleaster," cultivated in English gardens, Martyn says, is not correctly named.——**183. Bacis.** The ground covered with the wild berries of the oleaster, or natural olive, indicates that the soil is favorable to the growth of the species; that is, to the cultivated olive as well as the wild.——**188. Feli-**



Olive and oleaster, or wild olive, gathered near Florence; the olive one third of the natural size, the oleaster one half.

cem, *rich, fruitful.* **Editus austro,** *elevated*, or *facing toward the south; with a southern aspect.*——**189. Invisam aratris**; because *clogging* or *hindering* the plow.——**190. Hic**; sc. *campus*.——**191. Fertilis**; with genitive in Vergil only here.——**192. Pateris et auro**; hendiadys for *pateris aureis*.——**193. Tyrrhenus.** The flute-players employed by the Romans came originally from Etruria or Tuscany. As they lived on their portion of the victims slain at the altar, and led an easy life, they were proverbially *pingues*.——**196. Urentis culta,** *blighting the plantations;* said especially of the vineyards and olive-orchards, to which, according to Varro, 1, 2, 17, 18, 19, and Pliny's Nat. Hist. VIII, 76, goats were very injurious.——**197. Longinqua**; supply *loca* or *arva*.——**198. Mantua.** See E. I, introduction.——**200. Deerunt**; scanned as a dissyllable.——**203. Presso sub vomere**; join with *pinguis*. The richness of the glebe shows itself when turned up from the deep furrow.——**206. Tardis iuvencis,** *with the slowly-moving oxen*, or *as the oxen move slowly along;* either an ablative of manner or ablative absolute.——**207. Aut unde**; for *aut ex illo aequore unde*. So Forbiger. **Iratus**; indignant that the ground should lie waste, covered with unproductive woods (*nemora ignava*).——**209. Cum stirpibus imis.** He has not simply cut down the trees, but "grubbed" them up by the roots, preparatory to plowing.——**211. Enituit impulso vomere.** See on 203. Some, however, take *enituit* in the sense of *flourish, thrive,* under culture. For the perfect, see on G. I, 49.——**213. Rorem**; here, *rosemary;* a shrub four or five feet high.——**215, 216. Negant alios,** etc.; *they boast that no other lands*, etc.; a figurative way of saying that soils of such a kind are more favorable than any others to the breeding of snakes. **Dulcem**; in its literal sense; they were supposed to feed on sweet, though venomous herbs. See Ae. II, 471.——**217. Quae**; supply *terra*.——**219. Suo**; not due to human toil.——**221. Ulmos.** See on E. II, 70.——**222. Oleo**; a better authorized reading than *oleae*.——**223. Facilem pecori**; i. e., easily yielding pasturage.——**225. Vacuis,** *deserted;* but only in a relative sense. Acerrae was much less populous than it would have been but for the frequent overflowing of the Clanius; this discouraged husbandry, and therefore checked the prosperity of the city, which depended upon the region subject to the inundations of the river. **Non aequus,** *unfriendly*.——**226. Quamque**; supply *terram*.——**227.** In this order: *Si requires* (num) *rara sit*, etc.——**232. Pedibus,** etc.; you will level the earth thrown back into the hole by trampling upon it.——**233. Si deerunt**; supply *arenae;* if it shall come short, or be insufficient. *Deerunt* is scanned as a dissyllable, *derunt*. Comp. 200.——**234.** (*Se*) **posse negabunt.** Comp. 215.——**235. Scrobibus,** etc., is an epexegetical repetition of the idea.——**236, 237. Terga, proscinde.** Comp. G. I, 97.——**239. Frugibus**; in its generalsense. Comp. G. I, 22.——**240. Nec Baccho,** etc. It neither keeps up the quality or *kind* (*genus*, *nomina*) of the grape, nor of the other fruits raised upon it; making them all degenerate. **Sua.** See H. 449, 2; B. 280, R. 2; G. 295, R.; M. 490, b.——**247. Tristia,** "wry," is proleptic, emphasizing *torquebit*. **Sensu,** *taste;* join with *torquebit; will distort with the taste* of it; literally, by the *sensation* of it. Conington prefers the reading *amaro* for *amaror*, making *sensu* = *sapore*.——**249. Iactata** = *tractata; moved about in the hand* or *with the fingers*.——**250. Habendo,** *in handling; dum habentur*.——**251. Umida—alit.** A moist soil stimulates the growth of herb-



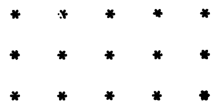
Rosemary.

age, and, if taken for fruit-trees, will be apt to produce excess of foliage. **Ipsa,** *of itself;* without being enriched or watered.——252. **Illa,** *that land;* that which I must use for crops.——253. **Praevalidam,** *too strong;* too stimulating. See on 251. **Primis aristis,** *in the first ears.* So Ruaeus; others, *surgentibus primis aristis.*——254. **Tacitam;** i. e., without any manifestation of its quality by means of experiments such as have just been mentioned.——256. **Quis cui color** (*sit*); a double interrogative; literally, *what color is to what* (soil). **Frigus;** for *frigida terra.*——258. **Pandunt vestigia.** By their very presence they *reveal the signs* or *effects* of cold; for they are among the trees and plants that thrive on cold ground.

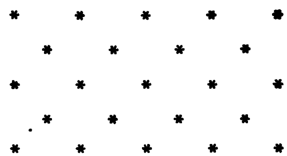
259–419. **Planting and culture of the vine: Preparation of the trenches (*scrobibus*) and directions for transplanting from the nursery (259–272); difference in intervals between vines on hill-sides and on level ground (278–287); the vine must not be planted so deep as the tree on which it is to be trained (288–297); miscellaneous precepts and precautions (298–314); the best season for vine-planting is the spring; the season of reviving nature, the season with which the world must have begun (315–345); care of the roots (346–353); after-culture (354–370); protection from cattle, especially from goats—so destructive to the vine that they are the favorite victims for sacrifice to Bacchus (371–396); plowing and hoeing, thinning of the foliage of the supporting trees, summer and autumn pruning, clearing the ground of rubbish, housing the stakes in winter, and the preparation of broom and willow ties, all require attention (397–419).**

259. **His animadversis;** having taken note of all these kinds of soil.——260. **Excoquere;** of thorough preparation of the ground, as in G. I, 66. **Magnos montis,** *the broad mountain-slopes;* ample for vineyards.——261. **Ante;** repeated like *post* in E. I, 68, 70.——262. **Genus,** *offspring;* the young plant taken from the nursery.——262, 263. **Putri solo;** ablat. of description; fields *of crumbling soil.* **Optima;** predicate after *sunt.*——263. **Id venti curant,** *this* (crumbling or rotten soil) *the winds secure.*——264. **Movens.** Comp. G. I, 123.——266, 267. The sense seems to be correctly given by Ruaeus: They choose beforehand two similar spots; one for the nursery, where the young plants (*seges*) may be prepared or "started" (*paretur*), and one for the vineyard, to which (*quo*) the nursery-plants may be transferred and planted in rows (*digesta*) when thus prepared. According to this interpretation, we supply *similem locum* before *quo;* the repetition being analogous to *alium —alium.*——268. **Mutatam subito matrem,** *the sudden change of mothers;* or change from one mother to another; that is, from the soil of the nursery to that of the vineyard.——269. **Quin etiam.** In addition to this care in regard to similarity of soils. **Caeli regionem,** *the quarter of the sky;* or point of the compass to which each side of the young vine in the nursery has been exposed.——272. **Restituant;** supply *arbores* or *vites;* or take as the object of the verb the three foregoing clauses. **Consuescere** = *consuetudo.*——273, 274. **Collibus—prius.** Ascertain first whether the hilly portions of your farm or the levels afford the best soil for vineyards.——274. **Metabere;** "lay out"; that is, for a vineyard.——275. **Denso** is joined by some editors with *ubere,* in the sense either of *densely-planted ground* or of *compact and rich soil.* Others make *in denso* an adverbial phrase equivalent to the foregoing *densa,* and qualifying *satus* understood. In this case, *ubere* must be joined with **non segnior,** *not less thriving in richness* of product. That is, if the vine be planted on fertile lands (*pinguibus agris*), it will not be less productive closely (*in denso*) planted, than it would be in more open rows on a poorer soil.——276. **Tumulis;** ablat. cause of *acclive.*——277. **Indulge ordinibus,** *open the ranks;* let the rows stand farther apart each way. **Nec setius,** *nor any the less* (than when you plant more densely on the plain). It is assumed that the arrangement must be exact and the lines perfectly true in the vineyard closely planted; for otherwise it would be difficult to cultivate the in-

tervals with the plow; but the want of this regularity would also be a great disadvantage, even when the trees are planted in wider spaces, as on the hill-side.——**277, 278. Omnis**, etc.; in this order: *omnis via, arboribus secto limite positis, in unguem quadret; let each pathway match perfectly* with the rest, *your trees being planted* (*by planting your trees*) *in lines well marked out.* This, on the whole, seems to me the simplest interpretation among the many that have been given. Vineyards were so laid out that the vines stood in perfectly straight rows, forming regular alleys (*vias*) from ten to fifteen feet wide, intersecting each other both in rectangles and diagonally. This can be effected either by arranging the trees in equal squares, thus:

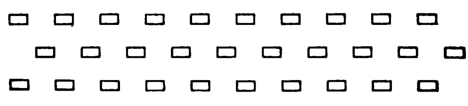


or in quincunx, thus:



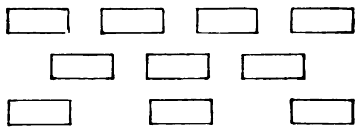
Both of these plans are employed in our American orchards. The ancient Italians preferred the order of the quincunx. **In unguem**, for the more usual form *ad unguem;* a term employed by workers in marble, who tested the smoothness of the seams by drawing the nail over the surface; hence, figuratively, *to perfection, with perfect exactness.*——**278. Arboribus**, here, seems to mean the vines with their supporting trees. **Secto limite**, *in the line marked out*, or *in precise* or *exact line;* an ablative of manner; by some, however, joined with *via* as an abl. of description, and by others taken as an abl. absolute. The poet seems to have in mind two conditions of perfect regularity: 1, the rows must be straight; 2, the distances between the individual trees must be so laid out that each tree may "range" with *all the four rows* to which it belongs. Thus, all the *alleys* are made to agree with perfect accuracy (*quadrant in unguem*); or, to use a phrase of kindred meaning, coincide to a hair's breadth.——**279-284.** The poet here compares the equally measured spaces (*paribus numeris dimensa*) of the vineyards, and the perfect regularity thus produced in the lanes and rows of trees, to the beautiful order of the Roman legion when drawn out in battle array. The earlier arrangement of the legion by maniples had given way, fifty years before Vergil's time, to the arrangement by cohorts. The two plans are illustrated by the following diagrams:

A LEGION IN ORDER OF BATTLE BY MANIPLES.



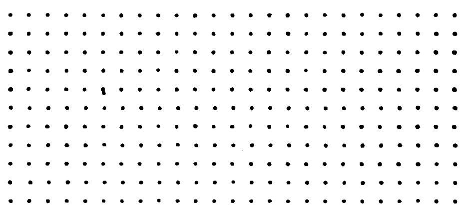
(Each maniple contained from 100 to 120 men.)

A LEGION IN ORDER OF BATTLE BY COHORTS IN THREE LINES, IN CAESAR'S TIME.



(Each cohort contained about 550 men, except the first on the right of the front line, which was usually double in number. The line in either form extended about 840 feet.)

The men stood in ranks, numbering from ten to twelve from front to rear; the ranks being separated from each other by intervals or lanes one yard in width, and the files by the same distance, as shown in the following plan, representing one half of the men of a cohort, arranged in rank and file in order of battle:



It has been assumed by most of the editors that, in this comparison, Vergil has in mind the quincunx arrangement of the vineyard, and, therefore, that the similar arrangement of the maniples in their triple line of battle is the principal point of the comparison. But, though this seems at first the most obvious and easy interpretation, there are some serious objections to it. In the first place, Vergil would hardly call up, in this connection, a practice that has ceased to exist, and is not familiar to his readers. Then, there is a kind of awkwardness and questionable taste in making whole masses or companies of men stand in comparison with single trees or vines. Again, while the poet lays so much stress on the lanes and rows of the vineyard (*vias*, *limites*), and their equal measurements (*numeros*, *dimensa*), and seems to be thinking only of these, the legion, drawn up by maniples, so far from perfectly representing these avenues, makes one of the two most important ones impossible; for, opposite the openings between the maniples of the front and rear, and filling precisely the whole space which should make the avenue in this direction, is stationed a maniple of the "principes," or middle line, forming, indeed, the central figure or square in each quincunx of maniples. Finally, the spectator, even at the best point of view, could see but a few of those companies and of the wide spaces between them, and would be reminded of a vineyard no more than if he were looking at a line of large buildings interrupted by three or four broad streets opening *obliquely* to the rear. In the order by cohorts the incongruity would be still greater. On the whole, the interpretation which refers the comparison to the general order and appearance of the individual soldiers seems to be more natural, though here there is no correspondence

to the quincunx. After all, the essential thing in the comparison is the regularity of the *intersections of the lines*. Now, the ranks and files of men in their cohorts, keeping their distances with the scrupulous precision to which they were trained, allowing the eye to range through the lanes from front to rear, and through those extending from flank to flank of each cohort, as well as through those that opened obliquely, all gleaming with burnished shields and armor, waving with plumes and bristling with spears, presented, indeed, a magnificent spectacle, and may well have been called up to the poet's memory by the perfect and pleasing order of the rows and cross-rows of the vineyard. Therefore, I think Martyn is right in referring the comparison, not to the relative position of maniples or cohorts, but to that of the individual legionary soldiers in rank and file, as shown in the last diagram.——**279. Ut saepe cum;** similar to *veluti cum saepe*, Ae. I, 148. After *ut* we may supply as its correlative *ita* before *omnia sint*. **Longa;** proleptic. The legion on the march forms a rectangular column, but, when preparing for battle, unfolds its cohorts into a long-extended line.——**280. Agmen;** not in its specific sense, "a marching column," but for *army* or *host*.——**281, 282. Fluctuat tellus.** The whole of the far-stretching plain seems to be like a sea of flashing waves.——**283. Dubius.** Mars is uncertain in whose favor he will decide the impending battle. **Mediis in armis;** i. e., between the two embattled hosts.——**284. Omnia,** *all things, everything;* spaces and lines in every particular. **Paribus numeris viarum,** *by* or *in equal proportions of the alleys*, or *in alleys of equal dimensions; numeris* being used in the sense of *mensuris, spaces, relative measurements.* The order, however, may be *omnia dimensa* (*intervalla*) *viarum sint paribus numeris;* making the ablative one of description.——**285. Inanem,** *idle;* merely gratifying the fancy.——**290. Altior;** for *altius*. **Arbos;** here the supporting tree. ——**291, 292. Quantum,** etc.; repeated in Ae. IV, 445, sq.——**293. Hiemes,** *storms*.——**295. Volvens,** *living through*. Comp. Ae. I, 9.——**297. Ipsa,** *the tree itself;* i. e., the trunk, the essential part or body, as distinguished from the limbs.——**299. Corylum.** The hazel soon puts up a multitude of suckers, and chokes the vines.——**299, 300. Neve flagella,** etc. The topmost shoots or joints of the vine, when ripened, bear the fruit of the following season, and, therefore, should not be cut off for planting; besides, those nearer the root are stronger.——**301. Tantus,** etc. Nearer the ground or root they get more nourishment. **Ferro retunso.** A dull knife leaves a ragged wound or broken bark, not so easily healed as a clean cut.——**302. Oleae** is the most authentic reading. The later German editors have adopted *olea* from Wagner. With our reading, the caution is to avoid planting (*inserere*) wild olives or oleasters among the vines; a practice that was sometimes resorted to for the advantage they were expected to afford both as supports for the vine and for the feed their leaves furnished for cattle. With *olea*, *insere* must be taken in the sense of *grafting*, and the precept relates, not to the vineyard, but to the olive-orchard. For the difference between the cultivated and the wild olive or oleaster, see on 182.——**303. Ignis.** Fire might be lighted by herdsmen at night, while watching cattle, pastured near the vineyards.——**304. Pingui.** The oily nature of the bark makes the tree take fire the more readily from any lurking spark. Other trees, such as the elm, the maple, or the poplar, are less dangerous.——**306. Caelo.** Comp. G. I, 322. **Secutus,** *creeping along, making its way*.——**308. Nemus;** here, *vineyard, plantation.* Comp. 401. ——**309. Picea crassus caligine.** The flame is mingled with black wreaths of smoke. Comp. Ae. IV, 384.——**310. Silvis,** *on the vineyard*.——**312. Hoc ubi;** supply *accidit*. **Non—valent,** *they* (the vines) *have no strength at the root;* not vitality enough to spring up again. The effect of the fire is the same as that of the cold, when, in one of our severe Northern winters, an old vine, as sometimes happens, is "winter-killed" or blighted down to

the stock. In such a case it seldom or never recovers its vigor. **Que** continues the force of the negation. Even if the damaged vines are cut down (*caesae*), they can not grow up again (*reverti*), and shoot forth green and flourishing as before (*similes revirescere*) from under the ground (*ima terra*). ——313. **Similes**; like themselves, of the same quality as before.——314. **Superat**, *remains;* possesses the ground alone, the vines being destroyed. ——315. **Tam prudens**, etc.; elliptical for *tam prudens habeatur ut persuadeat.* Let no one, be he ever so wise.——316. **Borea spirante.** When the wintry wind prevails. **Tellurem movere** refers to the work of trenching for the new vines.——317. **Hiems**; here, the cold weather either at the beginning of winter or on the verge of spring, when the ground is too stiff to be easily penetrated by the delicate fibers of the root. **Semine iacto**, *when the young vine is planted.*——318. **Concretam**, *stiffened* with cold. Comp. Ae. XII, 905. **Adfigere**; for *se adfigere*, *fasten upon.* So Heyne.——319. **Rubenti.** Comp. G. IV, 306.——320. **Candida avis** refers to the stork.——323. **Adeo**, here, introduces an additional and not less important fact. "The spring, indeed, is also favorable," etc. **Nemorum, silvis**; as in 310, of vineyards and orchards.——325. **Aether.** See E. VII, 60, and note. The allegory personifying the atmosphere as exerting a quickening influence on the fertility of the earth, belongs to the earliest period of mythology.——326. **Omnis**; with *fetus.*——327. **Magnus, magno**; expressive of the vast extent of the aether or the firmament, and of the earth spread out beneath.——330. **Parturit**, *is teeming;* i. e., with all vegetation.——330, 331. **Auris laxant.** Comp. 316, sq., and G. I, 43, sq.——331. **Sinus**; for *glebam.* **Superat**; as in G. I, 189. **Omnibus** (*arvis*); dative.——332. **Novos soles**; the suns of the fresh returning spring. ——333. **Nec metuit**, etc., emphasizes the idea of *tuto.*——334. **Caelo.** Comp. 306, and G. I, 322.——337. **Habuisse.** The subject is *dies.*——338. **Ver agebat**, *was passing* or *enjoying its spring-time.*——339. **Euri.** The east winds were rough. See Ae. I, 85.——341. **Duris**; because not yet mellowed by tillage.——343. **Res tenerae**; i. e., the young plants of every kind. **Laborem**, *exposure*, *peril;* incident to vicissitudes of weather, rough winds, extremes of heat and cold.——344. The last syllable of the line is elided by synapheia. ——345. **Exciperet** contains the notion of receiving under one's protection; *sheltering*, *cherishing.*——346. **Quod superest**, *as for the rest; moreover.* **Virgulta**, here, *vine-layers*, *propagines.*——349. **Tenuis**, *subtle*, *penetrating.* Comp. G. I, 92.——350. **Halitus**; for *aer.* **Animos tollent**, *will lift their* (own) *spirits; will get new strength.* **Iamque**, *and indeed.*——351. **Super**; with *urgerent.* **Saxo atque pondere testae**; but not both at once; sometimes with the stone, sometimes with the potsherd or tile.——352, 353. **Hoc, hoc**; a repetition for emphasis.——355. **Ad capita**, *at* or *about* the crowns of the roots. The soil at the base of the trunk must not be allowed to become hard and impervious to moisture and air.——357. Plowing between the rows is also the common method of cultivating our peach-orchards. **Flectere**; as in Ae. I, 156.——358. **Calamos**, etc. It was necessary to fasten (*aptare*) *reeds*, or else slender rods stripped of their bark (*rasae*), to the young vines. ——359. **Sudes furcasque valentis.** Strong stakes are prepared, some straight and some forked, so that the former may rest as bars on the crotches of the latter when fixed upright in the ground. These are the support of the vine, perhaps, in its second year.——360. **Viribus**; ablat. of the means.——361. **Tabulata.** The different stages or tiers formed by the limbs of the supporting tree.——362. **Prima aetas**; for *vitis aetate prima.* **Frondibus**; ablat. of manner.——363. **Parcendum**, *must be left untouched.*——363, 364. **Se agit**, *shoots.*——364. **Laxis habenis**; a metaphor denoting freedom from restraint. Comp. Ae. V, 662.——365. **Ipsa** has been referred variously to *aetas*, to *vitis*, to *acie*, and even to *virgulta*, in v. 346. It seems most satisfactory, on the whole, to refer it to *acie* as contrasted with the following *uncis manibus.*

Thus: we must not yet touch the tender vine with the edge of the knife itself, but "pinch off" the leafy sprays with the contracted fingers.——**367. Inde** introduces the directions about the third and last stage of growth, as Conington thinks; the first being *prima aetas*, the second *dum se palmes agit*, etc.——**372. Laborum.** Comp. 343.——**375. Pascuntur**; supply *quam;* suggested by *cui*.——**377. Scopulis,** here for *collibus* or *clivis*.——**378. Illi**; emphatic; "those destructive beasts."——**381. Ineunt,** etc. The public festivals of thanksgiving to Bacchus open the theatrical plays with the sacrifice of goats.——**382. Praemia.** To the dramatists whose plays were accepted by the Archon—that is, to the gifted or to talent (*ingeniis*)—the Athenians awarded goats as prizes. Hence the play itself was called τραγῳδία, *goat-song*. The goat thus given as a prize was immediately sacrificed to Bacchus. **Pagos et compita**; the places where the primitive dramas were performed. ——**384. Unctos per utres.** The skins of the goats were filled with wine and besmeared with oil, and then bestowed as prizes upon those who could dance upon them without falling. This, with the rest of the merry-making that followed the tragedy, gave rise to the Attic comedy (κωμῳδία, *village-song*).——**385. Nec non Ausonii.** The Italians, no less than the Greeks, have their festivals in honor of Bacchus; those of the spring-time, to make the god propitious to the growth and fruitage of the vine; those of the autumnal vintage, in thanksgiving.——**386. Incomptis,** *rude;* as contrasted with the verses of the Attic poets (*ingeniis*).——**387. Corticibus**; ablat. of the material or of description. The masks of bark were bending (*cavatis*) from the natural curvature of the bark in growing. A marble mask of Bacchus, made to be suspended in this manner, and also a medallion representing a tree with such masks hanging from its branches, are preserved in the British Museum, and are given in Smith's Dict. of Antiq., from which our illus-



Mask of Bacchus, and tree with masks.

tration is copied. **Horrenda,** *hideous*.——**389. Mollia.** Besides the definitions of the Dictionary, referring to this passage, the meaning "movable"—i. e., swaying to and fro in the wind—is given by some. Ruaeus renders it *fictilia*, *plastic*. **Pinu.** The pine cultivated about the vineyards was probably unlike any of the kinds familiar to us in America; most likely "the stone-pine," a species common in the south of Europe, and a characteristic feature of Italian landscapes; resembling, with its bare trunk and crown of branches and foliage, rather the general appearance of a palm than of our cone-shaped pines.——**390. Hinc,** causal, *hence;* on account of this observance.——**391. Complentur**; that is, with growth or fruitfulness (*fetu*).——**392. Quocumque.** As the antecedent we may supply *omnis locus*. **Circum egit.** The shifting wind makes the god turn his face in many directions,

and his favorable influence is felt in them all.——**393. Suum.** See on *sua*, 240. **Honorem** here refers to sacrificial hymns.——**394. Lances.** The chargers are filled with the first fruits of fields and orchards. See cut of "rustic sacrifice," page 18.——**397. Ille labor;** that, namely, which is described in the following sentence: *namque*, etc.——**399. Versis.** The hoe is upturned or reversed, so that the back may be used instead of the teeth in breaking the heavy clods.——**400, 401. Levandum fronde,** *must be relieved of* (superfluous) *foliage;* must be well pruned. ——**401. In orbem,** *in a round* or *circle* (kindred in form to *in versum*, *in numerum*), is joined by some with *redit;* by others, more correctly, perhaps, with *actus; carried on* or *pursued in routine*.——**402. In se;** never deviating from the fixed order of work and care that it brings round. **Annus.** The year especially of the farmer. ——**406. Relictam.** Stripped of fruit and leaves; *naked*.——**407. Attondens fingit.** He cuts off some of the "canes" entire, and shortens in others, and thus brings the vine into the best form for the fruitage of the next year.——**408. Primus;** as compared with your neighbors; "be the first to burn," etc. **Devecta cremato;** i. e., *devehito et cremato*. See on Ge. I, 285. If you do not dispose of the prunings and rubbish early, and when you have leisure for it, you will be obliged to take more valuable time by-and-by.——**409. Vallos.** These must not be left exposed to decay more rapidly than is necessary.——**410. Postremus.** By too early gathering you will damage the wine. ——**410, 411. Bis, bis.** The rapid growth of the foliage of the vine (*umbra*, perhaps, also, of the supporting tree), and that of the grass and weeds, require pruning and "weeding" twice in the season; once when the clusters are "setting," and again when they are ripening.——**411. Segetem,** *the vineyard*.——**412. Laudato,** etc. Be contented to admire the extensive landed estates of others, and, at the same time, for yourself, feel that you are better off in possessing a very limited amount of land.——**413–415. Rusci, harundo, salicti.** Perhaps all were used for tying up the vines, though the reed was also used for supporting the young vines.——**415. Exercet,** *tasks* the husbandman.——**418. Pulvis movendus.** Dust raised in stirring the soil was supposed in some way to benefit the vines.——**419. Metuendus.** Either hail or violent rain is to be feared by the clusters.



Stone-pine.

420–457. The olive and other fruit-bearing trees require much less labor than the vine; wild shrubs, too, and forest-trees yield valuable products, and on some accounts are a greater blessing to man than the gift of Bacchus.

421. Tenacis; not yielding their hold on the sod.——**422. Auras tulerunt,** *have borne* or *have become used to the air;* that is, to the wind and weather of the open field, which are more trying than the exposure of the nursery. Olives are usually raised in Italy on hill-sides.——**423. Ipsa.** Comp. E. IV, 21. **Satis,** *the plants;* the newly-planted olives.——**424. Cum vomere,** *even with the share*, or *at once with the plow;* implying that no additional labor is needed. Others take *cum* for *quum*, and supply *recluditur*. **Fruges;** the olive-berries.——**425. Hoc;** ablat. of cause; *for this reason*. **Placitam Paci.** The olive-branch, from time immemorial, has been the emblem of peace.——**426. Truncos valentis;** for *truncorum vires;* the strength and vigor of their trunks conveying due nourishment.——**428.**

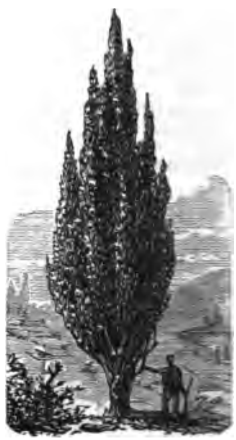


Olive twig and fruit.

Que connects *vi propria* and *haud indiga* as modifiers of *nituntur*.——**429–432.** At the same time, the wild lands and woods yield their fruits and dark juicy berries, and other things needful to man, all without any labor on his part.——**431. Tondentur cytisi.** The cytisus is a kind of shrub-clover, the leaves of which are valuable food for cattle, and the flowers for bees. See E. I, 79. The use of the **taedae** is here added: to make the evening fire on the open hearth, and thus afford a cheerful light for the cottage.——**434. Quid maiora sequar?** Why should I speak of more imposing things, or of the grand trees of the woods? Even the lowly (*humiles*) plants and shrubs, such as the willow and the broom, are beneficent.——**435. Illae,** *even they*; in apposition with the subject. See on Ae. I, 3.——**436. Satis,** *for the plantations* or *orchards*. **Pabula melli.** See on E. I, 55.——**437, 438. Iuvat spectare, videre.** In saying that these objects



Box-tree.

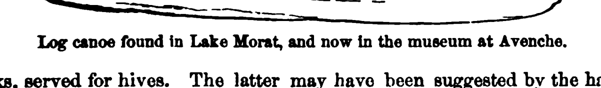


Evergreen cypress.

are delightful to behold, the poet implies, as the context shows, that they also yield some substantial blessing to man, without being indebted to his labor (*hominum non obnoxia curae*).——**437.** Mount Cytorus abounded in box-trees, remarkable for their size; thus, "to carry box-wood to Cytorus" became a proverb of the same significance as "carrying corn to Byzantium," or "coals to Newcastle." The box is an evergreen, growing from fifteen to twenty feet in height.——**438. Narycìae picis**; the Bruttian pitch, gathered from the trees of the forest of Sila, by the colonists of Narycian Locri settled in that region. See on Ae. III, 399.——**440. Ipsae**; even unpromising as they would seem to be, fruitless, and often shattered and stripped by the furious winds.——**441. Ferunt.** Limbs and fragments are scattered by the tempest.——**443.** The last syllable of the line is elided by synapheia.——**444. Hinc**; equivalent to *ex his*.——**446. Frondibus ulmi.** The leaves of the elm, as well as other trees and shrubs, were used for fodder.——**447. Myrtus.** See on I, 306. **Validis hastilibus**; supply *fecunda*. Comp. Ae. III, 23, 46. **Bona bello,** *good for war;* because its tough and fine-grained wood is excellent for spears.——**448. Cornus.** The European cornel is kindred to the American "dogwood." Its fruit has the appearance of cherries. **Ituraeos**; used here as a general epithet. The Arabs of Ituraea, like the Cretans and Parthians, were skillful archers.——**449. Nec**; to be taken with *non* in the next line. **Lēves, rasile**; of the appearance and feeling of the wood after being turned in the lathe.——**450. Ferro acuto**; especially the chisel and auger.——**451. Torrentem undam**; descriptive of the Po, as *insano vertice* in Ge. I, 481. **Alnus.** See illustration, page 28. The European alder, unlike our American shrub of that species, is large enough to be hollowed out for canoes, and was much used in ancient times for that purpose. A canoe, or "dug-out," about thirty feet long, was taken out of Lake Morat, in Switzerland, and is now in the museum at Avenche. It belongs, no doubt, to pre-historic times. The following is a pen-sketch of it made a few years ago, on a visit to the museum at that place.——**452. Missa Pado,** *hurried along on*, or "*shooting*" *down the Po. Pado* is an ablat. of route.——**453. Corticibus,** etc. The bark of trees, and also partially decayed trunks of holm-



European cornel twig.



Log canoe found in Lake Morat, and now in the museum at Avenche.

oaks, served for hives. The latter may have been suggested by the habit of wild bees of selecting hollow trees for their homes. See Ge. IV, 33, 34. **Alveo** is scanned in this verse as a dissyllable.——**454.** Join **Aeque** with *memorandum*. **Bacchеia dona**; *the gifts of Bacchus;* the vine and its prod-

uct.——**455. Furentis.** The Centaurs often brought fatal conflicts upon themselves under the maddening influence of wine; notably on the occasion of their attempt to seize upon Hippodamia, the bride of Pirithoüs, when many of them were slain by Pirithoüs and the other Lapithae, and by Theseus, his friend and guest.——**456. Leto;** ablat. of means.——**457. Magno cratere.** See figure of Bacchus, page 24, and Comp. Ae. IX, 346.



Holly-tree.



Holly leaves and berries.

458–542. Episode and conclusion: No life so happy as that of the husbandman; it is, indeed, without the splendor and luxury of the metropolis, yet blessed with undisturbed peace (*secura quies*), exempt from fraud (*nescia fallere*), rich in resources (*dives opum*), surrounded with the beauty and the bounties of nature, and retaining the traditions of primitive industry, frugality, religion (*sacra deorum*), filial reverence (*sancti patres*), and justice (458–474); in such a life, next to the study of the deep truths of nature, the poet himself would seek repose (475–489); such a life is, indeed, not less to be desired than that of the philosopher; for it, too, is exempt from the anxieties of public station and from the common passions, the avarice, the ambitions, strifes, and turmoil of the world; content with the rewards of rustic labor, the pleasant things of the woods and fields, the joys of the country fireside, the manly sports, the life of the olden time (490–540); concluding lines (541, 542).

460. Iustissima; giving the husbandman just return for labor. Cicero says: The earth repays with interest what she receives. De Sen. 15.——**461. Si non,** etc. **Foribus superbis;** join with *alta*, as ablat. of manner.——**462. Salutantum undam.** The palaces of the Roman nobility were thronged at an early hour in the morning, usually for two hours, by clients and friends, either in token of respect, or to obtain advice and assistance. **Totis aedibus.** The *atrium* and the other apartments accessible to visitors are crowded during the "levee," and thus from the *whole mansion* pours the crowd, passing out through the vestibule and portal.——**463. Nec inhiant,** *and if they do not stare at. Illi* (*agricolae*) is the subject. The meaning seems to be, that country people have no such splendid mansions to admire either as owners or visitors. **Testudine;** join with *varios.* The door-posts or jambs, and also the walls of apartments, were sometimes inlaid with tortoise-shell.——**464.**

Inlusas, *embroidered*. See cut, Notes on Aeneid, p. 35.——**465, 466. Neque**, etc. The dative *illis* is again implied, as in 462.——**466. Casia** probably means, here, the oriental aromatic cinnamon that was mixed with oil, for anointing the hair and the person. The simple country people used the pure olive-oil for this purpose, unmixed with exotic perfumes. For the Italian variety of casia, see E. I, 49, and Ge. II, 213.——**467. At**, *yet*, *nevertheless*, answers to the concessive force of *si*.——**468. Latis fundis**, *on the broad lands*, or *in the wide fields*. Supply *sunt*. **Otia**, *times of leisure*.——**469. Frigida Tempe**; a frequent synonym for any delightful valley.——**471. Saltus ac lustra ferarum** refer to the chase.——**473. Extrema**, *last;* in her abode upon earth, after abandoning all other classes of men; for, in the iron age, she (Astraea or Justice) departed to heaven, forsaking at last even the dwellings of husbandmen. Comp. Ae. I, 292, sq. **Per illos**; sc. *agricolas*.——**475. Primum.** The study of the philosophy of nature would be his first choice; but



Cassia.

if that be denied to him, then the life of the husbandman. **Ante omnia**; join with *dulces*. Comp. E. II, 62. **Musae**; as the guides to contemplation.——**476. Quarum sacra fero**, *whose sacred symbols I bear;* as if he were leading a sacrificial procession; hence, "whom I serve as priest." So Horace, as a poet, calls himself *Musarum sacerdos*. See Hor. O. III, 1, 3.——**479-482.** The interrogative clauses depend on *monstrent*, as objects co-ordinate with the foregoing accusatives.——**479, 480. Qua vi**, etc., describes the flow and ebb of the tides.——**481, 482.** See n. on Ae. I, 745, sq.——**483. Sin** introduces the alternative to *primum*, etc., 475.——**484. Circum praecordia**; join with *frigidus* (*flowing coldly*). The power and acuteness of the mind are conceived by Vergil to depend upon the state of the blood. Empedocles taught that the soul was in the blood about the heart, or, as Cicero understands him, that it was the blood itself. Cic. Tusc. I, 19.——**486. Ubi**; supply *sunt*. Where are these places sung by other poets? Are they, indeed, inaccessible to me? Vergil longed to visit the regions immortalized by Grecian poets.——**487. Bacchata.** Comp. Ae. III, 125.——**488. O, qui**; fully expressed: *O, ubi est qui*.——**490, 492. Potuit, subiecit**; the perfect definite, here, not essentially different from the present tense. Vergil adopts the sentiment of the Epicureans and of Lucretius, who taught that, in ascertaining the fundamental laws of nature—that is, the *causes of things*—they had risen superior to the fear of death, of a future state, and of the retributions dreaded by ordinary mortals.——**495. Populi fasces, purpura regum**; symbols respectively of the highest offices in Rome, and of the splendor of foreign kingdoms; neither of these excites the ambition (*flexit*) of the secluded husbandman.——**496-502.** The perfects are aoristic. See on Ge. I, 49.——**496. Infidos—fratres.** The allusion is probably not to the Roman civil strifes, but to the enmity of Tiridates and Phraates, whose rival claims to the throne of Parthia were well known

at Rome, and afforded, therefore, an apt example of the evils of the ambition for royal power.——497. **Coniurato Histro.** On the north bank of the Danube dwelt the warlike Dacians, who were now threatening to descend from their mountain homes, and invade the empire by crossing the frozen river. The Danube is used figuratively, like the Euphrates in Ge. I, 509, for the people dwelling near it. The wars with the Dacians actually commenced in B. C. 34, and were nearly continuous for twenty years. They were often renewed in later times. *Coniurato* does not necessarily imply any confederacy with other tribes; simply, all their chiefs and warriors, united in the uprising. ——498. **Res Romanae perituraque regna,** *Roman affairs and tottering kingdoms.* Formerly, the Roman Senate, through its proconsuls and commissioners, and, lately, Augustus with his counselors and generals, have been largely occupied in "settling the affairs" of old monarchies that were, or were supposed to be, on the eve of dissolution. Such now were Egypt and Armenia, and, in the mind of the poet, perhaps, Parthia.——499. **Doluit inopem.** The poverty-stricken are found in the city rather than the country. ——501, 502. The perfects as in 496, sqq.——502. **Tabularia.** The office of the public records, in a building called the Tabularium, on the slope of the Capitoline Hill, was resorted to by those who desired to consult the documents deposited there.——503. **Sollicitant alii freta** carries the notion of *troubling* the deep in the eager pursuit of gain, just as the foregoing class disturb the Forum (*insanum forum*) with angry litigations and mad ambition for office.——504. **In ferrum;** meton. for *in bellum.* **Penetrant,** etc., refers to the arts and intrigues of courtiers.——505. **Petit excidiis,** *assails with destructive forces.* So *bello petiisse Penatis,* Ae. III, 603. Some, however, make *excidiis* in the dative. **Urbem;** probably intended in a general sense; but there may be, as some think, an allusion to the rumored purpose of Antony to attack the city of Rome.——508. **Hic—rostris.** One class is charmed with eloquence (*rostris*), and thus incited to practice it. Stupet is followed here by the ablative; in Ae. II, 31, by the accusative. **Hunc.** Another class is roused to emulation, when gazing admiringly (*hiantem*) at the men of world-wide fame as they enter the theatre, and are greeted with the redoubled plaudits of the whole Roman people (*plebisque patrumque*). Such a reception was that of Maecenas, described by Horace, O. II, 17, 25: *Cui populus frequens Laetum theatris ter crepuit sonum.*——509. **Per cuneos,** *over* or *along the benches.* See illustration, Ge. III, 25. The stone seats are divided into wedge-like sections by the transverse passage-ways or alleys. **Geminatus enim,** *repeated, indeed;* equivalent to *ut qui geminatus sit.* ——510. **Gaudent,** etc.; another class, stained with the fratricidal blood of civil war, and rejoicing in it. Supply *alii.* In alluding so freely to the civil wars as fratricidal and impious, Vergil and Horace were in no danger of offending Augustus, because their frequent praises of him as the savior of the country leave it to be inferred that his opponents alone were the guilty assailants of the public peace, and that the part taken in the conflict by him was necessitated by his duty to the republic. Thus Horace does not hesitate to say (O. I, 35, 33), *Heu, heu, cicatricum et sceleris pudet fratrumque,* and always to characterize the civil wars as *impious.*——512. **Alio,** here, *foreign.* As a consequence of supporting the defeated factions in those strifes many are obliged to flee to foreign lands.——513. **Agricola,** etc.; contrasted with the above-mentioned classes of men.——514. **Labor;** meton. for the *fruit of labor; his toilful gain.* Supply **est.** **Parvos Penatis;** meton. for *a humble home* or *family.*——515. **Meritos.** The oxen have well deserved their food.——516-518. **Nec requies,** etc. The year fails not to make bountiful returns either of fruits, or of grain, or of the increase of the flock, one or all.——519. **Sicyonia.** The neighborhood of Sicyon was well known as an olive-growing region. As with us the "cider-mill" in-

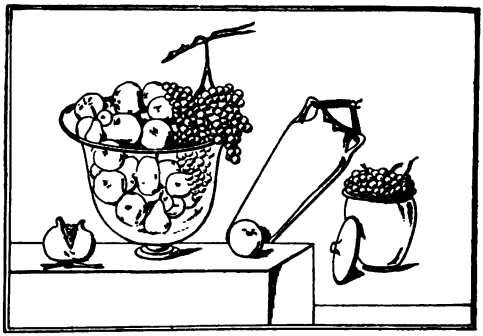
cludes both the machine for crushing the fruit and that for pressing out the juice, so the oil-mill, or oil-press, contained both the ***trapetum*** (from τραπεῖν, *to tread the grape*) for crushing the pericarp of the olive-berry, and the press (***prelum*** or ***torcular***) for extracting the oil. The latter is illus-



Olive-oil press.

trated in the accompanying woodcut from a wall-picture in Pompeii; probably quite the same as the ***prelum*** for pressing grapes. The caldron represented at the left of the cut is used for heating water, to be poured into the press to aid a second flow of oil, after the first and purest has been extracted. ——**520. Glande**; join with *laeti; sleek* or *fat with the acorn*, or, by feeding on the acorn.——**525. Demittunt** implies that the dugs are well filled by the day's pasturage.——**527. Ipse**; the husbandman himself, as distinguished from the objects that surround him.——**527–531. Dies agitat festos.** He celebrates the vintage festival, or "thanksgiving," assembling his family, his friends, and his farm-slaves, including the shepherds and herdsmen (***pecoris magistris***), offering sacrifices and libations on the altar placed in the midst of the company (***ignis in medio*** (***est***)), and hanging on some elm-tree the prizes (***certamina***) for the contest with the javelin, which are destined to be given to the shepherds and herdsmen (***pecoris magistris***), and prizes for those who strip their sturdy limbs for the rustic games of wrestling and of the foot-race (***agresti palaestrae***). With this vintage festival compare those of spring and harvest-time, Ge. I, 338, sqq.——**528. Cratera coronant**; to be taken literally: *they wreathe the wine-bowl.* See on Ae. I, 724; and, for an example of the ***crater***, the figure of Bacchus at the head of the notes on this book.——**530. Certamina.** I have followed the interpretation of Heyne and Voss in rendering ***certamina*** "prizes," rather than "mark" or "target," preferred by most of the recent editors.——**531. Nudant.** The subject is ***agrestes*** or ***rustici***, including others besides the ***pecoris magistri***, but not excluding the latter.——**534. Scilicet**; with the foregoing verb, as in Ge. I, 282.——**534, 535.** And by such habits of life in her yeomanry Rome became the strongest and most glorious of republics, and being one city, became sevenfold (***urbs septicollis***), encircling seven hills with her walls and fortifications. **Arces**; as in Ae. VI, 783, where we find nearly the same words repeated.——**536. Ante—regis.** Before the supremacy of Jupiter in the affairs of men supplanted the happy reign of

Saturn. Comp. Ae. VIII, 319, sq. **Dictaei.** According to the ancient mythology, Jupiter was born on Mount Dicte in Crete.——**537. Impia.** The slaying of the ox, an animal so patiently toiling for man (see 515), once seemed to be a violation of duty not less criminal than homicide. Cic. de Nat. Deor. II, 63.——**538. Aureus.** On the age of Saturn, see introduction to notes on E. IV, and on the use of *aureus*, note on E. IV, 9.——**539. Inflari classica;** *the trumpets sounded, the blast of trumpets.*——**541. Immensum spatiis aequor;** equivalent to *immensis spatiis aequor, a field* or *race-course of unlimited extent.* The book ends with an image from the chariot-race kindred to that which closes the first book.



Fruit in glass and terra cotta vessels. (From a wall-painting in Pompeii.)



Pollux and his horse Cyllarus.

BOOK THIRD.

THE BREEDING OF CATTLE.

1-48. I will sing also of the herds and flocks over which Pales and the Nomian Apollo preside; for this theme promises more of interest and of fame than the thrice-told myths of heroes sung by Greek and Roman poets before me (1-9); and I, first of Roman poets to tread this pathway, returning from Helicon (*Aonio vertice*), with the Muses in my train. shall be the first also to bring back the victorious palm of song to my native Mantua (9-12); and there, by the slowly-winding Mincius, I will rear in honor of Caesar, the deity to whom my successes are due, a votive temple; but my temple shall be no material structure made with hands: it shall be a monument of epic verse; not less glorious than the shrine raised by Augustus himself to Apollo; and it shall be adorned with the images of Apollo and the great ancestors of the Julian house, and with monuments of the achievements of Augustus (13-39); but first (*interea*), before I touch this higher theme, in obedience to your request, Mæcenas, I will complete my present task; reserving for a time the story of Caesar and his Trojan ancestry (40-48).

1, 2. Pales, Pastor ab Amphryso. See on E. V, 35. Apollo tended the flocks of Admetus near the banks of the Amphrysus.——**2. Lycaei**; a favorite haunt of the god Pan. Comp. E. X, 15.——**3. Tenuissent**; either potential, *might have held* (comp. Ae. IV, 604, sqq.), or conditional with omission of the protasis *si canerem*.——**4. Durum,** *hard, relentless;* persistent in imposing labors upon Hercules, in the hope of destroying him.——**6. Hylas.** See on E. VI, 43, sq. **Latonia Delos**; an allusion to the love of Jupiter for Latona, and her concealment in Delos, where she gave birth to Apollo and Diana.——**7. Umero insignis eburno.** When Tantalus, in order to prove that gods had no more insight than men, had served up at a banquet his son Pelops, Jupiter detected the imposition, but not until Ceres had eaten

part of one of the shoulders of the child. On restoring him to life, Jupiter replaced this with one of ivory.——**8. Acer equis.** Neptune presented Pelops with winged (or swift) horses, so that he might easily outstrip Aenomaus, king of Pisa, in the race which he compelled all suitors to run with him, if they would win the hand of his daughter Hippodamia. This and the foregoing allusions to heroic personages are instances of the subjects that had become trite in the hands of preceding poets. Comp. Hor. O. I, 6, 5, sqq.; where, however, the motive for declining such themes is different from that of Vergil here.——**9. Humo;** *from the ground;* from the *humble* level of common men. **Virum volitare per ora,** *to fly continually through the lips of men; to enjoy a world-wide fame;* suggested by the last words of the epitaph of Ennius written for his own tomb: *Volito vivu' per ora virum.*——**10–12.** He who is first among his townsmen to become distinguished in poetry, may be said, in a figure, to have brought the Muses from Helicon to his native city (*in patriam*); and also "bringing back the palms" may be said figuratively of the approbation and fame won by the successful poet.——**11. Aonio vertice.** See on E. VI, 64, sq.——**12. Idumaeas;**



Pan.

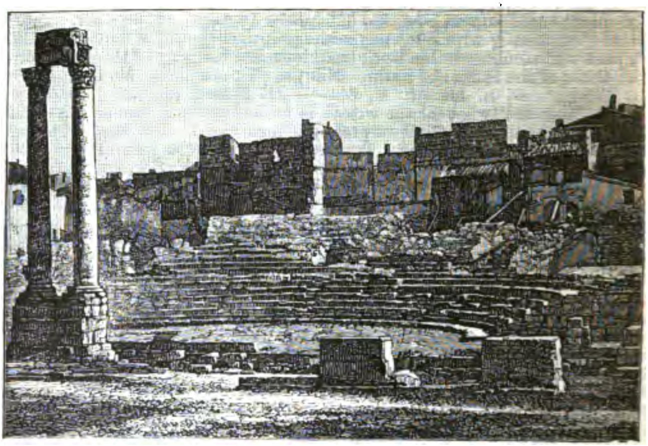


Coin of Augustus, struck in memory of the victory of Actium; representing the votive temple of Apollo.

used as a general appellative. See on Ge. I, 8.——**13. Templum.** Votive monuments, such as temples and statues, were erected both by victors in the Grecian games and by Roman generals successful in war. Here the poet fancies himself returning victorious from a poetic contest in the Pythian games, his forthcoming Georgics having won the prize, and then, under the allegory of erecting a votive temple to Augustus, his patron deity, composing an heroic poem that shall embody his praises. This, however, he proposes to himself to achieve at some future day. See 46.——**16. In medio.** The statue of Augustus, as the tutelary god, is to be placed on a pedestal against the back wall of the interior, behind the altar, in the usual position facing the entrance; so that the statue is conspicuous to worshipers standing in front of the temple, when the portal is thrown open. The illustration is from a coin of Augustus, representing, of course imperfectly, the statue of Apollo thus placed.——**17. Illi;** dativus commodi; *for him*, or *in his honor.* **Tyrio in ostro.** The magistrate who conducted any of the public games wore the official toga bordered with a broad stripe of purple. *Tyrio*, as *Idumaeas*, above.——**18. Centum;** probably for an indefinite and large number. See on Ae. IV, 510. **Quadriiugos currus.** See illustration at the end of notes on Ge. bk. I. **Agitabo.** As the conductor of the games, he does

indirectly what is done strictly by the charioteers.——**19, 20. All the Greeks** (*cuncta Graecia*) wont to compete in the Olympian games on the Alpheus, and in the Nemean games near the woods of Molorchus, shall on this occasion desert those famous contests, and prefer to take part in mine. Interpreted allegorically with reference to the proposed epic, this may mean that the poet will combine in his work traditions and imagery of Grecian poetry with those of the Italian or Latin. **Mihi**; as *illi*, above.——**20. Crudo caestu.** See illustrations, n. on Ae. V, 364.——**21. Tonsae,** *clipped* or *plucked*; namely, from the twig; for the wreath is formed of the leaves alone.——**22. Dona**; such as the *caesos iuvencos* presently mentioned. **Iam nunc,** *even now*, in imagination or anticipation. **Pompas.** The procession moved first to the temples (*ad delubra*) to receive certain images of the gods, and then conveyed them on couches or *feretra* to the Circus Maximus, the place of the great public games.——**24. Vel ut,** etc., *or* (as another part of the festivities, it delights me to see) *how the scene divides, when the fronts are turned.* This refers to the theatrical spectacles, which usually formed a part of public games. The poet imagines that even now the shifting of the scenery of the stage, and the rise and fall of the curtain, are going on before him. The scenery was of three kinds: 1. The permanent *scaena*, formed by the back wall of the stage, built in the form of a palace front of two or three stories, with a terraced and battlemented roof. 2. A kind of revolving scenery (*versilis*), consisting of painted tablets or canvases spread over the three sides of two immense rotary prisms, located at the two extremities of the *scaena*. The sides or faces of these prisms, representing parts of different scenes, are here termed *frontes*. 3. Drawing or sliding scenery (*ductilis*), made, as with us, in sections, and coming together so as to conceal the permanent *scaena* or stage-wall, and to form new scenes independent of it. By all possible combinations of the revolving and sliding scenes with each other and with the wall-scene, a variety of scenery sufficient for all the wants of the drama could be produced. The language here suggests that the faces or *frontes* of the prisms are shifted, and that the sliding scenery (here *scaena*) moves asunder (*discedat*), sometimes, at least, in sight of the audience.——**25. Tollant aulaea Britanni.** The ancient pictured curtain, corresponding to our "drop-scene," was a *lifting* curtain, being *drawn up* from beneath the front part of the stage through a groove. Among its decorations were powerful figures like "Telemones," represented in the painting as themselves raising the curtain. Captive barbarians were naturally chosen by artists for this purpose; and here Vergil, in anticipation of the conquest of Britain, imagines British captives to be thus painted on the *aulaea*. The illustrations on page 52 give two views of the ruins of the Roman theatre at Arles, in the south of France, excavated a few years ago. The first is taken from the rear of the stage, on the right-hand side, showing the two remaining columns of the *scaena*, or permanent scene, and fragments of the right wing of the stage. Beyond is the audience-room, or *cavea*, including the area of the orchestra, and the *cunei*, or wedge-shaped divisions of stone seats. The second view, taken from one end of the right wing, shows the remains of the low front wall of the stage, and between this and the *scaena* the hollow space which was covered by the wooden stage, or *proscaenium*. At the farther side are the arched entrances to the orchestra and to the stage. In the fragments of the front wall is easily distinguished a part of the channel or groove for the *aulaea*.——**26–33.** It is probable that this passage was inserted after the completion of the entire poem, and perhaps soon after the battle of Actium (B. C. 31), when there was a general and confident expectation, shared of course by Vergil, that Augustus would now complete his work, not only by capturing Alexandria and Egypt, and Antony and Cleopatra, but by bring-

ing under subjection all the other cities and nations that were still maintaining a hostile attitude toward Rome. These were especially the

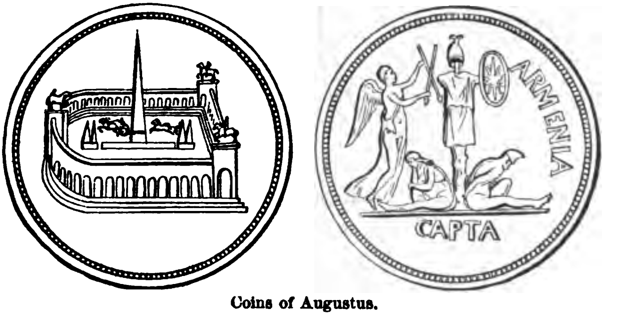




Two views of the theatre of Arles.

Arabians, the Indi (here *Gangarides*), the Parthians, the Armenians, and the disaffected cities of Asia Minor (*Urbes Asiae*); and also, in the west, the Britanni and Cantabri. Horace, in several of the odes written

a little later, echoes the popular expectation; and Vergil, even now, is so sure of the coming victories, that he does not hesitate to include them in the relief sculpture of gold and ivory to be placed on the doors (*in foribus*) of his imaginary temple. See Hor. O. I, 21, 15; 29, 1, sq.; 35, 39, sq.; II, 6, 2; et al. As in the reliefs described in the Aeneid, VI, 20, sqq., in the work on the shield of Aeneas, Ae. VIII, 626, sqq., and in the paintings, Ae. I, 466, sqq., so here, the poet has in mind a definite artistic design, with subjects appropriately assigned to different panels. The following illustrations, from bronze and silver coins of Augustus, commemorate some of the victories actually achieved, probably after the words of Vergil were written. The Parthians signified their submission by returning the standards of the army of Crassus, and thus avoided a war; and the Indi sent envoys to sue for peace, as represented with their olive-branches on one of the coins.——**26, 27.** A battle-scene in which the forces of the Indi (*Gangaridum*) are supposed to be conquered by the Roman troops of Augustus (*Quirini*).——**27. Quirini.** This is the designation of Augustus on one of the coins, page 54. ——**28. Magnum;** after *fluentem; flowing vast*, or *with its mighty stream.* ——**29. Navali aere;** join with *surgentis*, which is here a poetic substitute for *factas.* From the bronze that was stripped from the prows of captured ships, columns shall be erected, adorned with the beaks of ships (*columna rostrata*). See cut of coins, page 54.——**30. Urbes Asiae.** The cities and kingdoms of Asia Minor in general had been allied with Pompey against Caesar, and were now on the side of Antony and Cleopatra. **Niphaten;** for Armenia or the Armenians. Comp. the use of *Euphrates*, Ge. I, 509, and of *Histro*, Ge. II, 497. **31. Versis sagittis.** The Parthian horseman, while fleeing, shot his arrows back upon his pursuers, like an American prairie Indian of the earlier days.——**32. Manu,** *by his (own) hand.* Augustus received credit for the victories over Brutus and Cassius at Philippi (B. C. 42), and over Sextus Pompeius in Sicily (B. C. 36), and was honored with an ovation for each. See Sueton. Octavianus XXII. The *duo tropaea* may have reference to these victories. For the form of a trophy, see the coin below, inscribed *Armenia Capta;* also notes on Ae. page 180. **Diverso ex hoste** = *diversis hostibus.* The allies of Brutus and Cassius were chiefly from the East; the adherents of Sextus Pompeius, from Italy, Gaul, Spain, and Africa.——**33. Bis triumphatas,** etc. The nations on either shore—i. e., the nations of the East and the West—will have afforded to Augustus two triumphs each, or two triumphs over the East and two over the West; namely, the two victories above mentioned, followed by ovations, included here in the term



Coins of Augustus.

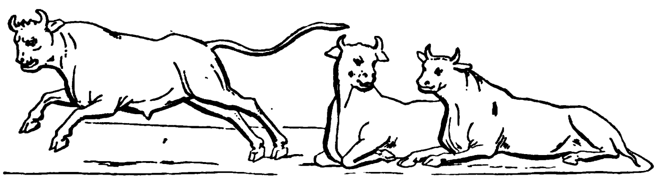


Coins of Augustus.

triumphatas, and the two triumphs now anticipated, one over Cleopatra and all her Eastern allies, and the other over the Britons and Cantabri in the remotest West, soon to be conquered. **Utroque ab litore;** join with *gentis*. The poet probably has in mind the shore of the Atlantic on the west, and of the Mare Rubrum or Indian Ocean on the east; though some refer the

words to the **eastern and western extremities** of the **Mediterranean.**——**34, 35.** Statues of the greatest of the offspring of Assaracus, descended through Dardanus from Jupiter, such as Tros, Capys, Anchises, Aeneas, Ascanius, and Julius Caesar, shall be placed in the temple, and in some conspicuous place the statue of Apollo.——**36. Auctor.** Apollo was associated with Neptune in building the walls of Troy. See on Ge. I, 502.——**37. Invidia** refers to the hostile spirit still smoldering among the surviving adherents of the Pompeian and the old Senatorial party, and occasionally manifesting itself against Augustus. One or more paintings or, perhaps, bas-reliefs on the walls of the temple will represent such opponents suffering the tortures of Tartarus. Comp. Ae. VI, 570, sq., and 601, sqq.; VIII, 668, sqq.——**38. Anguis.** If the reading is correct (some texts give *orbis*), Vergil must have in mind a story, referred to by no other extant writer, representing Ixion bound to the wheel by serpents instead of cords.——**39. Saxum;** an allusion to Sisyphus, a robber of Attica slain by Theseus, and doomed in Tartarus to repeat forever the labor of rolling a huge stone to the top of a hill, from which it immediately descends again.——**41. Intactos.** Woodland glades and pastures, with their flocks and herds, have been unsung hitherto by Roman poets. **Iussa,** *command*, or *task*, in apposition with the foregoing accusatives.——**42. En age;** *come, now! lo, now!* an expression of self-incitement, like "awake, my Muse!" etc. So Voss and Ladewig. Some, I think, less correctly, understand the words as a call to Maecenas himself.——**43-45.** The poet, roused by his theme, seems to hear the shouting of the herdsmen, and the lowing of the cattle of Cithaeron; Taygetus re-echoing with the noise of hounds, and Argive Epidaurus with the neighing of horses.——**46. Mox;** that is, when the present work, requested by Maecenas, shall have been completed. See end of introductory note.

49-71. In raising horses and cattle, the selection of mares and cows (*matrum*) for breeding is the first thing; and we must attend to the marks by which the best can be known; and also to the means by which we are to make good the loss of old animals, or to keep up the stock (*sufficere prolem*).



Cattle. From a wall-painting in Pompeii.

51. Torvae, *fierce-looking;* with a rough, shaggy front, something like that of a bull.——**52. Plurima,** *immense.*——**55. Hirtae;** in the predicate.——**56. Maculis et albo;** hendiadys for *maculis albis.*——**57. Iuga detrectans,** etc.; indications of spirit. Cows, as well as oxen, are still used in Europe as draught-animals.——**58. Quaeque ardua tota,** *and which is exceedingly tall;* "nothing but tall."——**60. Aetas pati.** For the construction, see on Ge. I, 213. The last syllable of *pati* is retained in the scanning.——**62. Cetera;** supply *aetas.*——**63. Superat,** *remains;* while the youthful vigor of the beasts (*gregibus*) still continues; i. e., before the age of ten.——**64. Solve mares,** "*let out*" *the bulls;* from the stalls or from the pens in which they are usually kept apart from the herd. **Primus;** as in Ge. II, 408.——**66-71.** As it is necessary to slaughter or dispose of the cattle that have ceased to be

profitable, and to exchange them (*mutare*) by selecting (*sortiri*) every year young animals (*subolem*) for maintaining the herd (*armento*), their brief existence and the poor return they thus receive for hardship and suffering (*labor*) call forth expressions of sympathy from the poet such as he would use if speaking of human beings. Comp. 525, sqq.——**66. Quaeque** may be freely rendered by *semper*, and the following *prima*, also, as an adverb. The dative **mortalibus,** limiting the sentence, may be rendered as an accusative after *fugit.*——**68. Rapit,** *hurries away;* i. e., from life. So Hor. O. II, 13, 19, sq.: *leti vis rapuit rapietque gentes.*——**69. Semper erunt,** etc. There will always be some in the herd becoming old and unprofitable, and such that you will wish them to be replaced by younger ones.——**70. Enim,** *so, then.* **Ne post,** etc., *lest you should afterward feel the need of those that have been removed* (*amissa corpora*); that is, of those that have been slaughtered.

72–94. The indications in make, form, and spirit, which should guide the horse-breeder in selecting a stallion.

72. The herd of horses, or the rearing of horses, demands (*est*) the same selection as in the case of cattle.——**73. Tu** is expressed to emphasize the injunction. **Modo,** *just; by all means.* **Quos.** The antecedent is *iis* understood after *impende laborem.* **Submittere,** here, seems to have reference especially to the breeding of stallions.——**75. Continuo,** *at once;* as soon as the young foal begins to step about in the field. **Pecoris,** here, *breed* or *blood.*——**76. Ingreditur** lengthens the last syllable by the ictus. **Mollia,** *pliant, elastic,* may be rendered in the predicate, "*with elastic tread.*" **Reponit** implies both lifting and putting down again.——**77, 78.** He shows his superior blood and spirit by taking the lead of the herd on the road or over the untried fords and bridges.——**82. Albis.** "White" is a bad indication in stallions; not in mares. Comp. Ae. XII, 84.——**85. Ignem;** said of the hot or fiery breath.——**87. Duplex** describes the flesh rising in a ridge on either side of the spine above the hips. See the illustration at the head of the notes on this book; one of the ancient colossal horses on Monte Cavallo at Rome, which well illustrates Vergil's ideal in every respect.——**89. Amyclaei.** The Dioscuri were sons of Leda, wife of the Spartan king Tyndareus, who once



Chariot and horses of Minerva. From an ancient cutting on silver found at Pompeii.

dwelt in Amyclae.——**90. Cyllarus.** Castor and Pollux received from Neptune the horses named Xanthus and Cyllarus.——**91. Currus;** by metonymy for *bigae* or *team*, as in Ae. VII, 163.——**92–94.** Saturn in his amour with Philyra on Mount Pelion was detected by Ops, his jealous wife, and fled

from her in the form of a horse.——93. **Pernix**; not a general epithet of Saturn, but indicating the rapidity of his flight at this time.

95-122. The stallion too old for further service must be humanely cared for, and another must be sought of the right spirit, age, and pedigree (*animos, aevum, prolem parentum*), showing emulation in the race (the chariot-race invented by Ericthonius), and fit for the equestrian exercises taught by the Pelethronian Lapithae. To such a successor, both young and of fiery spirit (*iuvenemque calidumque animis*), the old steed (*ille*), whatever his past service and good name, and whatever his high descent, must give place at last.

96. **Abde domo,** *shut him up in the grange;* keep him about the farm-villa, away from the herd. **Nec.** Join the negative part *ne* with *turpi*, and *que* with *ignosce;* thus: *and spare his not dishonorable old age.* Do not treat him roughly, because he is broken down and unprofitable. So Ruaeus. Others give it the contrary sense: *do not overlook his degenerate old age;* i. e., so as to allow him still to be the "father of the herd."——97. **Laborem**; here of procreation, as in 127.——98. **Ingratum,** *fruitless.* **Proelia** (*Veneris*); in the same sense as the foregoing *laborem.* But some take it literally, comparing 120.——99. **Sine viribus.** The fire in the stubble blazes up brightly, but is soon out (*incassum furit*) for want of more substantial fuel.——101. **Prolem parentum,** *the lineage* or *pedigree of his sires*, or *of his sire and dam.* ——103-117. A digression suggested by the foregoing words, which bring before the poet's fancy the exciting races that he has witnessed in the Circus Maximus at Rome.——103. **Nonne vides?** i. e., Do you not see in noble horses this love of victory, *when*, etc.——103, 104. Nearly repeated in Ae. V, 144, sq.——105. **Iuvenum**; here *the charioteers.*——105, 106. In the similar lines, Ae. V, 137, sq., *arrecta cupido* is substituted for *spes arrectae.*——106. **Illi** refers to *iuvenum.* **Verbere torto,** *with the whirling lash;* not "the twisted lash," as some understand it.——108, 109. "The chariots seem now to rush (*ferri*) along the ground (*humiles*), now again mounting upward, (*elati sublime*) to fly (*ferri*) through the empty air." **Aëra per vacuum** is the exact antithesis to *humiles;* the latter corresponding to χθονὶ in the passage of the Iliad, XXIII, 362, sqq., which suggested this description of the chariot-race to Vergil.——111. **Umescunt.** sc. *equi* or *quadrigae.*——112. **Tantus,** etc., refers to the emulation both of horses and drivers, and thus illustrates the fact implied in 102, that horses of superior *breed* feel pride in victory, and shame in defeat.——114. **Victor**; victorious in the chariot-races which he himself had first instituted.——115. **Gyros**; the various circling or wheeling movements in which horses were exercised, chiefly with reference to war. Tacitus, Germ. VI, says that the Germans trained their horses only in one turn (*in uno flexu*) to the right, and not, as the Romans did, to a variety of circles (*varios gyros*). Comp. Ae. V, 580. Others take *gyros* in the sense of "circular tracks" or "rings" in which horses were exercised. See on 191.——116. **Sub armis** = *armatum.* Comp. Ae. V, 440, 585. **Equitem.** The horseman, directing the action of the horse, is said to do what in fact the horse does: *insultare*, etc.——117. **Gressus glomerare superbos,** *to gather up the proud hoofs*, describes the elastic bending or folding up of the joints of the leg in the prancing of spirited horses.——118. **Aequus uterque labor.** The labor of training, whether for the chariot-race or for equestrian or cavalry manœuvres, is equally great. This interpretation of Voss is as probable as any which has been proposed of these obscure words. **Aeque,** etc. And with equal regard to both objects, namely, chariot-racing and cavalry-service, the masters or horse-trainers seek out a horse both youthful, etc. ——120. **Ille**; such a one as is described above in 95.——122. An allusion to the myth that ascribes the creation of the horse to Neptune. See on Ge. I, 12, sq. Some, however, refer the words to Arion, the horse of Adrastus, which was said to be the offspring of Neptune and Ceres.



Roman cavalry-officers, centurions, and standard-bearers.

123–137. Stallions and mares for breeding are not to be treated alike.

123. His; neuter; these indications and qualities. **Instant,** etc. The *magistri* are vigilant at the approach of the time (*sub tempus*) of copulation. ——**127. Superesse,** literally, *to be above;* that is, here, *to be fully equal.* ——**129. Ipsa armenta,** *the herds* or *the mares themselves;* as opposed to the individual stallions. **Volentes** (*magistri*). Under other circumstances the keepers would *not* willingly treat the beasts in this manner.——**133, 134. Cum,** etc., *at the time when,* etc.; that is, in the time of wheat-thrashing, which is also the time of copulation.——**134.** The chaff is constantly caught up by the wind as the thrashing proceeds.——**135. Nimio luxu**; by excess of food and inaction. **Usus**; here, *passage.*——**136. Genitali arvo** = *genitalis arvi.*——**137. Rapiat**; supply *ut* suggested by *ne.* The subject is *usus.*

138–156. Careful treatment of the mares must follow.

139. Exactis mensibus, *the months,* or period of gestation, *being completed;* when, that is, the time of foaling is near at hand.——**140. Plaustris**; dative, as remote object of *ducere,* for genitive after *iuga.*——**141. Passus sit,** *could suffer* or *permit;* potential.——**143. Pascunt,** *they* (*magistri*) *pasture* (them). *Pasco* is said of the herdsmen, *pascor* of the herd.——**144. Muscus**; supply *est.*——**145.** The subjunctives after the relative *ubi* denote purpose or destination on the part of those who have the charge of the herds; namely, the subject of *pascunt.*——**147. Volitans**; substantively, *a winged creature;* here *insect.* Comp. Ge. IV, 16; Ae. VI, 239. **Asilo.** For the construction, see H. 387, n. 1; A. 231, *b*; B. 243, n.; G. 322; M. 246, obs. 2. ——**149, Silvis**; local ablative.——**153. Inachiae iuvencae.** Io, the daughter of Inachus, and beloved of Jupiter, was transformed by the god into a heifer that she might escape the jealousy of Juno; but the goddess de-

tected the disguise, and caused her to be pursued and tormented by a gad-fly (*asilo*).——155. The final syllable of *pecori* is retained here in the scanning.

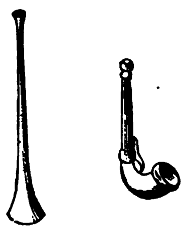
157-178. All the calves must be branded immediately (*continuo*) with the initials of the owner's name—that is, with the name-marks of the herd (*notas et nomina gentis*); the marks must also distinguish those that are to be set apart for special service; and such as are destined to be working cattle must begin their training at an early day; all must be properly fed.

158. When cattle are herded in unfenced pastures, as in ancient Italy and on our own Western plains, and thus are liable to go astray and to be mingled with strange herds, it becomes necessary that they should be branded with the initials of the owners' names, or with some other mark by which they can be recognized. Vergil probably means that *all* must be thus branded, because even those that are set apart for special uses must sometimes run with the herd; but that these latter must also have some special mark. **Notas et nomina** is probably to be taken by hendiadys in the sense of *marks* (or *initial letters*) *of names*, and **gentis**, in the sense of *stock* or *herd;* as in Ae. I, 431, it is used for "swarm." Therefore we may translate *the name-marks of the herd*—that is, the initials of the names of owners of herds; for the herd usually goes by the family-name of its owner. *Gens* has been commonly understood here in the sense of *genus*, *blood*, or *particular breed*, implying that the ancient Italians had distinctive varieties or breeds of cattle in their individual herds. But even if this were known to be the fact, it would be as absurd to suppose that they were obliged to indicate the breed by a special mark, as that our farmers should not be able to distinguish between their Durhams, Alderneys, etc., without putting labels on them.——159. **Et quos malint,** etc., *and they also indicate which they prefer*, etc. The clause depends as a second object upon *inurunt*, implying *signant*. The *magistri* not only mark *all* the calves, but they also indicate, either by the part of the body to which they apply the common brand, or in some other special manner, the calves which they think most suitable for certain uses. Our farmers, in marking their sheep, sometimes make a distinction by adding some particular mark after the initial letters of their names. **Pecori habendo.** Comp. Ge. I, 3. **Submittere;** as in 73.——160. **Aris;** join with *sacros*.——160, 161. **Scindere, invertere** have *quos* understood as subject accusative.——161. **Glaebis;** join with *horrentem*.——162. **Cetera armenta.** This includes all that are not reserved for the above-mentioned special uses, and that require no individual care.——163. **Tu.** See on 73. **Studium,** *toil*.——164. **Iam vitulos hortare,** *teach them even when calves.* ——165. Here, as in 66, brute animals are spoken of in language applicable to human beings.——166. **Laxos;** not tight and confining at first. The loose collar of woven twigs was worn at first by the young steers singly or unyoked.——167. **Dehinc;** scanned here as a dissyllable.——168. **Ipsis e torquibus aptos,** *bound together by* (these) *very*, or *the same collars;* namely, the "circles" that they have become accustomed to wearing separately, or before they are joined together. Sometimes they were held together *e cornibus*, "by the horns," a rougher method of training.——170. **Inanes,** *unloaded*. The wheels either detached from the cart, or bearing the cart empty.——171. **Vestigia,** here, *traces* of the wheels; *ruts*. The steers themselves are said to impress the light or shallow ruts upon the soil.——173. **Iunctos;** joined to the axle and so to the tongue. **Aereus,** *bronze-covered* or *bronze-plated*. Comp. Ae. I, 448, and note.——174. **Interea.** The abovementioned process of training, beginning when the steer is scarcely a year old, and not completed until his third year, must not interfere with due attention to the food most favorable to his healthy growth in the first part

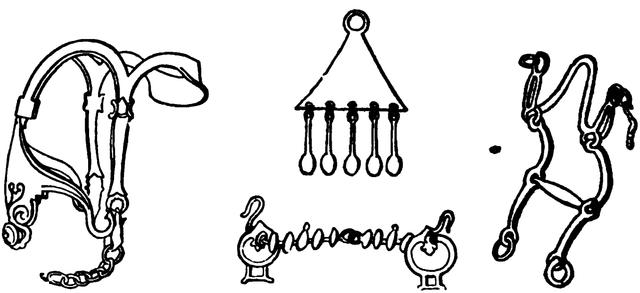
of this period, and while he is still unbroken (*pubi indomita*).——176. **Frumenta sata,** *the planted stalks of wheat* or *grain*, as opposed to harvested grain; that is, *grain in the blade*, not yet ripened.——177. The suckling calf must not be deprived of any portion of the milk of the dam. The faulty "custom of the fathers" is illustrated in E. III, 30.

179–208. Horses designed for racing or for war must early become accustomed to sights and sounds associated with both, must learn to love and obey the master, and be trained to every movement; they must not be richly fed until they have been well broken.

179. **Sin magis studium,** etc.; supply *est magistro* or *domino; but if the horse-breeder has rather a love for wars*, etc.——180, 181. The infinitives depend on *studium* as gerunds.——180. **Pisae.** The Elean Pisa was on the Alpheus, near the Altis, or sacred olive-grove of the Olympian Jupiter, within the precincts of which (*Iovis in luco*) was the race-course of the Olympian games.——182. **Labor,** *task* or *exercise*.——183. **Tractu;** ablat. cause of *gementem*.——184. **Frenos sonantis;** of the noise of the metallic parts of the bridle, sometimes including bells. See cut of bridle-bits, etc., below. ——185. **Blandis,** *caressing*.——186. **Plausae,** *patted*. ——188. **Mollibus;** as contrasted with the hard bit. ——189. The last syllable of **invalidus** is lengthened by the *ictus*. **Etiam,** *still, as yet;* here of time, as in Ae. VI, 485. **Inscius aevi;** *unconscious of his youthful strength*, and, therefore, still easily frightened. ——191. **Carpere gyrum,** *to course about the ring;* the circular track prepared for such training.——192. **Compositis,** *regular*. **Sinuet,** etc. See on 117. **Alterna** suggests the movement of the legs in trotting.——193. **Laboranti,** *making great effort; striving* to move on; struggling against the curb, so that he would seem to be pulling a heavy load.——194. **Provocet.** Many MSS. give *tum vocet*. **Ceu liber habenis;** in contrast with *laboranti similis*.——197. **Arida,** *rainless*. ——198. **Campi natantes,** *the watery plains;* the sea; like *campos liquentis*, Ae. VI, 724.——199. **Lenibus,** *gentle;* but only as the first breath of the coming gale.——201. **Ille;** Aquilo.——202. **Hic,** *this steed; such a courser as this*. Several MSS. read *hinc*. **Metas.** See illustration at the end of notes, Ge. I, and coin on page 53.——203. **Cruentas;** on account of the tight-drawn bits. See cut below.——204. **Molli,** *tamed, sub-*



Tuba and lituus.

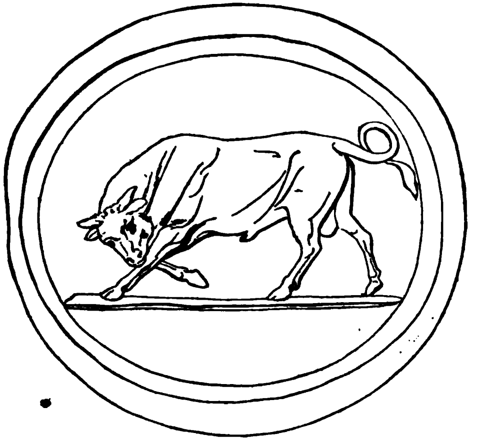


Metallic headstall, bells, lupata, and bit, found at Pompeii.

dued. **Esseda.** The war-chariot of the Belgians, Gauls, and Britons, introduced into Rome in Vergil's time, as a form of private carriage.——**205. Farragine**; a mixture of grain and legumes, in which *far* or spelt was the principal ingredient.——**206. Domitis,** *being now broken;* dative. See H. 384, 4, n. 2; A. 235, 2; B. 244; G. 343, R. 2; M. 241, obs. 3. We might have instead: *corpus iam domitorum.* **Ante domandum.** If thus richly fed before breaking, their spirits would be stimulated beyond control.——**207. Prensi,** *when*, or *if caught* or *bridled.*

209–241. The bulls and stallions, if we would have them full of vigor, must be kept apart from the female herds, either in remote pastures or shut up in the stalls, that the sight of these may not excite their passions and make them forgetful of their food. The bulls of the forest of Sila, pasturing with the fair heifers, are roused by jealousy to furious battles.

210. Caeci, *furious.* Comp. Ae. II, 357.——**211. Sive,** etc. Whether any one takes more interest in the breeding of cattle, or whether in horses.——**215. Carpit**; supply *illorum* after *viris.* **Videndo**; i. e., by the sight of the female.——**216. Nemorum,** *glades.*——**217. Illa quidem**; in apposition with the subject of *patitur*, for the purpose of emphasis. Comp. Ae. I, 3, and note. **Dulcibus inlecebris**; cause of *patitur; by* (her) *sweet enticements.*——**220. Illi**; the bulls, contrasted with *iuvenca.*——**222. Versa in obnixos cornua urgentur**; equivalent to *cornua alterius obnixi in alterum versa obnixum urgentur.* "The horns of each combatant are turned and pushed against the other."——**224. Bellantis,** *when at war;* acc. subject of *stabulare.*——**228. Aspectans,** *looking upon*, or *back upon*, as if with regret and longing.



From an ancient statue in the Vatican.

Excessit; emphatic, "he is gone."——**230. Instrato,** *unstrewn, on the bare ground*, implies that no keeper prepares or spreads his lair. *Instratus*, however, is not found as an adjective elsewhere, and some editors, therefore, take it here as the participle of *insterno*, to be joined with *frondibus*, the comma after *cubili* being omitted.——**232. Irasci in cornua discit,** *learns*

to throw fury into his horns; i. e., he practices, like a warrior with his weapons, so that he may overthrow his adversary with the fierce and deadly thrust of his horns.——233. **Obnixus,** *butting,* or *pushing against;* as if against his foe.——236. **Signa movet.** As an army lifts its standards, that have been erected on the camping-ground, and thus breaks up the camp and moves upon the enemy, so he now leaves his secluded retreat and seeks his former adversary.——238. **Longius ex altoque,** *from afar and* (or *even*) *from the midst of the sea.* **Que** connects *longius* and *ex alto.*——239, 240. **Ipso monte** means the whole mass or mountain of rocks against which the waves are cast.

242–283. The mad passion of love (*furias ignemque*) is common to man and the lower animals; but in the latter it has its particular periods, rendering them more furious and dangerous than at other times (*tempore non alio*); the youthful lover, like Leander, will risk life itself to reach the object of his passion; but of all living creatures when under the power of this fiery instinct the mare is the most uncontrollable.

242. The final vowel of que is dropped by synapheia. Comp. Ge. I, 295.——246. **Erravit.** See on Ge. I, 49.——249. Comp. Ge. I, 448. **Erratur;** impers., "Ill fares the wanderer." **Solis,** *solitary;* as in Ae. XI, 545.——251. **Notas,** etc.; for the direct form: *notum odorem attulerunt aurae.*——254. **Correptosque,** etc., emphasizes *obiecta flumina;* not only hindering with their waters interposed, but with their waters swollen to torrents, and hurling huge rocks (*montis*) along their course.——255. **Ipse Sabellicus sus,** *even the swine of the Sabine woods.* Vergil has in mind the tame boar feeding with the rest of the swine in the fields and woods under the charge of swineherds. Even this stupid beast is subject to the same fire as all the rest. *Sus* in the sense of *aper,* as some understand it, is unauthorized by usage, and makes *ipse* less significant.——257. The first **atque** connects the verbs *fricat* and *durat.* He toughens his sides for enduring wounds; not only by rubbing them against the trunks of trees, but by rolling himself to and fro, **hinc atque illinc,** on the ground. So Ladewig. Forbiger quotes Pliny, H. N. VIII, 57, 78: *Tum inter se dimicant, indurantes attritu arborum costas, lutoque se tergorantes.* Comp. above, 232, sqq.——258. **Quid iuvenis** (*facit*)? i. e., when inspired by love.——261. **Porta tonat;** as if the gate of Olympus were thrown open when Jupiter hurls the thunderbolt from his throne.——262. **Nec,** etc. Neither is he deterred by the thought of his unhappy parents, ignorant of his mad adventure, nor of Hero, destined to die by a cruel death, (falling) *upon* (his corpse). In this rendering, *super* is a preposition, as understood by Ladewig. Others make it equivalent to *insuper.*——263. **Moritura crudeli funere.** Comp. Ae. IV, 308.——264. **Lynces.** Lynxes, as well as tigers and panthers, were fancied to be used by Bacchus to draw his chariot.——265. **Quid,** *what, indeed.* **Quae** = *quanta.*——266. **Omnis;** sc., *animantis; all animals.*——267. **Venus,** etc. Venus herself brought upon the mares of Glaucus that madness which led them to tear their master in pieces, because he withheld them from the stallions at the time of copulation. Pliny says, H. N. XXV, 8, 53, 694, that it was the pasturage of Potniæ that produced this frenzy in the beasts.——275. **Vento gravidae;** according to a prevailing notion of the ancients.——277. If the mares had thus conceived by the Zephyrus, it was supposed that they then ran to the north, northwest, or south, in order to discharge the flux (*hippomanes, virus*) secreted by conception. Ladewig.——280. **Hic,** *here;* i. e., one of the three directions above mentioned. Others: *hereupon, then.* **Hippomanes.** See Dict. Besides this meaning of the word, it is also applied to the excrescence supposed to appear on the forehead of the new-foaled colt, and to be immediately devoured by the mother. See on Ae. IV, 515.

——**281. Virus.** The word is chosen with reference to the use of the hippomanes as a charm in the incantations (*non innoxia verba*) of witches.——**282, 283. Legere, miscuerunt.** See on Ge. I, 49.

284–294. But time is flying away, and I must cease to dwell upon these details; I must hasten to the other part of my task (*curae*), and, taking the office of a shepherd in my song, conduct (*agitare*) the flocks of sheep and goats; and may Pales, goddess of flocks and herds, assist me!

285. Capti amore, *carried away by the charm* of these things; i. e., of the habits of animals above described.——**288. Labor;** supply *vester*.——**289.**



Goatherd and Priestess.

Nec sum animi dubius, *nor am I uncertain.*——**289, 290. Verbis ea vincere,** etc. To master such humble things (*res angustas*) in verse; to succeed in making them pleasing in poetic description.——**292. Priorum,** *of former poets.* See note on 1–48 of this book.——**293. Castaliam;** for *ad Castaliam.* See on Ae. I, 2. **Orbita,** *track, footsteps.* No Roman poet before me has visited Parnassus and Castalia to get inspiration for such a theme as this. **Molli,** *gently sloping.*

295–338. In winter, the shepherd must provide warm cotes (*stabula*) and proper food, not less for the goats than for the sheep; the former so much the more, as they require less care in the season of pasturage; in summer, both kinds must be led forth early in the day, sheltered from the noontide heat, and pastured and watered again in the decline of day and in the evening.

295. Incipiens; equivalent to *in principio.*——**296. Dum reducitur.** See on E. IX, 23.——**300. Post,** *afterward* or *then;* following *incipiens.* **Hinc;** for *ab his* or *ab ovibus;* "then passing from, or leaving the sheep, I advise," etc.——**301. Fluvios praebere.** Comp. 126.——**302, 303. A ventis ad medium conversa diem,** *turned away from the* (cold) *winds towards the south.*——**304. Aquarius** sets about the middle of February, or at the close of the primitive Roman year (*extremo anno*) and, with reference to farm-labor in Italy, the beginning of the new year.——**305. Hae;** the goats. **Non cura leviore;** as compared with that bestowed upon the sheep.——**306, 307.** The Milesian fleeces dyed with purple may bring a great price, but the profit (*usus*) from our goats will be quite as great.——**308. Hinc;** for *ab his.* Goats generally bring forth twin offspring, and afford an abundant supply of milk and cheese, while their hair is valuable for the loom and for other purposes.

——**309, 310. Quam magis** (*tam*) **magis**; for *quanto magis tanto magis*.——**311. Interea,** *at the same time*.——**312. Cinyphii hirci.** As goats of this breed were among the most valuable and noted on account of their long hair, "Cinyphian" became an epithet applicable to all others that had this characteristic. **Tondent.** *Agricolae* or *coloni* may be supplied as the subject. **Hirci** limits *barbas*, etc.——**313. In usum castrorum.** Warlike engines used in sieges were protected against fire-brands and other missiles by coverings made of goat's hair.——**314. Pascuntur**; sc. *caprae*. **Summa,** substantively, *the tops*.——**316. Ipsae**; as in E. IV, 21. **Suos**; sc. *fetus*, *their young*.——**319. Quo minor egestas,** etc., *by how much the less need they have of human care;* i. e., for the very reason that they do not require it.——**320. Laetus,** *cheerfully, with a bountiful hand*.——**321. Nec,** etc. And do not stint them in provender during any part of the winter. After *claudes* supply the dative *illis*.——**323. Utrumque gregem**; both the sheep and the goats. **Mittet,** supply *colonus* or *pastor*. Some texts read *mittes* for *mittet*.——**324, 325. Frigida rura carpamus** is the apodosis after *mittet*. It may be rendered, "Let us pasture in the cool fields"; the shepherd and the flock, as it were, together enjoying the pleasant pasturage; others, "Let us hasten to the fields."——**327. Quarta**; reckoned from sunrise. **Sitim conlegerit,** *shall have induced* or *created thirst*.——**328.** Comp. E. II, 13.——**332.** The last syllable of **Iovis** is lengthened by the ictus.——**334. Ilicibus**; join with *nigrum*. **Sacra.** The oak is sacred to Jupiter, as indicated in 332.——**335. Tenuis,** *limpid;* from the clear brook. **Dare.** The construction with *iubeto* is continued.——**337. Iam**; join with *roscida;* "*now* distilling the dew." The words indicate the prevailing belief in regard to the influence of the moon as *roris mater*.

339–383. But not like this life of the Italian shepherd is that of the shepherd of Libya, tending his flocks on such vast plains (*tantum campi iacet*), having no fixed abode, carrying with him his tent and his whole equipment, like the Roman soldier on the march (339–348); very different also are the habits of the northern nations (*Scythiae gentes*), shutting up their herds in close stables during the almost endless winters, when the ground is covered with deep mounds of crusted snow (*aggeribus niveis et alto gelu*), when the sun illumines the brief days with scanty light; when the rivers bear the iron-rimmed wheels (*ferratos orbis*) on their frozen surface (*tergo*); bronze vessels burst, garments are stiffened with ice, even wine freezes, lakes become solid, and the beards of men are covered with icicles; stags are buried to their antlers in the snow, and are cut down unresisting by the huntsmen; while the fur-clad people in underground cabins pile whole trees upon the blazing hearth, and jovially drink their beer and cider (349–383).

340. Raris habitata tectis, *occupied in scattered dwellings;* a substitute for *raris habitata locis*. **Mapalia** were oblong tents, resembling boats turned bottom upward. Some understand them to have been straggling camps.——**345. Amyclaeam, Cressam.** See on Ge. I, 8.——**347. Fasce.** The legionary soldier usually carried on the day's march his camp-kettle and provisions, stakes for palisades, and various implements, making a weight of sixty pounds, in addition to that of his arms. **Hosti** limits the sentence. See on Ae. I, 102. Others join it with the substantive *expectatum*.——**349. At non,** etc., *but not thus* lives the herdsman, *where*, etc.——**349, 350. Gentes, unda, Hister,** are usually taken as subjects of *sunt* and *est*, understood; but I see no objection to supplying *redeunt* and *redit* from the following *redit*, giving to that verb the sense of "receding" or "retiring"; the whole region, including the Maeotis, the Hister, and even Rhodope, being, according to Vergil's ideas, "withdrawn" far to the north. In this case *redit* would not be in fact a "zeugma," though the *English* might require a change of terms in translation.——**351. Redit** is usually taken in a specific sense, describing the deflection of the chain of Mount Rhodope from Mount Haemus,

first southeasterly, and then northerly. **Medium sub axem,** *toward the middle of the pole;* far into the north; a poetic exaggeration.——355. **Adsurgit** has the same subject, of course, as *iacet*. Exactness would require *nix*.——356. **Semper;** not to be taken absolutely. To the Italians, the northern winter, compared with their own, which was brief and mild, seemed interminable. See on E. X, 4.——362. **Illa.** See on 217. **Patulis,** *broad;* implying, also, ponderous.——364. **Indutae;** even after being put on. **Umida;** i. e., usually *liquid*.——365. **Solidam;** frozen to the bottom, not merely covered, like rivers, with surface ice.——369. **Corpora boum.** The herds are kept housed as a rule (see 352), but the laboring cattle are taken out in emergencies for service (see,



Roman soldier on the march.
From a group in Rheinhard.



The service-berry or sorb.

for example, 362), and thus are exposed to snow-storms.——370. **Mole nova;** the newly-formed snow-drifts.——372. **Puniceae pennae.** Purple-dyed feathers were attached to cords stretched along the woods outside of the hunting-nets (see on 413), for the purpose of scaring the game, and aiding the huntsmen in driving them into the toils. The cord with its red fluttering feathers, in Ae. XII, 750, is termed *formido*, or *fright*.——373. **Trudentis.** They strive to push away the mountainous banks of snow in their effort to escape.——376. **Ipsi;** as contrasted with the cattle and the deer. **Defossis specubus.** Tacitus, Germania, 16, says, that the ancient Germans were wont to dig underground caves, and to pile a great quantity of dung on top, thus making a dwelling for the winter, and a safe storehouse for provisions.——377. **Que** at the end of this verse loses its final syllable by synapheia.——378. The perfects as in Ge. I, 49.——380. **Acidis sorbis.** Of the tart juice of the sorb, or service-berry, was made a kind of cider. The European sorb is a small fruit allied to the pear, and of the size of the common gooseberry. The tree is from twenty to sixty feet high.——381. **Hyperboreo,**

etc.; the same idea that is denoted by ***medium sub axem***, in 351; not in the arctic zone, but in the far North.——**383. Corpora**; the acc. of synecdoche, after *velatur*. Comp. E. I, 55.

384–403. We must adopt a very different management in raising flocks for their wool from that which is necessary for producing milk and cheese.

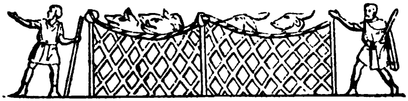
384. Tibi curae. For the two datives, see on Ae. I, 22.——**386. Continuo.** Comp. Ge. I, 60.——**387.** The regular order would be: *ariem illum, quamvis sit*, etc. **Ipse**; externally, or as to his general appearance.——**388. Tantum,** *only;* under the palate alone, even if black on no other part of the body.——**390. Nascentum**; for *agnorum*. **Pleno.** In the field that is full of sheep, you need have no difficulty in selecting one free from this and from every other fault.——**391. Munere niveo,** *with a snowy gift;* with the present of a snow-white ram. So Ruaeus and others, accepting the version of this story that represents Pan as enticing and deceiving Luna by the gift of a white-wooled ram with the blemish of a black tongue. The other form of the myth makes Pan transform himself into a ram with a white fleece, attracting in this way the goddess to the woods.——**394.** The herb ***lotus*** is akin to the clover; to be distinguished from the lotus mentioned in Ge. II, 84. ——**395. Ipse manu**; ***with his own hand;*** implying close personal attention. **Salsas herbas**; herbage or grass sprinkled with salt. Salt is occasionally given to sheep as well as to cattle. **Praesaepibus**; dat. for *ad praesaepia*.——**398.** Many, in order to obtain still more milk from their goats, not only keep the kids apart from them, but also put on a kind of barbed muzzle called the ***capistrum***, which wounds the dam, and so makes suckling impossible. ***Iam excretos***, therefore, means ***already separated;*** and ***prohibent*** is explained by ***primaque***, etc., that is, they "prohibit" them from the dugs of the mother still more effectually by the use of the ***capistrum***.——**399. Prima** may be for ***primum***, ***at the very first*** or *beginning*, but I think it better to understand ***prima ora***, like ***summo ore***, Ae. I, 737, as ***the extremity of the mouth***.——**400. Quod**; sc. *lac*.——**401. Premunt,** *they press;* they make cheese of it. See on E. I, 82. **Quod**; supply *mulsere*.——**402. Sub lucem,** *at dawn*. Before the heat of day can "turn" the milk, the shepherd (*for* in this case ***the shepherd goes to town***) carries it in milk-pails to the neighboring town.——**403. Aut,** etc. Or else, the folks at home (pressing it into cheese) sprinkle it (***contingunt***) with salt, and store it up for winter use.



Lotus.

404–413. In the breeding of domestic animals, we must not overlook the dog, important both to the shepherd and the huntsman.

404. Una, *at the same time; equally;* as much the one breed as the other.——**405. Spartae catulos.** Comp. 54 and 345. **Molossum.** The Molossian dogs were of two kinds: hounds for hunting, and powerful shepherd-dogs; the latter, a protection against thieves and wild beasts.——**407. Stabulis;** dative of remote object after *horrebis*. Comp. E. VI, 50, and note.——**408. Impacatos,** *untamed; lawless, marauding.* Iberian or Spanish mountaineers, on the border of Narbonese Gaul and of the Tarraconese country in Spain, seem to have become noted thieves and robbers, descending stealthily (*a tergo*) upon the flocks and herds of their lowland neighbors. Thus they stand here for robbers in general.——**409. Onagros.** Wild asses were hunted in Africa and Asia; they could be overtaken only by the swiftest hounds.——**413.** The following woodcut, representing large game caught in the toils, is from an ancient bas-relief, copied in Smith's "Dict. of Antiq."



Retia, or hunting-toils. From an ancient bas-relief.

414–439. Snakes must be kept away from the stalls and sheep-pens; they are a pest to be dreaded, whether in the folds or in the fields and woods.

415. Gravis chelydros, *the horrible tortoise-snakes.* The chelydrus, as the name indicates (χέλυς, *tortoise*, and ὕδρος, water-snake), was an amphibious snake, probably figured or marked something like the shell of the tortoise. *Gravis* may refer either to its offensive smell or its venomous bite; the latter seems more natural.——**416. Immotis.** Fences or inclosures, left long standing, become the haunt of reptiles and vermin.——**417. Vipera;** contracted from "vivipera," derived from *vivus* and *pario;* implying that this species is not hatched from eggs.——**418. Coluber;** a snake described by the following words as lurking about the cattle and sheep. It is supposed by some to be the *natrix*, a kind that sucked the milk of cows; but the *coluber natrix* is not venomous.——**421.** Comp. Ae. V, 477, sq.——**422. Iam caput abdidit** denotes the instant disappearance of the head.——**423, 424.** The middle joints and the long, wiggling train (*agmina*) to the end of the tail (*of the end of the tail*) are relaxed, and the last fold pulls along its lingering coils. He struggles to drag away his long, crippled body, paralyzed by the blow, and now nearly straightened out, but with the joints of the tail still forming one or two small coils.——**425. Ille,** etc., describes the *chersydros* (χέρσος, *land*, ὕδωρ, *water*), a kind of water-snake abounding in the swamps of ancient Calabria.——**426.** Comp. Ae. II, 474.——**427. Alvum;** limiting acc. after *maculosus*.——**428. Rumpuntur;** as a middle voice for *se rumpunt*.——**430. Hic** refers both to *stagna* and *ripis*.——**432. Postquam,** etc.; as opposed to the wet season.——**436. Dorso nemoris,** *on a woody ridge.* **Iacuisse.** See H. 537, 2); M. 407, obs. 2; G. 275, 2.——**437.** Comp. Ae. II, 472.——**439. Arduus ad solem;** connect with *volvitur*. Comp. Ae. II, 475.

440–477. Cutaneous diseases of sheep we must cure by washing and with ointments; ulcers must be cut out; in fevers, bleeding the feet is a remedy; sickly sheep, likely to infect the flock, must be promptly killed (*ferro compesce*); otherwise, our flocks may be overtaken with pestilence, such as once desolated the pastures of the Noric Alps and the shores of the Adriatic near the Timavus.

443. Tonsis, *being sheared; after shearing.*——**446. Udis villis,** *with wet shaggy fleece;* ablat. of description, *udis* being proleptic.——**449. Spumas argenti,** *litharge;* a protoxide of lead obtained in the process of separating lead from silver, and useful as a salve. **Sulphura viva,** *native sulphur;* found in great abundance in some volcanic districts; as in the Liparian Islands. ——**450. Idaeas.** See on Ge. I, 8. **Pinguis unguine,** *rich with fat;* i. e., mixed with oil or tallow to form a healing salve.——**451. Gravis** refers to the rank or noisome odor of the plant. **Bitumen,** *fossil tar,* kindred to naphtha and petroleum, may have been used alone or mixed with pitch. ——**454. Tegendo,** *by concealment.* The gerund is used as the abstract of the verb; here in a passive sense. Comp. E. VIII, 72; Ge. II, 239, 250.——**455. Adhibere manus** has reference to the surgical operation as contrasted with washing and salving.——**457. Ima ad ossa,** *to the inmost part of the bones;* to the very marrow. **Balantum;** join with *ossa.*——**459, 460. Inter ima pedis,** *at the bottom of the cloven foot;* or, in the cleft at the bottom of the foot, and where the flesh is joined to the horny hoof.——**460. Salientem sanguine,** *spurting with blood;* proleptic.——**461. Solent;** sc. *facere.*——**462. Cum fugit,** etc., *when they* (the Bisaltae) *wander to Rhodope and* (the Gelonian) *to the deserts of the Getae.* The verb agrees with the latter subject, and is understood with the first. The general meaning is, that these nomadic tribes, in moving about rapidly from one part of their pasturing country to another, make use of this prompt remedy; any slower process being incompatible with their habits of life.——**463. Lac concretum,** etc., is added perhaps for ornament, perhaps to suggest that the same habits of life which give them no opportunity for preparing anything but the simplest and rudest fare, also compel them to use the most direct and instant remedies for the diseases of their flocks. **Cum sanguine** is usually joined with *concretum; mixed,* or *thickened by mixing, with blood;* but Voss and Ladewig take *lac concretum* for *curdled milk,* as in Tacit. Germ. 23, and connect *cum sanguine* directly with *potat.* The latter seems to me preferable.——**464. Quam;** sc. *ovem.* **Molli,** *kindly;* in a sense kindred to that of *mollibus* in 295. There the idea is shelter from excessive cold; here, from the summer's heat.——**465. Summas herbas.** She shows disease by faintly nibbling the tips of the grass, instead of biting off vigorously the whole blade. ——**467. Serae,** etc., *retiring by herself from the late evening,* or *returning alone* to the fold *late in the evening;* that is, long after the flock. Comp. E. VIII, 89.——**468. Culpam,** *the disease, the infection;* substituted for *ovem infectam,* or *illam,* which would have been the regular antecedent to the foregoing *quam.*——**470. Aequore,** with *ruit; rushes on* or *over the sea.* ——**472. Aestiva** (*castra*), *summer quarters,* a military term, is transferred to the sense of summer fields or pastures, and here, by metonymy, to the flock itself. The summer pastures were in the uplands and mountains.——**473. Spemque gregemque;** that is, both lambs and the grown-up flock.——**474. Tum sciat, si quis videat,** *any one might then know* (that this is so), *if he should see,* etc.; any one can learn what is the result of such contagions, if he visits the still desolated pastures of Noricum and the Timavus.——**475. Castella;** here for shepherds' mountain-huts or chalets; not forts, but called *castella,* perhaps, because of their situation.——**476. Post tanto,** *even now so long afterward,* or *after so long a time. Post* is adverbial, as in E. I, 68.

478–566. And what was this plague? It fell upon all beasts alike, whether tame or wild, and it infected even the waters and the pasturage; sometimes producing burning fever, sometimes dropsical fluidity. Animals led to the altar fell dead while being adorned for sacrifice; cattle, dogs, swine, and horses, perished after lingering stages of the disorder; the bullock sinks down and dies in the furrow; men, for the want of beasts of labor, use the mattock for the plow, and drag the ox-carts with

their own shoulders; wild beasts forget their nature; even fishes are cast dead upon the shores, and serpents die in their hiding-places; the birds, too, fall lifeless to the ground, poisoned by the air; no change of food, no medical skill avails; the earth is covered with the dead; the hides, the flesh, the fleeces, are useless; garments made of the wool infect the bodies of those who put them on, and they, too, are seized with a burning fever that ends in death. The description of the pestilence was suggested by the account given by Thucydides of the plague at Athens, II, 47, sq., and by Lucretius, VI, 1136, sqq.

478. **Morbo caeli,** *through the infection*, or *from the diseased condition* of the air. Comp. Ae. III, 138.——479. **Tempestas,** *season*. **Toto autumni aestu;** abl. of cause; *with the whole* (unmitigated) *heat of autumn*. The month of August, which, with the Romans, was included in autumn, was often a pestilential season.——482. **Nec—simplex,** *nor was the course* (process, manifestation) *of the deadly scourge uniform*.——482, 483. **Venis omnibus acta,** *driven through*, or *working in all the veins;* permeating the whole frame.——484. **Fluidus liquor.** The feverish thirst or dryness (*sitis*) is followed by the contrary tendency of the whole system to a fluid state, invading even the bones.——485. **Morbo conlapsa,** *crumbling*, or *dissolved by the disease*.——486. **In medio honore,** *in the midst of worship*, or *sacrifice*.——487. **Circumdatur.** While the fillet is bound round the head of the victim. **Nivea vitta,** *with its white band;* an ablat. of description. See woodcut, notes on Ae., page 43. Strictly, *infula* is the twist of white and red wool, and *vitta* the connecting band; but each of the terms, more frequently the latter, is used for the whole decoration. See Smith's Dict. of Antiq.——488. **Cunctantis;** *delaying;* but only so far as the usual preparations for sacrifice occasion delay.——489. **Si quam;** sc. **hostiam. Ante;** before the victim had thus perished.——490. **Inde;** for (*sumptis*) *ex ea*. It is a strange and, therefore, ominous circumstance, that the entrails should refuse to burn, and also that blood should not follow the knife, or flow sufficiently to stain the ground. See 492, 493.——491. **Consultus;** i. e., when resorted to by the farmers and herdsmen in their perplexity.——492. **Suppositi,** *placed under* the throat. Comp. Ae. VI, 248.——494. **Hinc,** *then*, *too*. **Laetis in herbis** heightens the woe by contrast; as also the following **plena ad praesaepia.**——495. **Dulcis animas,** *their dear lives*. Comp. Ae. III, 140.——496. **Hinc;** as in 494. **Blandis;** though naturally gentle and fawning.——498. **Infelix studiorum,** *unhappy in his labors;* ill-fated that all his training, his emulation, and his victories should come to such an end. For the genit., see on Ge. I, 277. Voss joins *studiorum* with *immemor*.——500. **Incertus,** *irregular* or *intermitting; alternating*. **Ibidem,** *there* or *on them;* referring to the ears.——501. **Et ille quidem,** etc., *and that, indeed, like the cold sweat of those who are on the point of death;* not the sweat accompanying heat.——503. **Dant;** sc. *equi*.——505. **Ab alto,** *from the chest*.——506. **Gemitu gravis;** for *gemitu gravi;* as *gravis ictu*, Ae. V, 274.——507. **Tendunt;** sc. *illi* or *equi*.——509. **Inserto;** sc. *ori* or *faucibus*.——511. **Furiis;** join with *ardebant*.——512. **Iam morte sub aegra,** *even in the sickness of death;* when now in the very last stages of the death-struggle. **Aegra** is by enallage for *aegri*.——513. **Errorem illum,** *such frenzy as that*. For the form of imprecation, comp. Ae. II, 190, sq., and 265.——518. **Fraterna morte;** for *fratre mortuo* or *fratris corpore mortuo*. Join with *abiungens*. Others take the words literally and connect them as ablat. of cause with *maerentem*.——520. The thought of the poet returns to the dying ox.——522. **Electro,** here, is taken by some for the mixed metal called *electrum*. See Dictionary.——522, 523. **Ima latera,** *the lowest part of the flanks;* his long sides, from his shoulders to his thighs, become limp and flabby.——524. **Devexo pondere,** *with descending weight;* ablat. of cause.——526. **Atqui,** etc. And yet, their patient and useful toil deserved a better fate, and their life governed by the instincts of simple

nature, so different from that of man, with all his artificial luxury, ought to have saved these poor brutes from such fearful diseases. **Massica**; here, an epithet of all excellent wines.——527. **Illis**; *iuvencis*.——531. **Dicunt**, *it is said*.——531–533. According to the custom in this Alpine country, yoked heifers drew the carriage conveying the priestess of Juno to her lofty temples (*alta donaria*); but now heifers were sought in vain (were not to be found) for those sacred rites (*quaesitae ad sacra*), and the chariots were drawn by ill-matched buffaloes.——534. **Aegre**, *toilfully*; as compared with plowing.——535. **Fruges**, by metonymy for the seeds of the grain or grain-crops.——538. **Acrior cura**, *a sharper pang*; than that of hunger.——541. **Iam**, etc. Now, at length, the plague has made its way to fishes and other marine animals (*natantes*).——542. **Litore in extremo**, *on the margin of the shore*.——543. **Insolitae**; not wont to visit rivers; "strange visitors."——544. **Curvis latebris**, *by their winding dens*; join with *defensa*.——545. **Squamis astantibus**, *their scales starting* or *standing up*. Terror is fancied to have the same effect upon their scales as upon the hair or bristles of other animals. **Hydri**; sc. *intereunt*.——549. **Quaesitae**, etc. The medical remedies resorted to only aggravate the disorder, and the masters of healing (*magistri*) give up all effort.——550. **Chiron** and **Melampus** are types of skillful physicians.——551, 552. **Saevit Tisiphone**. As if the pestilence were a scourge brought upon the flocks and herds and all brute animals of the infected region by the Furies, the agents of divine wrath. Tisiphone herself, chief of the sisters, carries on the deadly work.——553. An image of the daily increase of disease and death. Compare that of growing rumor, Ae. IV, 176, sq.——555. **Arentes**, *parched* or *scorched* by the heat of the season; *toto autumni aestu*. See 479.——556. **Dat, aggerat**; sc. *Tisiphone*.——557. **Turpi dilapsa tabo**, *dissolved with foul putrefaction*.——559. **Viscera**, *the flesh*; as in Ae. I, 211.——559, 560. The skins could not be used for any purpose, nor could the flesh be made suitable for food, either by boiling or by roasting. **Undis abolere** is probably "to purify by boiling," and **vincere flamma**, "to purge with fire." Some, however, take both expressions in the sense of "destroy"; understanding that the multitude of carcasses was too great to be destroyed either by casting them into the water or by burning.——561–566. In general, if they tried to save the fleeces by shearing, the rotten wool crumbled to pieces in their hands; but even if any succeeded in shearing the wool, they could seldom *spin it*, or *touch* or *handle the web* (*attingere telas*) without breaking and destroying it; if in any case, however, a garment at last was made, the wearer immediately broke out with fiery pustules, and with a profuse and noisome sweat, and in a short time (*to him not waiting a long time*) "the holy fire" consumed his "infected limbs."——563. **Invisos**; here *direful* or *fatal*.——566. **Sacer ignis**; not *the plague*, but some kind of cutaneous inflammation recognized as the disease already known under the name of "the holy fire."



Maecenas.

BOOK FOURTH.

THE MANAGEMENT OF BEES.

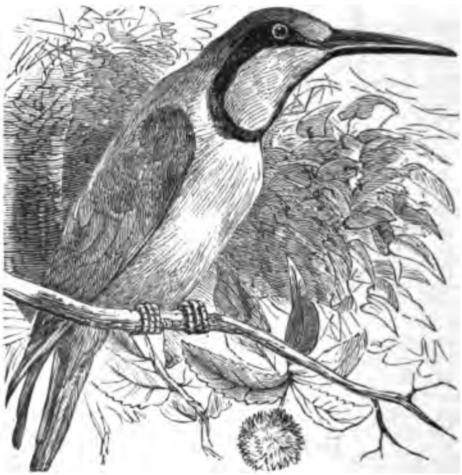
1-7. **Next in order** (*protinus*) is the production of honey, a part of my theme, Maecenas, though humble, yet deserving your attention, and promising renown to any one who treats of it unopposed by adverse divinities (*numina laeva*), and with the help of Apollo.

1. **Aërii mellis.** Honey is supposed by the poet to be distilled from the air in the form of dew. See also on E. IV, 30. Hence, *a celestial gift* (*caelestia dona*), as coming from the sky and from the gods.——4. **Ordine;** with *dicam*.——6. **Labor;** supply *est*. **Quem** (*one*, *any one*) may be the object of *sinunt*, or we may understand an ellipsis of *id facere*. Comp. Ae. IV, 540; VI, 96.——7. **Laeva** is translated by the majority of recent editors, *adverse*, *unpropitious*, in accordance with Vergil's more general usage of the word. This is probably correct; though Heyne and Voss adopted the opposite meaning, "favorable," "auspicious," from the *augural* usage of the word in Ae. II, 693, and IX, 631.

8-50. We should first attend to the location and the structure of the hives: selecting a place sheltered from winds, and safe from the intrusion of domestic animals, as well as from lizards, and from birds; where there is pure water, standing or running, with trees and flowers in the neighborhood; the hives should be made of curving pieces of bark stitched together, or of interwoven osiers, and they must be impervious to heat or cold; they must, also, be remote from yew-trees, from offensive odors, and from disturbing noises.

10-12. **Neque insultent, decutiat, atterat;** supply *ubi*, suggested by *quo*.——11. **Campo;** with *errans*.——12. **Rorem.** The honey-dew is supposed to

be deposited on shrubs and herbage, as well as on the leaves of trees.—— **13. Squalentia,** *speckled.* Comp. 91. The *lacertus* spoken of here is the *stellio* of 243.——**14. Pinguibus,** *well-stored;* therefore, a tempting prey. **Meropes.** The cut represents the bee-eater or *merops apiaster* of Europe and



Bee-eater.

Northern Africa.——**15. Signata.** The marks on the throat of the swallow were supposed to be the blood-stains inherited from Procne, who was changed into a swallow while sprinkled with the blood of the murdered Itys. See on E. VI, 78.——**16. Omnia late vastant;** they make wide havoc of all insects. **Ipsas;** the bees themselves, as opposed to *omnia.* **Volantis;** adj., *on the wing.* Others take it as a substantive.——**18. Stagna;** *still waters;* supplied by springs, but without a current. **Musco,** *with mossy banks.*——**19. Tenuis,** *shallow*, or *with shallow current.*——**21. Reges.** More than two centuries ago the Dutch entomologist Swammerdam ascertained that the supposed kings were in fact queens.——**22. Suo,** *their own;* the season of the year that is peculiarly favorable to the swarming of bees.—— **23. Invitet.** The new swarms must be tempted to retreat from the heat (*decedere calori*) to some cool shade, and to alight on some tree near at hand; otherwise, they may fly too far, and be recovered with difficulty, or lost altogether.——**24. Obvia;** with *arbos; standing in their way*, ready to receive them.——**25. Medium;** supply *umorem.* **Stabit** and **profluet** correspond in sense respectively to *stagna* and *fugiens rivus.*——**26–29.** If the headlong Eurus shall have dashed them with spray (*sparserit*), when lingering (*morantis*) on the way to or from the hive to sip the limpid water, or if he shall have plunged them into the ocean (*Neptuno*), the bridges of willow-sticks thrown across (*transversas*), and the huge pebbles standing out from the surface, will give them a safe landing-place, where they may dry their dripping wings. In comparison with the bees, the shallow brook is

an ocean, and the pebbles are *grandia saxa*.——30. **Haec circum.** In the neighborhood of all these objects and of the apiary. **Casiae**; not the cinnamon alluded to in Ge. II, 466, but an herb mentioned in E. II, 49, and Ge. II, 213, of which no certain knowledge has been preserved, though supposed by some to be the same as *mezereon*.——31. **Serpylla.** The wild thyme supplies a large part of the honey of the swarms of Greece and Italy. **Graviter spirantis.** The summer-savory has a strong though not unpleasant odor.——32. **Inriguum**; in an active sense, like *rigui* in Ge. II, 485; though usually passive.——33, 34. **Ipsa alvearia,** *the hives themselves*, as opposed to the location and its accessories.——33. **Tibi**; dative of the agent. **Cavatis.** See on Ge. II, 387.——34. **Alvearia** contracts *ea* in the scansion of this line into one syllable.——38. **Tectis,** *the hives*. **Tenuia**; as a trisyllable. **Cera**; not strictly "wax" here, but *cement* or *bee-glue*; probably, not different from the *fucus* and *gluten* mentioned below.——39. **Spiramenta,** *chinks* or *crevices* incidental to the material and structure of the hive; not the regular passages or "doors." **Fuco et floribus,** *with bee-glue* and *flower-juice*; probably taken together to mean the glutinous paste or cement, called *propolis*, with which the bees stop up all unnecessary apertures, and with which they also strengthen their cells. Comp. 160. **Oras,** *the borders*; especially the rim or lower edge of the hive where it rests upon the bottom-board. Others understand by *oras* the regular entrances to the hive.——40. **Gluten** is substantially the same as the *fucus* above. It is gathered by the bees from the viscous substance covering the leaf-buds and flower-buds of birches, willows, poplars, horse-chestnuts, and also from the other resinous gums of trees. Besides this cement, or *propolis*, the working bee also either gathers or produces honey, pollen, bee-bread, and wax.——41. **Et, et,** correlative, may be rendered *either*, *or*. **Lentius** may be rendered *more adhesive*.——42-44. The instinct of self-protection thus exhibited, reminds the poet of the habit of bees in a state of nature, living in holes dug out (*effossis latebris*) under-ground, or in the hollows of rocks and of decayed trees.——42. **Effossis latebris** is understood by some, following Servius, to mean abodes (*lares*) hollowed out by the bees themselves under-ground; by others, of natural cavities.——45. **Tu,** etc. Nevertheless, though they do so much for themselves, you yourself must aid them in their efforts to guard against the cold and heat.——46. **Fovens,** *keeping them warm*, or *to make them warm*. **Raras superinice frondes,** *throw over them a loose covering of leaves*. *Raras* seems to be used as the opposite of *compact*, and perhaps it is intended merely as an epithet; leaves


Wild thyme.

naturally lying loosely or lightly over each other. But Voss translates: "Cover them lightly with leaves."——47. **Taxum.** Comp. E. IX, 30.——47, 48. **Neve cancros,** etc. The smell of the powder of burned crab-shells (used, Pliny says, for medicinal purposes), and that of the roasted crab itself was offensive to bees. **Rubentis** is proleptic.——48. **Altae neu crede paludi,** *nor risk a swampy lake.* If you place your hives in the neighborhood of such a fen, its foul odors will be offensive to the bees, and, besides, many of them will be drowned in passing over it. Comp. 25, sqq.——49. **Aut ubi,** *or* (a place), *where.* Supply *loco.*——49, 50. The ancients thought that bees were especially disturbed by echoes. Pliny, N. H. XI, 21.

51–66. When the young swarms, bred and nourished by the instinctive care of the working-bees, shall have issued from the hive, they must be induced, partly by fragrant odors, and partly by various rattling noises, to settle near by the apiary and to enter the prepared hive.

51. **Quod superest;** as in Ge. II, 346.——51, 52. **Pulsam,** etc. The image is vague. Some explain it of the cold or winter being forced and confined by the summer to the interior of the earth. The thought in substance is, that the sun has driven away the winter, and illuminated the sky with the summer's light.——54. **Metunt flores,** *gather the pollen of the flowers,* or *reap their flowery harvest.*——55. **Leves,** *with light wing.*——55, 56. **Hinc, hinc,** are understood by some as equivalent to *ab his, from these* flowers or materials; by Voss and Ladewig of the order of their work; *then, then.* The latter seems to me preferable. Comp. Ge. III, 494.——55. **Nescio qua dulcedine laetae;** as in Ge. I, 412.——58. **Hinc,** *afterward,* or *then.* **Caveis** is used of the curved form of the interior of the hive, bearing some resemblance to the "cavea" of the theatre.——60. **Trahi** describes the appearance of the swarm, as it *moves* or *pulls itself* along in a dense, connected train.——62. **Huc,** etc. To such a place, where trees grow by the limpid water, hasten and sprinkle the prescribed (*iussos*) odors of fragrant herbs, and try to induce the swarm to alight the more speedily by making loud noises with bells and cymbals. The ancients did not agree as to the effect of these sounds, whether the bees were pleased or frightened by them. **Sapores** seems here to mean *odors* as associated with taste.——63. **Melisphylla,** *balm.* **Cerinthae,** *honey-wort.* **Ignobile** is applied to the cerintha as a common herb of the gardens and fields.——64. **Matris.** *Corybantes* or priests of Cybele, mother of the gods, are represented in works of art as using either cymbals or shields. See on Ae. VI, 141.——65. **Medicatis,** *fragrant.* Probably the



Cerintha, or Honey-wort.

trees were sprinkled with the juices of the plants, and the boughs were rubbed with their leaves.——66. **Cunabula**; here, for the fresh hive, placed where the new swarm can pass into it.

67–102. If a civil war breaks out in a swarm, in consequence of the presence of two rival rulers—the indications of which are unusual disturbances and martial sounds in the hive, they come forth and battle in the air, following their chiefs; then you must put an end to the strife by throwing a little dust into the midst of the *mêlée*, and obviate all further commotion by killing the leader (*regem*) that appears of inferior breed.

67. **Sin exierint**, etc. The sentence, interrupted by the parenthesis, is resumed in a different form of phraseology by the words *ergo ubi*, etc., in line 77. The real apodosis seems to be *hi motus*, etc., 86, 87.——68. **Regibus.** See on 21. Connect with *incessit*.——69. **Bello**; dative after *trepidantia; palpitating, panting for war.* So Voss.——71. **Aeris rauci**; explained by the following *sonitus tubarum*. **Increpat**, *arouses, summons.* **Vox**; of inarticulate noises, as in Ae. III, 556.——72. **Fractos**; not continuous or long drawn out; but the crackling, staccato sounds of the trumpet.——74. **Spicula—rostris.** The sting is brought round within reach of the proboscis and "whetted" by it or upon it. So Voss.——77. **Nactae**; supply *sunt*. **Campos patentis**, *unclouded fields;* here of the air.——80. **Aëre**; i. e., *de* or *ex aëre*. Supply *pluit*.——81. **Tantum glandis**; for *tantum glandium*.——82. **Ipsi**; the "reges," as opposed to the swarm. **Per medias acies**; join with *ingentis animos versant*. We may translate freely: *they hasten through the lines displaying great souls.* **Insignibus alis**; ablat. of description with *ipsi*.——84. **Usque adeo—dum**, *even to such a point, until;* i. e., *continuously, until.* **Gravis**; bearing down all before him; *mighty*.——84, 85. **Hos**, masculine, as referring to the bees in general, including the *reges*.——88. **Ubi revocaveris**; i. e., by putting an end to the battle in the way above mentioned.——89. **Prodigus**; living only to devour honey.——91. **Auro squalentibus**, *rough* or *speckled with gold;* explained by *rutilis clarus squamis*. Comp. 13.——92. **Melior** has the last syllable lengthened by the ictus. **Ore**,



Bees.

by his look or *form*.——93, 94. **Horridus desidia**, *rough* or *foul with sloth*.——96–98. **Ceu**, etc. The comparison is between the mean and dirty appearance of the bee, and that of the wayfarer begrimed with dust.——96. **Pulvere ab alto**; "*from the road covered with deep-lying dust.*" Ladewig. "*From the dust* (*raised*) *high* (*by the wind*)." Heyne.——99. **Auro et guttis**; hendiadys for *aureis guttis*. Join with *lita*. **Paribus**; equally distributed. **Corpora**, Grk. accusative limiting *ardentes*.——100. **Hinc**, *from these*, or *from*

this breed.——**101. Premes.** The combs were put into baskets or sieves of close wicker-work (with us, bags of coarse cloth are often used), and the honey was thus gradually pressed out by its own weight, with but little, or no external force.——**101, 102. Nec tantum,** etc., *and yet not so sweet* (however superior in this respect), *as both limpid, and fitted to subdue the harsh taste of wine.* **Durum—saporem.** The allusion is to the mixture of wine and honey called the *mulsum*, in which the honey (in the proportion of one fifth) *subdues* or *tempers* the acrid taste of the wine.

103–115. Sometimes a swarm is restive and inclined to leave its home, flying about in the air with no disposition to labor (*incerta*); in this case, you must catch the queen and clip her wings, to prevent the threatened migration; and you must make the place more acceptable to them by setting up a Priapus as a scarecrow against thieving birds, and by planting everywhere around the flowers and trees that they love.

104. Frigida; contrasted with the state of things when the bees are interested in their work, and the hive *glows* with their busy toil; *fervet opus.* See 169.——**105. Ludo inani,** *from their idle sport.*——**107, 108. Non quisquam,** etc.; i. e., in case you detain the queen.——**108. Iter.** For the cognate acc., see on Ae. IV, 468.——**108. Castris vellere signa;** a military figure to express the idea of changing one's quarters or abode.——**110, 111. Custos,** etc. The rude statue of Priapus, armed with a wooden scythe (*falce saligna*), is a guard against robbers (*custos furum*) or birds, such as are mentioned in lines 14 and 15. *Custos* grammatically is appositive to *tutela*, but in sense relates directly to *Priapi; tutela Priapi* being equivalent to *Priapus tutor.* **Furum;** an objective genit.——**111. Hellespontiaci.** Priapus was worshiped with special honor at Lampsacus, on the Hellespont in Mysia. **Servet;** sc. *eas.*——**112, 114. Ipse;** repeated in order to impress the importance of one's personal attention to all these particulars.——**112. Pinos;** the same as in Ge. II, 389, and E. VII, 65.——**114, 115.** "In short, let the bee-keeper spare no pains to make the garden attractive and useful to the swarms."——**115. Inriget;** sc. *in eas; pour upon them.*

116–148. And, indeed, great delight and profit can be found in cultivating gardens: it can change a barren waste into a paradise; witness the experience of the old Corycian gardener at Tarentum.

118. Quae cura colendi, *what careful culture*, or *skillful culture.*——**119, 120, 122. Ornaret, gauderent, cresceret,** are attracted into the tense of the conditional *canerem.* **Rosaria Paesti;** a synonym for beautiful rose-beds. *Rosaria* is in the same construction as *hortos.*——**120. Potis rivis,** *in drinking the brooks.* The plant loves much moisture. **Intiba;** not here, the wild chiccory of Ge. I, 120, but the garden endive, cultivated for salads.——**121. Apio.** The wild parsley which is probably meant here, and in E. VI, 68, flourishes on the borders of rivulets. Some, however, understand by it, the *apium palustre*, or *wild celery.* **Tortus** describes the vines of the cucumber or melon creeping and winding.——**122. Sera.** In Italy the narcissus flowers as late as November or December. The "narcissus of the poets" is the flower referred to.——**123. Flexi.** as *molli*, E. III, 45.——**124. Pallentis.** The border of the ivy-leaf is sometimes of a pale-yellow approaching to white. Comp. E. III, 39. **Amantis litora myrtos.** Comp. Ge. II, 112, and note.——**126. Niger.** The Galaesus is deep.——**127. Vidisse.** Vergil may have visited Tarentum and seen the highly cultivated fields and gardens on the Galaesus, when the journey was made in company with Maecenas and Horace, in B. C. 37, which Horace describes in the "Iter Brundisium," Sat. I, 5. **Corycium.** The old man had for some reason migrated

to Tarentum from his native Corycus in Cilicia, a country noted for skillful gardening. **Relicti**, *abandoned;* unoccupied, as worthless.——128. **Fertilis**



Wild parsley.

iuvencis, *yielding a return to the oxen*, or for the labor of the oxen.——129. **Seges;** here, *seed-ground*, *corn-land*, *soil*.——130. **Hic** is taken by Ruaeus as an adverb; by some as a pronoun. The former seems preferable. **Rarum**, *apart*. He planted (*pressit*) his garden plants (*holus*, "stuff"), in rows two or three feet distant, and some little distance apart in the rows. **In dumis**, *among the brambles;* i. e., where only brambles had grown before.



Narcissus of the poets.



Acanthus.

Circum. He cultivated lilies and other flowers in borders round the patches of kitchen vegetables.——**131. Verbenas**; not as in E. VIII, 66, of herbs and boughs for sacred rites, but of an herb called by modern Europeans *vervain*. **Premens.** Comp. Ge. II, 346. **Vescum,** *with*, or *of small seeds* or *grains*.——**132. Animis,** *in spirit;* in respect to his own self-satisfaction, he was as well off as if he possessed the wealth of kings.——**134. Carpere**; taken by Ladewig and others as an historical infinitive denoting a customary action. Comp. Ge. I, 200. Conington, on the authority of Forcellini, makes it depend on *primus*.——**137. Comam**; said of the cluster of flowers of the hyacinth. Comp. 122. **Tondebat.** The last syllable is lengthened by the *ictus*. **Hyacinthi**; substituted by Heyne from the Medicean MSS. for the reading *acanthi*, used by the older editors. The hyacinth of the poets, Martyn thinks, is the *imperial martagon, lilium floribus reflexis*.——**138. Increpitans.** He *mocked at* or *taunted* the summer and the warm breezes for coming too late to do their work, and thus leaving him to anticipate their office.——**139. Ergo**; because, namely, of vigilance and industry. **Apibus fetis,** *in teeming bees;* productive of young swarms, and perhaps also of honey. Of course, Vergil has no idea of a mother-bee.——**140. Pressis.** See on 101.——**141. Tiliae, pinus.** See on 40. Supply *erant* before *illi*.——**142, 143.** His care kept his trees so healthy and clean that every flower was fruitful, and none of the young fruit fell blighted, or failed to ripen.——**142. Pomis** signifies the young fruit in the flower, or just left by the flower. "To endue itself with fruit in the new flower" is "to clothe itself with new fruit-buds," or "fruit-bearing flowers."——**143. Matura,** *ripened;* sc. *poma*. Some, however, refer it to *arbos*.——**144. Seras**; late in the period of growth. He transplanted elms at a later stage of growth than was usual; and his skill is shown in doing this successfully, as well as in transplanting well-grown (*eduram*) pear-trees, (grafted) thorns (*spinos*), even when old enough to bear fruit (*pruna ferentis*), and the plane-tree, already large enough to shelter his guests from the sun when drinking (*potantibus*).——**145. Spinos**; here, probably the black-thorn grafted with the plum. **Ferentis**; of course, not while in actual bearing.——**147. Haec**; such possibilities of gardening skill. **Spatiis exclusus iniquis,** *shut out by the narrow limits* remaining to me. The poet is excluded from the fascinating subject of gardening by the limited range of subjects prescribed to himself. See 116, sq.——**148. Aliis,** etc. Columella, about fifty years later, in his tenth book, took up the theme thus left by Vergil to later poets.



Hyacinthus poeticus.

149–227. The wonderful instincts and discipline of bees, the gift of Jupiter in return for the sustenance that he received from them in his infancy; having all things in common, and living in fixed dwellings under wise laws; forming a society of mutual

aid, with systematic division of offices (*munere*); **appointed to labor abroad or at home, according to age and strength; resuming together their daily tasks, and together retiring to their rest; prudent in avoiding rain and wind; gathering their young from flowers, instead of breeding by procreation; sacrificing life in toil for the common good; faithful to their sovereign even to death; as if possessing a portion of the intelligent soul that animates the universe.**



Sloe, or black-thorn.

149. Iuppiter ipse; none less than Jupiter. The nature of bees is so wonderful that even the supreme deity may well be supposed to have imparted it to them. **Pro qua mercede**; for *mercedem, pro qua;* the implied accusative being in apposition with *naturas*. "I will describe the nature which Jupiter gave to bees; that being the recompense for which they fed the king of heaven."——**151, 152.** The bees, attracted by the sound of the bronze cymbals or shields of the Cretan Corybantes to the grotto on Mount Dicte, where the infant Jupiter was concealed from Saturn, fed the child with their honey.——**154. Magnis legibus**; not by animal instinct alone, but by laws great for mere insects, because rational and worthy of men. Others understand: *strong* or *inflexible laws*.——**158, 159. Foedere,** etc. According to the common agreement, "covenant," or "social compact," this division of the workers is on the alert for provisions, and so labors in the fields.——**158. Victu**; dative.——**160. Narcissi,** etc. See on 40. **Lacrimam**, the drop of liquid in the cup of the daffodil. Here, as above in 39, Vergil seems to understand that the *propolis* is a mixture of gluten and flower-juice.——**161. Fundamina,** as the beginnings.——**163–169.** Comp. Ae. I, 431, sqq.——**165. Sorti**; an old form of the ablative.——**167. Agmine facto,** *forming a battalion.*——**173. Lacu,** *in the water*, or *cooling-trough.* **Gemit impositis incudibus** seems to imply both the weight of the anvils pressing upon the rocky floor of the cavern, and of the ponderous blows of the giant blacksmiths.——**174, 175. Tollunt, versant.** As a company, or considered together, they are performing this twofold labor: two, striking with the hammer, one after the other (*in numerum*), and one holding the mass of glowing metal in its place on the anvil, and turning it from side to side. See also on Ae. VIII, 452, sq.——**177. Cecropias,** *Athenian*, is here synonymous with *Hymettias*, from *Hymettus*, the name of a mountain near Athens, famous for its honey, like Mount Hybla in Sicily. See on E. I, 55. **Habendi.** *Habere*, absolutely, in the sense of *having property*, is quite frequent.——**179. Munire,** *to build strong;* a common use of the word. **Fingere,** *to fashion*, construct.——**180. Multa nocte,** *late at night;* more literally "in the advanced night"; with reference to bees, this is in the dusk of evening. **Minores,** *the younger ones*, as opposed to *grandaevis*.——**181. Crura**; Greek acc. after plenae. For the basket-like pouch on the thigh, for carrying the gathered pollen, see cut on page 75. **Pascuntur**; of course, not to be taken literally. They gather from, instead of feeding upon. Ladewig thinks that the *salices*, *casiam*, etc., are

mentioned with reference to the successive seasons of spring, summer, and autumn.——**182. Casiam**; not the cinnamon of Ge. II, 466; but the species of *mezereon* mentioned in E. II, 49 and Ge. II, 213. **Rubentem**; as in Ge. II, 319. The crocus grows wild in Italy and on the Alps.——**183. Pinguem,** *rich;* i. e., in viscous matter. See on 40.——**186. Campis**; dative, as in Ge. III, 467.——**187. Corpora curant**; as usual, of food, rest, and sleep.——**188. Oras, limina**; without marked difference; "portals and thresholds." ——**190. In noctem,** *for the night;* that is, not to be aroused again until the morning. **Suus**; as in 22.——**193. Sub moenibus urbis**; keeping within safe distance of the walls of their city, that is, of the inclosure of the hive; like the citizens or soldiers of a town when a foe is near.——**194-196. Lapillos—tollunt.** Aristotle and other ancient writers believed, though erroneously, that this was a practice of bees.——**198. Segnes**; proleptic.——**199. Nixibus,** *with birth-pangs.*——**200. Ipsae,** *themselves*, singly, without the aid of sexual relations. **E foliis,** etc. The eggs, or whatever the living germs were fancied to be, were supposed to be gathered from herbs and the petals (*foliis*) of flowers; especially from the olive-blossom and the honey-wort.——**201, 202. Regem,** etc. They rear anew their king and little citizens, and fashion again and again the courts (*aulas*) and waxen dwellings of the kingdom (*cerea regna*). They produce successive generations or swarms with their leaders, and rebuild their cells.——**203. In cotibus,** *on the rocks*. Join with *attrivere.* ——**204. Attrivere, dedere.** The perfect, as in Ge. I, 49. **Ultro**; without any necessity as regards themselves; but from the love of flowers and from the desire of treasuring up honey. **205. Generandi gloria mellis**; kindred to the kind of avarice expressed in 177 by *amor habendi.*——**206. Angusti aevi.** Sir John Lubbock, in his recent experiments, has had queens living and vigorous for eight years; but the average life of bees, subject as they are to accidents, hardships, and disease, is in fact only about a year.——**211. Medus**; applied to the Hydaspes, because it rises in the Median Mount Paropamisus. The name of the river is put by metonymy for the Parthians or Medes dwelling near its sources. The reverence of the Egyptians and Orientals for their kings, almost amounting to worship, is well known.——**214. Ipsae**; even they who built the cells.——**214, 215.** The perfects are aoristic, as in Ge. I, 49.——**219. Quidam**; i. e., the philosophers.——**220, 221. Haustus aetherios,** *ethereal emanations;* like *cœlestis origo*, Ae. VI, 730. ——221-227. Comp. Ae. VI, 728, sqq.——**221. Deum,** etc. God is the soul that pervades and animates the material universe.——**223. Hinc,** *from him;* out of him, or his essence.——**224. Quemque nascentem,** *each when born,* when coming into being.——**226. Huc,** *to him;* into the divine being again.——**227. Sideris in numerum,** *into the order, rank*, or *glory of a star;* to be once more blended with the ethereal nature which they share in common with the stars. Some take *sideris* merely as a substitute for the genitive plural *siderum*. The construction intended by Vergil is not clear.

228-250. When breaking open the glutinous fastenings of the hive, and taking up the honey-combs, the bee-keeper must have a clean person and an inoffensive breath: and the bees must be kept aloof by smoke; the best time for this being the spring or autumn; but in unfavorable seasons, they must be allowed to retain the whole of their store for winter; and, in that case, the hive must be fumigated and relieved of worthless combs, as well as of drones and noxious vermin; ordinarily, however, a portion of the honey may be taken away, and the more they are deprived of (*quo magis exhaustae fuerint*), the more active they will be in repairing and replenishing the hive.

228. Angustam seems, on the whole, a more appropriate term than *augustam*, found in several of the best MSS. and editions; though it suits very well the foregoing sentiment in regard to the divine nature of bees.——**229.**

Thesauris; ablat. of place with *servata*. **Relines**; said of unsealing, or of breaking any fastening of wax, gluten, or cement; here of the lower edge or rim (*oras*) of the hive cemented by the labor of the bees to the bottom-board. See on *oras*, 39. **Haustu**; with *fove*. Comp. Ge. II, 135. A frequent reading is *ore fave, keep silent;* as if it were a religious occasion. **Sparsus**, *being sprinkled;* i. e., *having sprinkled* or *washed thyself.* Bees are irritated by bad odors whether of the breath or of the person.——**230. Sequacis**, *pursuing;* driving them away.——**231. Cogunt**, as in 140, of extracting the honey from the comb. Others understand *collect* or *gather*. Perhaps both ideas are implied. The subject understood is *mellearii*, *the honey-gatherers*, *bee-keepers* or *farmers*. **Fetus**; here, not of the *bees*, but of the product, honey.——**232–235. Taygete**, one of the Pleiades, put here for the whole constellation, which rose with the sun at the end of April, and went down opposite to the sun early in November. She is fancied to be fleeing before the constellation *Pisces*, the harbinger of winter and rainy weather (*aquosi*).——**233. Oceani amnis**, *the streams of ocean;* an ornamental expression for *Oceanum*, referring to the primitive conception of the ocean as a vast river winding round the continents.——**Pede reppulit** describes the motion of the Pleiad, as it were striking or pushing back and spurning the wave in bounding upward into the sky.——**235. Tristior**; in contrast with *os honestum*. She is bright at her rising, but obscured and, as it were, sad, when setting closely followed by the rain-bringing Pisces; that is, by the gloomy winter.——**237. Caeca**, *hidden;* so small that they can not be traced into the wound or extracted from "the veins."——**238. Animas ponunt.** The bee was supposed to lose its life with the sting left in the wound.——**239. Sin duram**, etc. The opposite of the preceding condition, *si qaando*, etc., 228, sqq. The bee-keeper could anticipate a hard winter for the bees, if the season for honey-making had been unfavorable on account of excessive rain or of drought. **Parces futuro.** "Sparing the future" is a brief way of saying "spare to them their stores, and so provide for their future sustenance."——**241. At**, *yet*, introduces the apodosis answering to *sin metues*, etc.——**243. Stellio**, here forms a dissyllable with the following *et* after the elision of final *o*. **Cubilia**; better taken as subject of *congesta (sunt)* than of *adederunt* understood. **Blattis**; dat. of the agent with *congesta* (*sunt*). **Blatta** is variously translated "wood-louse" or "sow-bug," "bee-moth," "bee-worm," "cockroach."——**244. Aliena**, *gathered by others.* **Fucus**; supply *adedit*.——**245. Imparibus armis.** Conington is probably right in referring this to the stings of the bees as unequal to those of the wasp; making it a dative after *se immiscuit*, rather than an ablative of the instrument, as if meaning the stings of the wasps. Comp. Ae. X, 796, XI, 815.——**246. Tineae.** Moths are a direful breed, difficult to exterminate and destructive. **Invisa Minervae.** Aranea or Arachne, a Lydian maiden of Colophon, dared to compete with Minerva in spinning and weaving, and was changed by the goddess into a spider. Thus all spiders are objects of her hatred.——**248. Quo magis**, etc. But, in general, it is better to take away a large part of the honey; for "the more they shall have been reduced in their supply," etc.

251–280. We must learn to detect their diseases by such symptoms as change of color, and peculiar movements and noises, and then to treat them with proper remedies.

251. Casus nostros, *our* (human) *calamities;* liability to diseases in common with us.——**254. Continuo**, *at once;* with the beginning of disease. The apodosis is thought by some to begin with this line; but by most editors, with line 264, the passage 253–263 being parenthetical, as indicated by our punctuation.——**255. Luce carentum**, *deprived of life.* Comp. Ae. II, 85.——**257. Pedibus conexae**, etc.; naturally and, I think, correctly understood of

the cluster of bees, formed by the interlocking of their feet, and sometimes seen hanging down on the margin of the hive. As this, however, is not necessarily a symptom of disease, many editors refer the words to the *individual* bees contracting or curling up and interlacing their own feet when dying.——**259. Ignavae fame,** *inactive* or *helpless from hunger.* **Contracto frigore pigrae,** *benumbed with rigid cold. Contracto* is transferred by metonymy from the bees to the cold. Without a figure, it would be *frigore contractae et pigrae.* Their disorder, brought on by want of food, is aggravated by the cold of winter.——**260. Tractim;** not the lively buzzing that betokens active vigor, but a languid and continuous droning.——**262.** The sea stirred up (*sollicitum*) by the winds, lashes the shore with loud roaring waves, but the successive billows retreat (*refluunt*) slowly back from the shore and with a subdued murmur.——**263. Clausis fornacibus.** The fire flames up more rapidly because the furnace is closed, while, for the same reason, its sound is deadened; so that its dull, distant roar furnishes another comparison to the low murmur of the swarm.——**264. Hic,** etc., *then, indeed,* etc.; the apodosis after *si vero.* **Galbaneos odores.** Comp. Ge. III, 415.——**265. Ultro,** *of your own accord;* not waiting for them to take any measures of protection for themselves. We may render, "kindly."——**266. Hortantem,** *encouraging* or *cheering;* that is, by thus supplying them with honey through troughs of reeds inserted into the hive.——**267–270.** The remedies here mentioned are of an astringent nature, as the disorder of the bees is the dysentery.——**267. Tunsum gallae saporem;** that is, *the bitterness of the pounded gall-nut.* **Tunsum.** See on *contracto,* 259.——**268. Rosas;** sc. *tunsas.* **Igni multo,** *with a slow fire.* The grape-must is made thick (*pinguia*) by long exposure to the heat.——**270. Cecropium.** See on 177. The verse is spondaic.——**271. Amello.** For the case, see on Ae. I, 267. The *Amellus* is a species of aster, the aster Atticus, similar to our wild aster.——**273. Caespite;** here of the large clustered root, or clump of roots, putting up a great number, a whole "forest" of leafy stalks (*ingentem silvam*).——**274, 275. Aureus ipse,** etc. The flower itself—that is, the disk, or essential part of the flower—is of a golden-yellow color, while the petals (here *folia*) are of a dark purple.——**275. Sublucet,** *glances,* or *shows its tint.*——**276. Nexis torquibus,** *with woven garlands* or *festoons;* namely, of the *amellus.*——**277. Tonsis;** fed down closely by the pastured cattle and flocks; *pastured.*

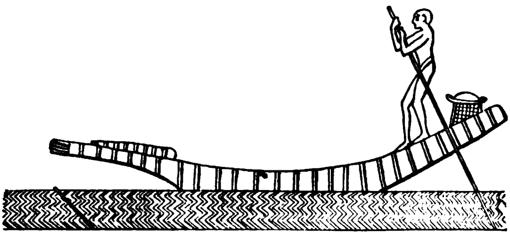


Aster Atticus.

281–314. The mode of creating a new stock of bees to take the place of one that has died out, was discovered by the Arcadian shepherd Aristaeus, and has been long known in the East and in Egypt; they shut up a two-year-old steer in a small chamber, built

in a narrow ravine, and, after strangling the beast, and pounding his body to a pulp, without breaking the skin, left the carcass to decay; then from the putrid mass soon sprang a new race of bees.

281. **Proles,** *stock;* all the swarms belonging to one proprietor.——**282. Habebit.** The "bee-keeper" is the subject.——**283, 284. Tempus et,** etc. *It will be the* (fitting) *time also to unfold the wonderful discoveries of the Arcadian shepherd.* Besides the instruction I have thus far given, I will now, in case any one must know how to restore a ruined apiary, give a full account of the method revealed to Aristaeus of reproducing bees.——**283. Arcadii magistri;** *the Arcadian shepherd. Magistri* may, however, be intended in the sense of "teacher"; for Aristaeus was the teacher not only of this invention, but also of olive-culture, of the management of cattle and flocks, and of the dairy.——**284. Iam saepe.** Often since the time of Aristaeus have bees been raised from the putrid blood of slain bullocks.——**287. Qua;** of situation; *where.* **Fortunata;** because perpetually favored by the fertilizing overflow of the Nile.——**288. Flumine;** with *stagnantem,* as an ablat. of cause. **Circumvehitur phaselis.** The boat or gondola, made of papyrus-reeds, and shaped like the pod of a kidney-bean, was the common vehicle used during the inundations of the Nile. The accompanying woodcut, from Wilkinson's "Ancient Egyptians," represents the *phaselus* of the Nile,



Egyptian phaselus.

as occasionally found painted on the walls of the Egyptian tombs. *Circum* and *vehitur* are separated by tmesis.——**290. Vicinia Persidis,** *the neighborhood of Persia,* is equivalent to "the neighboring Persians"; and Persia, with Vergil and his contemporaries, is a synonym for Parthia. **Urget,** *presses* upon the Egyptian borders; "comes near," perhaps, with the accessory idea of the perpetual danger of Parthian invasion. That Vergil should speak of the Parthians as bordering on Egypt is not inconsistent with his usual freedom in the use of geographical terms.——**291. Et** (*qua*), *and where, also.*——**291, 292. Ruens discurrit amnis,** etc., *the river* (the Nile) *in its swift course flows divided into seven divergent mouths.*——**292. Usque,** etc., *descending even from the dark Aethiopians;* having derived its waters from far-off Aethiopia. **Indis;** here for Aethiopians, as being dark-colored, like the Indi. See on Ge. II, 116.——**293. Harena.** Comp. Ge. III, 350.——**294. Omnis regio.** The country lying, as above indicated, on the western mouth of the Nile, and bounded by or accessible to "Persia" on the east, while watered and fertilized by the great river divided into seven streams, is Lower Egypt, and especially the "Delta." **Hac arte,** *this method;* this process revealed to Aristaeus by his mother Cyrene.——**295. Ipsos contractus ad usus;** i. e., naturally adapted by its narrow form to these very uses. Not a place artificially prepared, but a narrow ravine, or perhaps a rocky gorge

on the border of the Nile valley, *is chosen*. In this they construct a hut, "both with the tiling of a narrow roof and with compact walls." But light is to be admitted on the four sides, and that obliquely.——**297. Parietibus**; scanned as four syllables.——**298. Quatuor a ventis**, *on the side of*—i. e., *toward—the four winds*. **Fenestras**, *apertures*. **Obliqua luce**, *with indirect* or *slanting light*; an ablat. of description.——**302. Per integram pellem.** The force of the blows must pass through the skin without breaking it; and the *viscera*, or all parts within the hide are reduced to a pulp (*solvuntur*) by pounding (*tunsa*).——**303. Clauso**; substantively, *the inclosure* or *closed chamber*.——**305–307.** The passage means that all this is done before the complete opening of spring.——**307. Nidum**, etc. In Italy the swallow appears in the latter part of February.——**308. Teneris**, *softened*; crushed and pulverized, and mixed with the putrefying mass.——**309. Aestuat**; here, of fermentation. **Visenda modis miris**, *wondrous to be seen; visible*, or *coming to light in a wonderful manner*. Comp. Ge. I, 477; Ae. I, 354.——**311. Miscentur**, *are assembled; gather, swarm around*; as Ge. IV, 76.——**313. Pulsante**, *vibrating* or *rebounding*.——**314. Leves**; equivalent to *levis armaturae*, as in Ae. XI, 868.——**315–558.** Ladewig adopts the tradition, handed down by Donatus and Servius, though of very doubtful authority, that the story of Aristaeus, which, with that of Orpheus and Eurydice, makes up the remainder of this book, took the place of an episode in praise of Cornelius Gallus (see E. VI and X), with which the poem in its original form was ended. The occasion for the change was supposed to be the disgrace into which Gallus had fallen with Augustus just before the Georgics were published.——**315, 316.** Fulfilling his promise, *altius expedire* (285, sq.), the poet invokes the Muse to say what god invented (*extudit*) this art for man, and in what necessity (*unde*) it had its origin.

317–332. Aristaeus, the father of bee-keepers, having by some epidemic lost all his swarms, hastens from Tempe to the source (*caput*) of the Peneus, under whose waters dwelt his mother Cyrene, granddaughter of the river-god, and invokes her aid, complaining bitterly of his loss, and of the little advantage he has gained in being by her the son of Apollo.

317. Aristaeus was said to have had his abode successively in Libya or Cyrene, in Thebes, Ceos, Sardinia, Thrace, Thessaly (Tempe), and Arcadia. **Fugiens**; hastening away from the place which has proved so calamitous.——**319. Sacrum.** See on E. I, 53. **Caput extremi amnis** has reference to the *ultimate source*, the upper end of the river, so to speak, where, according to the poetic fancy expressed below, 366, sqq., it takes its rise from the common subterranean source of all rivers, the abode of the water-nymphs. The fountain-head, therefore, was the proper place to seek Cyrene.——**325. Caelum sperare.** He was destined, like other sons of gods and goddesses, to have a place in Olympus. Mythology represented him as a deity worshiped by men for the instruction he had given them in agricultural affairs. See above on 283.——**326. Hunc ipsum.** Even this humbler distinction of mortal life secured by my inventions I am constrained to give up for lost; much less can I hope now for the promised glory of Olympus.——**327. Vix**, *with much difficulty*.——**328. Omnia**, *all devices*; experiments of every kind for the good of man. **Te matre**; even though you, a goddess, are my mother, and could have saved me this loss.

333–356. Cyrene with all the company of nymphs gathered in the ocean-grotto, and lightening their task of spinning with stories of the love of the gods (*amores divom*), are startled by the cries (*sonitum, luctus*) of some one in distress; and Arethusa, looking forth from the top of the water, descries Aristaeus, and brings word to Cyrene that it is he who calls.

335. **Hyali.** The ancient glass was commonly of a green tint.——338. This verse is not found in the best MSS., and was probably taken by some copyist from Ae. V, 826.——340. **Lucinae**; as in G. III, 60, by meton., for childbirth.——342. **Auro**; i. e., with golden girdle. Some understand it of a head-band, others of various articles of gold; as in Ae. IV, 138. **Pictis pellibus,** *with spotted* or *variegated skins;* as huntresses. Comp. Ae. I, 323.——343. **Asia**; adj. as in G. 1, 383, and Ae. VII, 701. The final vowel in *Ephyre* is retained and not shortened. Comp. n. on 461.——344. **Positis sagittis.** Arethusa has just returned from the chase, like Clio and Beroe, and she is fancied by the poet to be a huntress as well as a river-nymph.——345. **Curam inanem**; *the futile pains*, or the effort for a long time vain, of jealous Vulcan, the husband of Venus, to prevent her *secret adulteries* (*dulcia furta*) with Mars, carried on by the *devices* (*dolos*) of the latter; though at last both were caught in the net prepared by Vulcan. The story is told by Homer in Odyss. VIII, 266-366.——347. **A Chao**; *from the end of Chaos*, or from the first existence of the gods.——350. **Vitreis.** Glass, crystal, amber, coral, and shells were the materials that formed the dwellings of ocean deities.——351. **Obstipuere.** Their story-telling and merriment are suddenly hushed.——353. **Procul**; with reference to the grotto of the nymphs below.——354. **Cura.** Comp. Ae. I, 678.——355. **Penei**; here pronounced as a dissyllable.——356. **Te**, etc., *invoking thy name, he calls thee cruel;* for the simple form *te crudelem nominat.*

357-386. By the command of Cyrene the waters stand open, and Aristaeus, conducted by Arethusa, descends through the midst of them to the regions beneath, where he sees lakes inclosed in caverns, woods resounding (*sonantis*) with the noise of the waters, and the sources of all the rivers of the earth in channels far apart (*diversa locis*) flowing forth to the upper world; and he then comes to the abode of Cyrene and her sister nymphs (*germanae*), who entertain him with food and wine; then sacrifices and libations are made to propitiate Ocean and the nymphs.

357. **Nova formidine,** *with unwonted* or *sudden fear.*——358. **Fas.** He has this right as the offspring of Apollo and Cyrene.——360, 361. **At illum,** etc. The river has parted before Aristaeus, leaving a dry pathway by which he descends, while the interrupted waters encompass him like a lofty wall, curved round into the form (*faciem*) of a mountain ravine.——362. **Misit** = *admisit.*——364. **Lacus**; from these, perhaps, spring the rivers.——365. **Motu**; said of the currents of these countless rivers.——367. **Locis,** in respect to place, situation, and direction.——368. **Se erumpit**; as *sese rumpent*, Ge. I, 446.——370. **Saxosus** = *saxis;* by reason of its rocky channel.——371. **Auratus**; suggested, perhaps, by statues of the river, represented as a bull with gilded horns. **Taurino vultu**; join with *Eridanus*, as ablat. of descr. See on Ae. VIII, 77.——372, 373. **Quo,** etc. The Po is not now, as in ancient times, remarkable for the swiftness of its current.——374. **Pendentia pumice** = *pumice pendente;* like *scopulis pendentibus*, Ae. I, 166; *grottoes of hanging* or *overarching rock.*——375. **Inanis**; because the loss which gave occasion for his tears could easily be made good.——376-379. Comp. Ae. I, 701, sq.——376. **Manibus**; dat., *for the hands.* **Ordine,** *in due order;* i. e., as the first thing to be done in the entertainment of a guest.——377. **Tonsis villis**; *with smooth-cut*, or *soft nap.*——378. **Reponunt**; they put on the wine-cups again at the end of the courses. The plurals, as in Ae. I, 212.——380. The **carchesium** was a beaker somewhat larger than the *cantharus* (see illustration, Ae, p. 159), and with longer handles.——381. **Ipsa**; she herself, even though a goddess, instead of her son, and on his behalf, prays to Ocean and her sister nymphs.——382. **Patrem rerum.** According to the old philosophy of nature, water (or Ocean) was the primordial element. Comp. Hom. Il. XIV, 246. Ladewig.——383. **Centum**; as frequently, for an

indefinite number.——**386. Firmans animum,** *reassuring herself.* See above, 357.

387–414. Encouraged by the auspicious omen, Cyrene promises to conduct her son to one of the haunts of Proteus, a cave on the shore of Pallene, where the god must be caught and bound when off his guard, and compelled, after seeking in vain to escape from his captor by assuming many different forms, to reveal the cause of the misfortune that has befallen Aristaeus. [In the Odyssey IV, 351–470, from which Vergil borrows this story, Menelaus encounters Proteus in the island of Pharos on the coast of Egypt.]

388. Piscibus; here, for sea-horses, *hippocampi;* fabulous marine monsters with the fore-feet of horses, and the tails of fishes; therefore, *bipedes equi.*——**392. Grandaevus.** Nereus is variously represented as the son of Oceanus and Tethys, or of Pontus and Gaia; in either case, one of the oldest of the gods.——**393. Quae sint,** etc.; interrogatives in apposition with *omnia*, which here contains the notion of responses to all questions.——**395. Phocas** explains *armenta.* Seals or sea-calves are the herds of Proteus.——**396. Vinclis capiendus.** See on E. VI, 19.——**397. Eventus secundet,** *that he may secure favorable issues*, or *a favorable result.* Comp. Ae. III, 36.——**399, 400. Vim—tende,** *use rough force and stretch bonds around him when captured.*——**400. Circum haec frangentur;** perhaps, a metaphor from the waves; "around or against these barriers his devices at last will be broken (thus proving) futile." **Inanes** is proleptic.——**406. Variae species,** etc. (his) *changing forms and the shapes of beasts* (that he will assume).——**410. Excidet, abibit;** i. e., if, deceived by the illusion of flame or water, you let go your fast hold of him.——**412. Tanto;** the older reading, for which Ladewig and others have substituted *tam tu.*——**413. Mutato corpore;** i. e., after his body has passed through so many forms.

415–452. Cyrene conducts her son to the cave, where he remains secreted within the entrance until Proteus comes to the shore, counts his flock, and then lies down to rest; Aristaeus suddenly fastens the bonds around him, and holds him tightly grasped in spite of his many transformations, until at last he consents to reveal the cause of the shepherd's misfortunes.

415, 416. Liquidum, etc. The anointing with ambrosia imparts fresh strength and resolution for the difficult enterprise.——**417. Aura,** *fragrance.*——**419. Montis.** The promontory of Pallene. See 391.——**420. Sinus reductos,** *a receding bay*, others *receding curves.* See on Ae. I, 161.——**421. Deprensis;** *overtaken;* i. e., by unfavorable weather. Comp. Ae. V, 52.——**422. Se tegit,** *is wont to shelter himself.* **Obice;** not for defense, but against interruption.——**423. Aversum a lumine,** *away from the light;* so as to escape detection.——**425. Rapidus;** as in 263. **Torrens sitientis Indos,** *heating* or *parching* the *Indi, even to extreme thirst.* **Indi;** for any people dwelling in the torrid zone. **425–427.** It was the season when the dog-star was raging, and also the hour when the sun was in his meridian.——**427. 428. Et cava,** etc., *and his rays were boiling the hollow rivers seething* (*tepefacta*) *down to the very bottom* (*ad limum*) *in their shrunken channels* (*siccis faucibus*).——**429. Consueta;** pronounced in poetry *conswеta.*——**430. Gens umida.** See 395, and note.——**432. Somno;** dative of the end.——**436. Medius,** *in the midst;* with the sea-calves all about him.——**437. Cuius facultas;** *the chance of seizing whom;* "a chance at him." **Quoniam;** here may be rendered *as*, or *when now.*——**441. Miracula rerum;** *strange* or *supernatural things.*——**446. Hinc,** *from here*, or *from me.*——**447, 448. Neque,** etc., *nor is it possible to deceive you at all* (*quicquam*); *but do you no longer try* (*desine velle*) *to elude me;* i. e., by your transformations. **Est,** as in Ae. VI, 596.——**449. Lassis rebus.** Comp. Ae. III, 145.——**450–452. Vi multa, graviter frendens;** caused by the frenzy of prophetic inspiration. Comp. Ae. VI,

46, sqq. The dread of this agony, suffered in the act of prophesying, occasions the unwillingness of Proteus to be held prisoner.——**452. Fatis**; dat.; *for revelations, prophecies.* Comp. Ae. II, 246.

453-527. It is the shade of the unhappy Orpheus, unhappy far beyond his desert (*miserabilis haud quaquam ob meritum*), that is bringing this penalty upon you; for you caused the death of his Eurydice, who, while fleeing from you, perished by the bite of a serpent; it was for this that Orpheus descended into Hades, and, charming the infernal powers with his music, was leading her, with the consent of Proserpine, to the upper world again; but he violated the condition (*nam dederat Proserpina legem*) that he should not look back; and thus losing her by a second death, and returning to the upper world, grief-stricken, he dwelt in a cavern of Thrace, recounting his misfortunes, continually singing of Eurydice, and slighting all human joys, and scorning the women of his country, until the Thracian Maenades in their rage, tore him to pieces and scattered his members over the land; but his head, severed from the body, fell into the Hebrus, and floated along the stream, the voice scarcely yet ceasing to pronounce the name of Eurydice.

453. The last syllable of **nullius** is lengthened by the ictus. **Numinis**; *the divine power* of the avenging nymphs, who had listened to the complaints of Orpheus. See below 505.——**455. Haud quaquam**, etc.; i. e., not for any crime. **Ni fata resistant**, *unless your destiny withstand.* The apodosis is *suscitat* and *saevit.* The present indic. implies that Orpheus is both bringing this punishment upon Aristaeus now, and will certainly pursue it to his ruin, unless his destinies prevent; i. e., unless they have in store some effectual means of appeasing the shade.——**456. Rapta**, *snatched away* by death.——**457. Illa**; of *coniunx* or Eurydice, perhaps with the idea that Aristaeus needs no mention of the name. **Dum fugeret.** For the sense of the mood, see on Ae. I, 5. **Per**, *along* or *by.* The place of this adventure of Aristaeus, related only by Vergil, may have been in Thrace on the banks of the Hebrus.——**461.** The last syllable of **Rhodopeiae** is not elided, but shortened. See Gr. "hiatus," and n. on Ae. III, 311.——**463.** The final syllable of **Getae** is retained, and the verse is spondaic, *Orithyia* being pronounced O-ri-thi-ya. Comp. E. VII, 53, and n.——**467. Taenarias fauces.** The Greeks found the entrance to Hades on the promontory of Taenarus in Peloponnesus, or the modern Cape *Matapan.*——**468. Nigra formidine**; we may render, *with fearful blackness.*——**470. Precibus**; ablative of cause.——**472. Ibant**, *approached, thronged around.*——**475-477**; repeated in Ae. VI, 306, sqq.——**478. Deformis harundo**, *filthy sedge;* reedy vegetation smeared with the muddy water.——**479. Tardaque**, etc.; a further description of Cocytus; repeated in Ae. VI, 438, with change of *tarda* to *tristi*, and referred to the Styx.——**480. Noviens interfusa**; repeated in Ae. VI, 439. It is uncertain whether the Styx is conceived by Vergil to wind about in such a way as to divide Hades into several belts or "limbos," as distinct abodes, or nine times between the upper world and Hades.——**481. Ipsae**; the very dwellings, as opposed to the shades or spirits of the dead. ——**481, 482. Intima Tartara**; explanatory of *domus;* the dwelling and the inmost depths of the Tartarus of Death; here, however, *Tartara*, as *Tartareus*, in Ae. VI, 295, refers to Hades in general, not, as in Ae. VI, 543, 547, to the prison of the damned. **Leti.** In Ae. VI, 277, Death has his seat at the entrance of Hades; but he is properly said, also, to be one of the powers or princes of the whole lower world; for the whole of it is the abode of the dead, and might be called the "realm of Death." See, also, n. on Ae. VI, 273.——**482. Anguis.** The acc. after *implexae* is analogous to the usage of the acc. with the passives *endui, cingi*, etc. See note on Ae. II, 275 and 511. For an illustration of the hair entwined with snakes, see page 172 of the notes on the Aeneid.——**484. Vento**; ablative of cause. The wind, by *not blowing* (being calmed by the song of Orpheus), causes the wheel to stand still. See

on E. II, 26.——**485. Pedem referens,** *returning;* on his return.——**486. Reddita,** *restored;* Eurydice is given up to him by Pluto and Proserpine, charmed by his music and in answer to his prayers. This part of the story is more fully related by Ovid, Met. X, 47, sqq.——**487. Legem.** The condition is thus expressed by Ovid: *Ne flectat retro sua lumina, donec Avernas exierit valles; aut irrita dona futura.* Ov. Met. X, 50, sqq.——**491. Victus animi;** for *victus animo* or *animo victo*. The form is analogous to *furens animi*, Ae. V, 202; *dubius animi*, G. III, 289, etc. See H. 399, III; A. 218, *c*, R., B. 234, R. 1, G. 374, R. 3; M. 290, g.——**492. Effusus;** of spending or toiling in vain, as in Ae. V. 446. **Atque rupta** is equivalent to *namque rupta*. **Tyranni.** Pluto.——**493. Foedera.** The condition or *lex* referred to in 487. **Fragor;** Voss understands of *subterranean thunder*, the sign accompanying the act of Pluto in compelling the return of Eurydice to the shades; just as, in the upper world, the thunder of Olympian Jupiter attends the utterance of his decrees. This is at least as probable as the various other explanations given of the word: the *groan* of sympathy from all the lower world; the *lament* of Orpheus; the *cry* of fiendish joy uttered by the infernal powers. **Stagnis Avernis;** *on* or *over the Avernian lake.*——**495. Furor;** for *dementia.*——**496. Natantia;** of the eyes ceasing to be controlled by the will, whether in falling asleep, as in Ae. V, 856, or, as here, in dying.——**500. Diversa,** *apart, far away.*——**502. Praeterea,** *thereafter, afterward.*——**503. Transire.** Supply *eum* or *Orphea.*——**505. Manis;** here for the gods of Hades.——**506. Iam;** even while Orpheus was in the state of distraction expressed by *quid faceret*, etc.——**508. Rupe sub aëria;** i. e., in a cavern beneath a lofty mountain.——**509. Haec.** The story of his misfortunes.——**510.** Comp. E. VI, 27-30, VIII, 3. Thracian tigers, of course, are heard of only in poetry.——**516. Nulla Venus.** No new love.——**517, 518.** Poetic exaggeration; Thrace was his last home. **Riphaeis;** for *northern*, as in G. I, 240.——**520. Quo munere,** *on account of which devotion;* i. e., by reason of his fidelity to the memory of Eurydice. The Thracian matrons (**Ciconum matres**), noted for the worship of Bacchus, were slighted or disdained by Orpheus, by reason of his fidelity to the memory of Eurydice.——**521. Sacra deum** = *sacra divina.* See on Ae. I, 4. The rites of Bacchus were supposed to have been previously introduced into Thrace by Orpheus himself.——**522. Discerptum iuvenem sparsere.** See on Ge. I, 285.——**524. Oeagrius.** The river-god, friendly to King Oeagrius and his son Orpheus, did not suffer the head to sink.——**525. Ipsa;** even of itself.——**527. Toto flumine;** *on* or *along the whole river* to its mouth; for the head floated rapidly into the sea, which, according to the tradition, was but a short distance from the scene of his death. According to one form of the myth, the head and the lyre of Orpheus floated from the mouth of the Hebrus, across the sea to Lesbos; a tradition intended probably to typify the early introduction of lyric poetry into that island.

528–558. Proteus, having told the story of Orpheus, plunges into the sea, and Aristaeus is directed by Cyrene to appease the anger of the nymphs (*Napaeas*). companions of Eurydice, with a sacrifice of four bullocks and four heifers. and, after nine days, to make an offering in another place of poppies and a black sheep to the shade of Orpheus; then he must revisit the grove of the first sacrifice, where he will find the bees swarming, and where he must make a thank-offering of a calf to the shade of Eurydice.

529. Spumantem, etc. He caused the water, foaming with his sudden plunge, to whirl round beneath the eddy visible at the surface; or, to dash round in successive whirls from the surface downward.——**530. At non Cyrene.** The nymph did not, like Porteus, descend at once to her home under the water. **Ultro;** without waiting to be questioned; *at once.*——**535. Fa-**

dilis, *placable*, *easily appeased*.——536. **Votis**; dative for *tibi precanti*.——538. **Praestanti corpore**; ablat. of description.——539. **Lycaei.** Aristaeus possessed herds in Arcadia. See 283.——540. **Intacta cervice.** See on 538.——541. **His**, *for these victims*. **Dearum**; here, of the nymphs.——542. **Iugulis demitte cruorem**, *make the blood stream from their throats*.——543. **Ipsa**; opposed to *cruorem*.——545. **Inferias**, *as funeral sacrifices*; appositive of *papavera* and *ovem*. **Orphei**; dative; and scanned as a dissyllable. **Lethaea**, *oblivious*. Comp. Ge. I, 78. Voss understands that the offering of poppies will influence the shades of Orpheus to forget the offense.——546. **Nigram**; as usual in sacrifices to the infernal powers.——547. **Placatam**, etc. Eurydice having been appeased by the atoning sacrifice made to the shades of her husband, must be honored with a thank-offering. This offering to Eurydice, Ladewig understands, is to be made after the discovery described in the following lines, when Aristaeus shall have returned to the grove of the first sacrifice (*lucum revises*), and shall have found the bees swarming, and thus showing that Eurydice is reconciled.——553. **Orphei.** See on 545.——555. **Aspiciunt.** The miracle is witnessed by Aristaeus and the attendants who assist in the sacrifices.——557. **Trahi nubes**, *their clouds*, or dense masses, *sweep along*. See on 60.——558. **Lentis**; proleptic; *bending* with the weight.

559–566. Epilogue to the Georgics.

560, 561. Ad Euphraten, *by* or *along the Euphrates*. **Fulminat.** Augustus exercises the attribute of Jupiter. So Apelles painted Alexander holding in his hand a thunderbolt. See Pliny, N. H. XXXV, 92. The allusion here is to the progress of Augustus in the East, after the overthrow of Antony and Cleopatra. See on Ge. II, 171, sq.——564. **Ignobilis**, *inglorious*; as compared with the splendor of a public career like that of Augustus.——565. **Lusi.** Comp. E. I, 10. **Audax iuventa.** Vergil, in his earlier days, had ventured upon the field of bucolic poetry, untried by Roman poets before him.



Orpheus.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE GEORGICS.

[The numbers refer to the pages in the Notes on the Georgics.]

BOOK I.

BOOK II.

BOOK III.

BOOK IV.

INDEX TO IRREGULARITIES OF SCANSION IN THE GEORGICS.

BOOK I.

Line

4. **Pĕcŏrī** retains the final ī unelided. See grammars under "hiatus."
31. **Tēthȳs** lengthens the final syllable by the ictus. See grammars under "diastole."
138. **Plēĭădăs**; as *Tethys* in 31.
221. **Ēōae** retains the final ae. The verse is spondaic.
279. **Tȳphōea**; trisyllable by synaeresis of *ea*.
281. **Cōnātī** retains the final ī; and **Pēlīŏ** retains and shortens the final ō.
295. **Ŭmōrem** loses final *em* by synapheia.
341. **Agnī** retains the final ī.
397. **Tēnuĭă**; trisyllable forming a dactyl; *u* being used as a consonant, making the first syllable long by position: tēn-wĭ-ă.
437. **Glaucō** and **Pănŏpēăe** retain the final ō and ae, the latter being shortened. See note.
482. **Flūviōrum**; trisyllable by synaeresis of *io*, the first syllable being lengthened as if by position. Comp. *tenuia*, 397.

BOOK II.

71. **Fāgūs**; as *Tethys*, I, 31.
86. **Rădīī** retains the final ī.
121. **Tēnuĭă**; as in I, 397.
129. **Miscŭĕrunt** shortens the penultimate by systole.
144. **Ŏlĕae** retains the final *ae*.
180. **Tēnuĭs**; dissyllable; *ten - wis*. Comp. note on I, 397.
200. **Deerunt**; dissyllable by synaeresis of *ee*.
233. **Deerunt**; as in 200.
344. The final vowel of *-que* is elided by synapheia.

Line

443. Synapheia as in 344.
453. **Alveo**; dissyllable by synaeresis of *eo*.

BOOK III.

60. **Pătī** retains the final ī.
76. **Ingrĕdĭtūr**; as *Tethys*, I, 31.
118. **Lābōr**; as *Tethys*, I, 31.
155. **Pĕcŏrī** retains the final ī.
189. **Invālĭdūs**; as *Tethys*, I, 31.
242. Synapheia; as in II, 344.
283. **Miscŭĕrunt**; as in II, 129.
332. **Iŏvĭs**; as *Tethys*, I, 31.
377. Synapheia; as in II, 344.

BOOK IV.

34. **Alveārĭă**; four syllables by synaeresis of *ea*.
38. **Tēnuĭă**; as in I, 397.
92. **Mĕlĭŏr**; as *Tethys* in I, 31.
243. **Stellio** loses the final *o*, and is pronounced with the following *et*, by synaeresis of *i-e*, *stell-yet*.
297. **Pārĭĕtĭbus**; four syllables by synaeresis of *ie*: the first syllable being lengthened as if by position. Thus: *pār-yĕt-ĭ-bus*. Comp. *fluviorum*, I, 482.
343. **Ĕphȳrē** retains the final ē.
355. **Pēneī**; dissyllable by synaeresis of *ei*.
429. **Consuētă**; trisyllable by synaeresis of *ue*.
453. **Nullīūs**; as *Tethys*, I, 31.
461. **Rhŏdŏpēĭăe** retains and shortens the final *ae*. Comp. *Panopeae*, I, 437.
463. **Gĕtae** retains the final *ae*. The verse is spondaic, *Ōrīthyīa* being a word of four syllables.

NOTES ON THE AENEID.

REFERENCES IN THE NOTES.

H, Harkness; M, Madvig; Z, Zumpt; A, Allen and Greenough; B, Bartholomew; G, Gildersleeve. The Eclogues, Georgics, and Aeneid, are indicated respectively by E, Ge, and Ae.



The Fates.

NOTES ON THE AENEID.

THE INSCRIPTION.

Ille ego, qui quondam gracili modulatus avena
Carmen, et, egressus silvis, vicina coëgi
Ut quamvis avido parerent arva colono,
Gratum opus agricolis: at nunc horrentia Martis.

THE above verses are usually placed at the beginning of the Aeneid, but printed in a form different from that of the text, as an indication that there is a question as to their authenticity, and as to their proper connection with the poem. Ancient scholars seem to have received them as genuine, and, considered by themselves, they are not unworthy of Vergil. But, when we connect them with the opening sentence, they detract so much from its simplicity and dignity that we can not think they were intended to enter into the text. On the other hand, "all antiquity," as Ribbeck says, "recognizes the words **arma virumque** as the *beginning* of the poem." They are thus understood and quoted by Ovid, Propertius, Martial, and others, as well as by the an-

cient grammarians. Therefore, it seems most reasonable to conclude with Forbiger, that these lines, though Vergilian, were not written as a part of the exordium, but prefixed by the poet to one or more copies of the first book presented to personal friends; and that they were intended merely as a kind of apologetic epigraph or inscription, composed, indeed, so neatly and ingeniously that, while the inscription can make no sense without the first words of the exordium, the exordium itself is perfect without the inscription. If this view be correct, the verses in question should not be placed at the head of the text, both to offend the eye and encumber the opening sentence. Having served the temporary purpose for which they were probably intended, though accidentally preserved, they were properly omitted by most of the ancient copyists, and written by others on the margin of the manuscript. It is safe, therefore, to follow Ribbeck in removing them from the text.

In translating the lines, we may complete the sense by borrowing from the exordium the words "arma cano," with which they were originally connected, thus: "I, that poet who formerly tuned my song with the slender pipe, and (then) coming forth from the wood (i. e., dismissing sylvan or pastoral themes) taught the neighboring fields to fulfill the desire of the husbandman, however greedy (i. e., made his labors fruitful through the teachings of my poems on husbandry), a work (of song) acceptable to the tillers of the soil: yet now sing the bristling arms of Mars."

With ego, "sum" is usually supplied, but Forbiger more correctly makes *cano* the predicate.

Vicina, *neighboring*, near by the woods, implying that the subjects of the Bucolics and Georgics are nearly related.

Horrentia. The idea of "terrible" or "dreadful" is occasionally associated, as perhaps here, with the literal meaning of *horrens*.

BOOK FIRST.

The storm at sea, the landing of Aeneas near Carthage, and his reception at the palace of Dido.

1-7. The exordium. "Arms I sing, and the man, driven by fate from his native Ilium; who endured many hardships of land and sea and war, until he founded in Latium the kingdom from which sprung mighty Rome." Thus are indicated briefly, "celeriter comprehensa," the contents of the entire poem: Aeneas, obedient to the fates and to the gods, in his wanderings, his trials, and his war of conquest. In "multum et terris iactatus et alto" we have the subject of the first six books of the epic, which thus far resembles the Odyssey; in "multa quoque et bello passus" that of the last six books, in which the poet describes warlike scenes like those of the Iliad.

1. **Qui.** Relatives and other connectives are often displaced in poetry, and sometimes very widely, from their regular position. **Primus**, *first*, not here in the sense of "the first who," but "at the first," "in the beginning." So in VIII, 319. There is no inconsistency between the statement here, thus interpreted, and that in regard to Antenor, v. 242; for in this sense both Aeneas and Antenor *first* came from Troy to Italy. It seems that the old chroniclers began with the legend of Aeneas and Antenor as the first or remotest event in Roman traditions; and thus Livy opens the national history: "iam *primum omnium* satis constat Aenea Antenoreque ... . Achivos abstinuisse." Forbiger and others, however, take *primus venit* in the sense of "the first who came," because, they say, Antenor did not come to Italy, as the word was understood by Vergil, but to Patavium, which was in the

province of Cisalpine Gaul. But they seem to have overlooked the fact that "Italy," in Vergil's poems, and even in writers somewhat older than Vergil, has the same *geographical* significance as with us. See Ge. II, 138-600, where the poet includes in "Italy" the Cisalpine lakes Garda (*Benacus*) and Como (*Larius*). See also Caesar Bell. Gal. VI, 44, *et al.*, and Cic. Philipp. III, 5 and 12; both giving to the word the same extent of meaning. Moreover, Vergil could not have said that Aeneas was "the first who came from Troy to Italy," without implying that others came afterward to Italy from the same region; an idea which he can hardly be supposed to have entertained.——**2. Italiam,** for *ad Italiam*. In poetry the omission of prepositions is frequent before accusatives and ablatives of place; the cases being sufficient to express, without prepositions, the relations of *to*, *from*, and *in*. **Fato profugus,** *exiled by fate; by fate a wanderer.* Thus, as Thiel remarks, is presented at the very beginning the idea of the supremacy of fate, which gives unity to the Aeneid. **Lavina;** for the regular form, *Lavinia*. *Lavina litora* is added to *Italiam* to restrict the meaning. Comp. 569.——**3. Ille;** in apposition with *qui*, recalls and emphasizes the subject. **Iactatus, passus;** to be taken as participles.——**4. Superum;** for *superorum*, *the gods above;* equivalent here to *divina*, agreeing with *vi*, and referring especially to Juno; for she alone of the Olympian gods was persecuting Aeneas. **Saevae.** In poetry, adjectives and genitives are arbitrarily separated from the substantives to which they belong. M. 474, b. **Memorem,** *relentless;* that forgets not.——**5. Quoque;** join with *multa*. **Et** connects the foregoing *et terris et alto* with *bello; in war also* (as well as on land and sea) *having suffered much besides.* **Dum conderet,** *while he was founding;* i. e., while he was striving to found. *Dum* in the sense of *while*, or *so long as*, is sometimes joined with the subjunctive, when it denotes the purpose or thought of the doer or speaker. M. 360, obs. 2; H. 519, II, 2; A. 328; B. 304, 3; G. 574.——**6. Latio.** The dative instead of the accusative with *in*. M. 251; H. 380, II, 4; A. 225, *b*; B. 221, R. 2; G. 344, R. 2. **Unde** is equivalent to *qua ex re;* from the fact that Aeneas suffered and did thus, originated the Latin race, Alba, and Rome. For the position of *unde* see note on *qui*, 1. **Latinum.** Livy says (I, 1) that Aeneas united the aborigines and the Trojans under the common name of *Latins*.——**7. Altae.** Rome, like many cities of Italy, was built on elevated ground, for greater security from attack. Perhaps, however, the reference is to its lofty walls.

8-11. The invocation to the Muse.

8. Quo numine laeso, *what divine purpose being thwarted?* what interest violated? referring to Juno's favorite plan of making Carthage the mistress of the world. For another example of *numen* in the sense of *will* or *purpose*, see V, 56. Others render these words: *Her divinity being violated in what respect* (*quo*)*?* and others again: *What divinity being injured?*——**9. Volvere casus,** *to pass through vicissitudes.* The incidents of life, like time itself, are conceived as moving in a round or circle; hence, *turning* is a metaphor signifying *to pass through*. Comp. Ge. II, 295. The infinitive here is poetic for *ut volveret*.——**11. Impulerit.** H. 529, I; A. 334; B. 294, 1; M. 35[illegible]; G. 469. **Animis.** H. 387; A. 231; B. 243; G. 349; M. 246.

12-33. The reply to the questions addressed above to the Muse. The present occasion for the hostility of Juno toward Aeneas is her apprehension for the fate of Carthage, which is destined to be overthrown by the future Rome (12-22); besides this, she remembers the war she has just conducted against Troy, and the causes of the resentment which occasioned that war are still rankling in her mind; namely, (1) the origin of the Trojan race through Dardanus from Jupiter and Electra; (2) the choice of the Trojan Ganymede to be cup-bearer of the gods instead of Juno's daughter, Hebe; (3) the decision (*judicium*) of the Trojan prince, Paris, by whom the golden apple was awarded to Venus, in preference to Juno and Minerva.

12. Urbs antiqua. Carthage was *ancient* with reference to the time of Vergil, not to the time of Aeneas. **Tyrii.** The founders of Carthage and their descendants are termed indifferently by Vergil *Phoenicians, Sidonians, Poeni*, or *Tyrians.* With *tenuere*, supply *quam* or *eam.* The former seems preferable. See on 530.——**13. Contra.** For prepositions placed *after* their cases, see H. 569, II, 1; A. 263, n.; B. 334, *d;* M. 474, c. **Longe** is joined with *contra.* Not only opposite but *far* opposite; separated from the mouth of the Tiber by the Mediterranean Sea.——**14. Dives,** etc., *rich in resources, and formidable in the pursuits of war.* For the genitive after *dives* see H. 399, 1, 3; B. 234, R; A. 218, *a;* M. 290, c.——**15. Terris magis.** For the ablative after the comparative, instead of the *accusative* of the object, see H. 417, 1, n. 1; A. 247, *a;* B. 261, R. 1; G. 311, and R. 1; M. 304. **Unam,** emphatic; *one in particular;* here the emphasis is increased by its position at the end of the verse.——**16. Posthabita Samo,** (*even*) *Samos being less esteemed.* The most ancient temple and worship of Juno were in the island of Samos, where she was nurtured, and where she was married to Jupiter. The *o* in Samo is not elided here, and yet retains its quantity, the hiatus being relieved by the caesural pause. See on E. VI, 44.——**17. Hic currus fuit.** The gods, like the heroes, used war chariots. See page 135. **Hoc** agrees with the following noun, *regnum*, though it refers to *urbs.* H. 445, 4; A. 195, *d;* B. 286, *d;* G. 202, R. 5; M. 316. **Regnum esse,** *to be the ruling power.* The infinitive after *fovet* instead of *ut sit. Regnum* is a substitute for *regno*, a dative of "the end," and *gentibus* a dative of "the object," governed by *esse.* See H. 390, II. n. 2; A. 233; B. 246; G. 350; M. 249.——**18. Si qua,** *if in any way.* **Sinant,** H. 507; A. 305, *b*, 2; B. 305, *a*, 1; G. 598. **Iam tum,** *even then;* so early in the history of Carthage; before it was even completely built, and before it had subdued even the neighboring tribes of Africa. **Tenditque fovetque,** *both purposes and fondly hopes.* The couplet, *que-que*, for *et-et, both-and*, is not unfrequent in poetry.——**19. Sed enim;** an elliptical expression; *but* (she feared for Carthage) *for she had heard.* Translate: "but yet," "but indeed." **Duci,** *was descending;* the race was even then springing up.——**20. Quae verteret;** the subjunctive under H. 497, I; A. 317; B. 299; G. 632; M. 363, a. The "overthrow of the Tyrian citadels" has reference to the sack of Carthage by Scipio Aemilianus, B. C. 146.——**21. Hinc,** *from hence;* that is, from this offspring. By some, however, *hinc* is taken here as an *adverb of time; then*, immediately after the fall of Carthage. **Late regem,** for *late regnantem; ruling far and wide.* This usage of the substantive for an adjective or participle is chiefly poetical. See M. 301, c, obs. 2. For the adverb before *rex*, see H. 359, n. 4; A. 188, *d;* B. 327, *a;* G. 440.——**22. Exscidio Libyae,** *to the destruction of Africa.* For the two datives, see H. 390; A. 233; B. 246; G. 350; M. 249. After the Scipios had destroyed the power of Carthage, the succeeding generations of Romans rapidly advanced to the conquest of the world, thus becoming *late regem*, everywhere supreme. **Volvere,** *to decree.* The three Parcae are Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos. The first draws the thread from the distaff, the second winds or twists it by turning (*volvere*) the spindle, and the last decides the destinies of men by cutting the thread with the shears. But *volvere* may have reference merely to the *revolving* or *circling* of events (see on 9), and not to this mythical representation of the fates.——**23. Id;** the destiny of Rome and Carthage above described. **Veteris;** not *ancient* here, but *former.*——**24. Prima,** *foremost.* She was the leader and chief instigator of the gods and heroes who fought on the Grecian side at Troy. Comp. II, 613. **Quod.** See on *qui*, 1. **Pro Argis;** *for Greece.*——**25. Necdum etiam;** *nor even yet.* Not only was the war itself still fresh in her memory, with all the irritating circumstances attending the ten years' siege of Troy, but she had not ceased to think of the provocations which had pre-

ceded and brought about the war. The passage from 25 to 28, inclusive, is parenthetical.——26. **Repostum,** for *repositum.*——27. **Iniuria** is explanatory of *iudicium.* **Formae,** an objective genitive.——28. **Invisum,** *hated, odious;* on account of her jealousy of Electra, from whom and Jupiter the Trojan race had sprung. **Rapti.** Ganymede, according to the myth, when hunting on Mount Ida, was seized by the eagle of Jupiter, and carried to Olympus. See page 106.——29. The construction of the sentence interrupted by the preceding parenthetical lines, is here resumed. **His accensa super,** *being inflamed by these things moreover.* These old causes of hostility are added to her jealousy for Carthage.——30. **Troas.** For this form of the accusative see *heros,* H. 68; A. 64; B. 139; G. 73; M. 45, 6. **Reliquias Danaum,** for *reliquias Danais ereptas;* referring to Aeneas and his followers. 31. **Arcebat,** *was repelling from.* She did this by stratagems, not by direct opposition; she instigated the inferior powers, as, for example, Aeolus and Iris, to injure the Trojans.——32. **Acti fatis.** See on *fato profugus,* 2. **Circum.** See on *contra,* 13.——33. **Molis.** See H. 398, 1, and 402; A. 214, *d;* B. 230, R. 1 and 2; G. 365, R. 1; M. 287.

34-49. Six years after the fall of Troy (see introductory note to Book Third) Aeneas and his followers arrived at Drepanum, in the west of Sicily, where they were hospitably entertained by Acestes, a prince of Trojan descent During this visit Anchises, the father of Aeneas, died. The Trojans were now, in the seventh summer, setting sail again from Drepanum, joyful (*laeti*) in the hope of soon reaching Italy, the end of their wanderings. The narrative, therefore, begins in the middle of the adventures which form the subject of the poem. What had previously transpired is related by Aeneas himself in the second and third books.

34, 35. **In altum vela dabant,** *were unfurling their sails for the deep; ventis* is understood after *dabant.* In XII, 263, we have *profundo* in the dative instead of the acc. with *in.*——35. **Salis.** *Sal* is frequent for *mare.* **Aere,** *with the brazen prow.* The prow was sheathed with copper in Vergil's time. Some refer *aere* to the three projecting points of metal which formed the *rostrum,* or *beak,* of the ship; but these were of iron. See Smith's Dic. Antiq., article *rostrum.* For the form of the ship, see woodcut, page 66; for the *rostrum,* page 103.——36. **Aeternum servans volnus,** *cherishing the eternal wound; the bitter wrath* mentioned in 25.——37. **Mene—desistere,** *am I to desist from my purpose, defeated?* H. 539, III; A. 274; B. 315, *h;* G. 534; M. 399; Z. 609.——39, 40. **Classem Argivom;** *a,* not *the, fleet of the Greeks.*——40. **Ipsos,** *themselves,* as distinguished from the ships. Comp. III, 619. **Ponto.** After *mergo* and *submergo* the ablative, either with *sub* or *in,* or *without a preposition,* is used. See VI, 342; also below, 584. Ramshorn's Gram., § 150, B. 4.——41. **Unius,** *of one only.* Pallas was angry with Ajax alone, and friendly to the rest of the Greeks, whereas Juno was angry with the whole of the Trojan race. The *i* in *unius* is scanned short here, as frequently in genitives of this termination. H. 577, 3, (3). A. 347, *a,* 1; B. 337, II, exc.; G. 716; M. 37, obs. 2. **Ob noxam;** the outrage offered to Cassandra by Ajax the less, or the Oilean Ajax, in the temple of Minerva, during the sack of Troy. See II, 403-405. Pallas, enraged on account of this violation of her sanctuary, raised a storm against the fleet of Ajax, on his return from Troy, when passing near the Eubœan promontory of Caphereus, destroying the fleet, and killing Ajax himself with lightning. His body was then cast by the waves upon the rocks. **Oilei** is a trisyllable; the genitive of the *noun Oileus,* not of the adjective *Oilēūs.* The genitive limits *filii* understood. H. 398, 1, n. 2; A. 214, *b;* B. 230, 2; G. 360, R. 3; M. 280, obs. 4. But the genitive in such expressions may be explained as a possessive, without any ellipsis.——42. **Ipsa** signifies that Pallas did this *herself,* personally, without the interposition of any other divinity.——44. **Transfixo,** *pierced* by the lightning.——45. **Turbine,** *with the lightning-blast;*

the wind supposed to accompany the bolt. **Infigo** takes indifferently the dative or ablative. Comp. V, 504; IX, 746.——**46. Ego,** contrasted with *Pallas*. **Divom,** for *divorum*. **Incedo,** is a majestic walk. Comp. 405. It is substituted here for *sum* to express in a livelier manner the conscious superiority of Juno. **Regina.** H. 362, 2. n. 1; A. 185; B. 206; G. 324; M. 221.——**47. Soror.** Juno and Jupiter were children of Saturn.——**48. Iunonis** is more forcible than *meum* would have been. See on V. 354.——**49. Praeterea,** for *posthac*, *hereafter*. The indicative, *adorat* and *imponet*, has better manuscript authority here than the subjunctive, given in some editions. The indicative also expresses the idea more forcibly; *surely no one henceforth adores, no one will bring sacrifice.* The present is occasionally used for the future in lively or earnest discourse, indicating strong assurance. See II, 322.



Juno.

50–63. Description of the realm of Aeolus in the Liparæan islands.

51. Austris. The names of particular winds are often put for the general term.——**52. Antro;** not the situation of Aeolus himself, but the place in which the winds are restrained and bound.——**54. Vinclis, carcere;** abl. of means.——**55. Magno cum murmure montis,** *with the loud reechoing of the mountain.* The hollow mountain resounds with the roaring of the winds, furious to burst the barriers. Comp. below, 245.——**56. Arce.** The palace was built on the summit or slope of a mountain, and is called in 140 *aula*. Here Ulysses was entertained by Aeolus, or Hippotades, as described at the beginning of the Tenth Book of the Odyssey. Vergil probably conceives of the king seated on a throne in the open air. Some, however, think the poet has in mind a throne within the castle or palace.——**58. Ni faciat, ferant, verrant.** For the present subjunct., see H. 509, n. 2; A. 307, *b*; B. 306, *c*; G. 598, R. 2; M. 347, *b*, obs. 1. Comp. II, 599; VI, 293.——**59. Quippe,** *for*, *because*, is removed from its proper place, at the beginning of the sentence, by poetic license. Translate: *For should he not do this, they would swiftly bear away*, etc.——**60. Speluncis.** For the case, comp. II, 553; though the *ablative* also occurs after *abdere*.——**61. Molem et montis**

altos. An instance of *hendiadys*, for *molem montium altorum*. **Insuper,** *above* or *upon* them. Comp. III, 579; though some prefer to render it *moreover*.——**62. Foedere certo,** *according to a determinate law*. H. 416; A. 245; G. 695. Join with the infinitives.——**63. Premere,** *to restrain* (them). **Sciret;** *who might*, or *that he might know*. See on 20. **Iussus,** *when ordered;* that is, by Jupiter.

64–80. The address of Juno to Aeolus, and his reply.

65. **Namque** is elliptical here, as *enim* above, 19. It introduces the ground of her appeal to Aeolus: I come to thee, for—. Comp. I, 731; VII, 195. ——**66. Mulcere** and **tollere** are governed by *dedit* as accusatives, instead of being in the form of the participle in *dus*. H. 544, n. 2; A. 294, *d;* B. 325, *b;* M. 422, obs. 1; G. 424, R. 4, 37.——**67. Tyrrhenum aequor,** *the Tuscan water;* that part of the Mediterranean which lies between Italy and the islands of Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica. For the accusative after *navigat*, see H. 371, II; A. 237, *d;* B. 213; G. 329, R.; M. 223, c.——**68. Victos.** The household gods of Troy, as its protectors, must be considered vanquished in suffering it to be captured and destroyed.——**69. Submersas obrue puppis;** literally: "the ships being sunk bury (thou) in the waves"; a Latin idiom which should be turned into English by two independent verbs: *Sink and bury the ships in the waves*. H. 549, 5; B. 321; G. 667, R. 1; M. 425, obs. 2.——**70. Diversos** (their crews), *asunder*.——**71. Bis septem,** a favorite mode of expressing numbers in poetry. **Corpore,** an ablative of description. See on 164.——**72. Quarum quae,** etc., *and Deïopea, who (is) the fairest of these in form, I will unite to you in lasting wedlock, and pronounce your own*. The nominative, *Deïopea* (which is better authenticated here than *Deïopeam*), is put by attraction in the case of the relative *quae*, instead of the accusative, which would have been the regular construction. H. 445, 9; A. 200, *b;* B. 286, *c;* G. 618; M. 319, obs. *Quarum* is translated as *earumque*. This preference for the relative in Latin often gives rise to the construction, which we have here, of two relatives in the same sentence; as, Cic. Brut. 74, 258: *Cuius penes quos laus adhuc fuit*. So, also, the frequently recurring *quae quum ita sint*. The *genitive* is governed by the *superlative*, *pulcherrima*, as a partitive. See on 96.——**73. Conubio** is scanned as a trisyll. H. 608, III, n. 2; B. 254, *c;* G. 717; M. 6, obs. 1. The proper spelling of *conubium*, and also of *conecto*, *coniveo*, and *conitor*, with one *n* has been established by Ritschl, Fleckeisen, and the best orthographists. **Propriam** is a strong word, denoting sure and perpetual possession.——**75. Pulchra prole** seems to modify *faciat* in the same way as if he had said *enixa pulchram prolem; that she may make thee a parent, having borne to thee* (by bearing to thee) *a fair offspring*. Thus it is an ablative of means.——**76. Haec.** Supply *ait* or *dicit*. See H. 368, 3; A. 206, *c;* B. 370, *a;* G. 688; M. 479. **Tuus—labor,** *it is thy task to consider what thou desirest;* that is, I have not the responsibility of deciding whether that be right or wrong which you wish.——**77. Explorare;** to look into the nature of the request. Aeolus will excuse himself when called to account for trespassing on the dominion of Neptune, by pleading the command of Juno, and his duty to her.——**78. Tu mihi.** In ascribing to Juno's intercession with Jupiter the power and dignity conferred upon Aeolus, Vergil has probably followed some ancient myth, in which Juno as the impersonation of the air, was represented as exercising some influence over the winds and in the creation of a king under whose control they were placed. **Quodcumque,** etc., *you secure to me whatsoever of dominion this* (is). **Sceptra,** as above, 57, and below, 253, indicates the kingly power with somewhat more fullness than the singular number. The form of the sceptre may be seen in the woodcut, p. 8. For the case of *epulis*, see H. 386; A. 228; B. 242; G.

346; M. 245, d. The term for *table* or *feast* is in the *dative* after *accumbere;* that *on* which one reclines is in the *ablative*.——79. The infinitive after *dare*, as in 66.——**80. Nimborum.** H. 399, I, 3; A. 218, *a;* B. 234; G. 374; M. 290, c.

81–123. The storm; the despair of Aeneas, the loss of one ship, and extreme peril of his whole fleet.

81. Conversa cuspide, *with his shifted spear;* not with the point turned *downward*, but turned from a vertical to a horizontal position. While still seated, Aeolus strikes the point of the spear, which he had previously held as a sceptre, resting vertically on the ground, into the side of the hill; or, as some understand it, against the door of the prison.——**82. In latus,** a more vigorous construction for *in latere*. Comp. *in puppim* below, 115. **Agmine facto;** a military figure; *a battalion being formed*, or, *in battle array*.——**83. Qua,** *where, by whatever way.* H. 420, 1, 3); A. 258, *g;* B. 258, *e;* G. 90, 3; M. 274.——**84. Incubuere,** *they descended upon.* The verb in this sense is followed by the dative. Comp. II, 514. **Totum.** Supply *mare*, in the accusative after *ruunt*, which is transitive here, though intransitive in the foregoing sentence.——**87. —que—que.** See on 18. **Virum;** the Trojans.——**92. Solvuntur frigore,** *are paralyzed with chilling fear.* Fear is analogous to cold in its effect on the blood. Comp. III, 175; XII, 905.——**93. Duplicis,** for *ambas, both;* as in VII, 140; X, 667, *et al.*——**94. Terque quaterque.** A climax is usually expressed by *thrice;* but Latin as well as Greek poets sometimes add "*four times*," for still greater emphasis.——**95. Quis.** H. 187, foot-n. 5; A. 104, *d;* B. 173, *c*, 3; G. 103, R.; M. 86, obs. 2. **Oppetere,** supply *mortem; to meet death.*——**96. Gentis** limits *fortissime* under H. 397, 3; A. 216, *a*, 2; B. 227, *e;* G. 370; M. 284.——**97. Tydide.** His contest with Aeneas is described in the Iliad, 5, 239–318. Aeneas was saved on this occasion by Venus. **Occumbere.** Supply *morti*. **Campis,** the ablative of situation. See on *Italiam*, 2.——**97, 98. Mene non potuisse.** For the exclamatory infinitive see on 37. Translate: *That I could not have!*——**99. Telo iacet;** literally: lies by the spear; i. e., *lies slain by the spear.*——**100. Sarpedon.** See Il. 16, 680–83. **Ubi tot Simois.** Il. 12, 22–23.——**102. Iactanti.** The dative limits the whole proposition, *procella adversa ferit*. H. 384, II, 1, 2); A. 235; B. 243, R. 3; G. 350; M. 241, obs. 6. *As he utters such words, a blast, roaring from the north, opposite* (to the course of the ship), *strikes the sail.* **Aquilone,** *from the north.* See note on *Italiam*, 2. Some with Thiel make *Aquilone* an ablative of cause (a blast roaring furiously, *stridens*) *with the north wind.*——**104. Tum prora avertit.** Jahn prefers the reading *proram* to the nominative *prora*. With the latter *sese* must be supplied. With the accusative *avertit* has for its subject *ea*, referring to *procella*. **Et undis dat latus.** The ship, no longer impelled by the oars, falls into the trough of the sea, and is immediately struck by the whole weight of a mountainous wave, breaking upon its side.——**105. Cumulo,** *in a mass;* join with *insequitur* as an ablative of manner.——**106. Hi;** those in one ship; **his;** those in another. Comp. below, 162, *hinc—hinc.*——**107. Harenis,** ablat. of manner, *with the sands;* not of the shore, but of the bottom of the sea. Comp. Ge. III, 241; Ae. III, 557.——**109. Quae—fluctibus.** Supply *sunt*. The rocky islets referred to are the *Aegimuri*, 30 miles north of Carthage.——**110. Mari summo,** *at the surface of the sea;* an ablative of situation.——**111. Brevia et Syrtis,** *shoals and sand-banks;* not the so-called "Syrtes" *major* and *minor* on the African coast. **Miserabile.** H. 438, 3; A. 189, *d;* B. 118, III. **Visu;** H. 547; A. 303; B. 326, *b;* G. 437, R. 1; M. 412, obs. 1.——**114. Ipsius** refers to Aeneas. The *i* in the genitive as in *unius*, 41. **A vertice,** for *desuper; from above;* from the point to which the wave has risen so as to stand almost *vertically* to the ship, and to de-

scend "*right down*" upon the stern. **Pontus**; equivalent to *fluctus;* as when we say: "*A sea* strikes the ship."——**115. In puppim.** Comp. *in latus,* 82. **Excutitur magister,** *the helmsman is struck from his seat.* The helmsman, or pilot, of Orontes's ship was Leucaspis. See VI, 334.——**116. Illam**; the ship, in contrast with the persons on board.——**118. Rari,** *here and there;* referring to the voyagers seen struggling in the sea, less numerous than the arms, planks, and valuables floating all about *per undas.*——**121. Qua vectus** (*est*) **Abas,** (the one) *in which Abas sailed.*——**122. Vicit,** *has overpowered;* either by driving them away at the mercy of winds and waves, or by casting them on rocks and sands. It does not mean *destroyed,* for all were saved except the ship of Orontes. **Laxis compagibus.** H. 431, 4; A. 255, *a;* B. 264, *b;* G. 408; M. 428. **Omnes.** Supply *naves.*——**123. Rimis**; abl. of manner.

124–156. Neptune hears the storm raging on the sea, and is indignant that Aeolus has sent the winds to invade his dominion. He rises in his chariot to the top of the waves, rebukes and disperses the winds, and rescues the Trojan ships.

124. Misceri, *to be agitated.*——**125. Emissam,** *to have been sent forth;* namely; from the land.——**126. Stagna.** The waters near the bottom of the sea are supposed not to be disturbed by ordinary winds; hence, they are called here *standing* or *still waters.* These are now *thrown up* (*refusa*) from the bottom to the surface, by the violent agitation of the whole mass of the waters. **Vadis**; the ablative after *refusa.* Wagner has shown that verbs



Family of Tritons.

compounded with *re* are often followed by the ablative denoting the relation of "from." Comp. 358; V, 99; IX, 32; X, 330. **Graviter commotus,** *deeply indignant* or *with deep displeasure,* not *vehementer concitatus, violently agitated,* or roused to fury; it is the stern displeasure of a god, conscious of his supreme power, and calmly exercising his authority to restrain or punish,

without any *external* excitement. Hence *placidum caput*, in the next verse, is not inconsistent. Cicero shows the distinction between *commotus* and *concitatus* in Brut. 55, 202: (Cotta) *impellebat animos tractando, ut idem facerent a se* **commoti**, *quod a Sulpicio* **concitati. Alto prospiciens**, *looking forth upon the deep; alto* the *dative* for *in altum*. Caesar gives us the prose construction, De Bel. Civ. 2, 5: *prospicere in urbem*. Comp. *pelago*, 181.——**129. Caelique ruina**, *by the destructive force of the air;* literally, "by the rushing down of the sky"; referring to the furious descent of the winds.——**130. Fratrem.** Neptune was a son of Saturn, and therefore brother of Juno. That this storm had been brought about by her stratagems was at once apparent to him.——**131. Eurum Zephyrumque.** All the winds are implied, though only two are mentioned. **Dehinc** is scanned as one syllable, *d'hinc*. H. 608, III; A. 259, *f;* B. 334, *c;* G. 721; M. 6, obs. 1.——**132. Generis** is referred by some to the divine origin of the winds as sons of Aurora and Astraeus, but by Heyne to their *character* and *power* as a class of beings. *Has such confidence (assurance) in your race possessed you?*——**133. Iam;** *now at length;* that is, having been presumptuous in other ways, have you now dared to do this?——**135. Quos ego—.** For the figure of *aposiopesis*, see H. 637, xi, 3; A. p. 299; G. 691; M. 479, obs. 6; Z. 758. The remainder of the threat, *will chastise*, is left unexpressed, because *it is better* (now) *to allay the excited waves*.——**139. Sorte.** The whole kingdom of Saturn was allotted to Jupiter, Neptune and Pluto; the former receiving heaven, Neptune the water, and Pluto the regions under the earth.——**140, 141. Aula—regnet,** *let him display his power (se iactet) in that court, and reign in the close shut prison of the winds. Carcere* is related to *regnet*, as in 52, *antro*, to *imperio premit;* the place in which his power is exercised. Comp. VI, 766. **Eurus** alone is mentioned by name, though *vestras* shows that all the winds are addressed.——**142. Dicto.** H. 417, 1, n. 5; A. 247, *b;* B. 261, R. 3; G. 399, R. 1.——**144. Adnixus,** instead of the usual construction in the plural, *adnixi*, refers both to the Nereid, *Cymothoe*, and to the sea god, *Triton*. H. 439; A. 187, *b;* G. 282; M. 214, a.



Neptune calming the Sea.

——**145. Scopulo.** This is the same as the *saxa latentia*, above, 108. For the case, see H. 434, n. 1; A. 243, *a;* B. 243, *b;* G. 388, R. 3; M. 263.——**146. Aperit Syrtis,** *opens the sand-banks;* the *agger harenae* mentioned in 112.——**147. Rotis;** for *curru;* abl. of means.——**148. Ac veluti,** etc. The poet has in mind such scenes as often transpired in the Roman forum in his own day. **Saepe** implies *quod saepe accidit, as often happens*. Comp. X, 723.——

150. Observe the *caesura* here in the fourth foot. **Arma.** Their fury seizes such arms as stones and fire-brands only; because no citizen was allowed to carry warlike weapons within the walls of Rome.——**151. Pietate gravem ac meritis,** *revered on account of his moral worth and* (public) *services.*——**155. Invectus,** etc., *borne along in the open air.* The participle *perfect* as a *present.* See M. 431, b; H. 550, n. 1.——**156. Curru;** the contracted form of the dative *currui.*

157–222. Aeneas, with seven of his ships, lands in a secure haven, not far from the new city of Carthage. Leaving his companions a while, he ascends the neighboring rocks to obtain a view of the sea, in the hope of descrying the rest of his fleet. He falls in with a herd of deer, and thus secures food for his friends, whom he addresses, on returning, with consoling words.

157. Aeneadae, *followers of Aeneas, the Trojans.* **Quae—litora,** *the shores which are nearest.* H. 445, 9; A. 200, *b;* B. 286, *b;* G. 618; M. 319, obs. For the omission of *sunt*, see on *famulae*, 703.——**158. Libyae.** The country around Carthage was strictly *Africa*, and *Libya* was the region between Africa and Egypt; but the poets use geographical terms with great freedom.——**159. Secessu longo,** *in a deep recess.* It is not likely that Vergil is describing a real scene on the African coast, though some have tried to identify the spot.——**159, 160. Insula—laterum,** *an island forms a haven by the opposition of its sides.* Lying along in front of the cove, and against (*ob*) the sea, it forms a natural breakwater.——**160. Quibus;** the *ablative*, means of *frangitur* and *scindit; by which every wave from the deep is broken, and divides itself into the deep windings of the bay;* that is, rolls broken, and so with diminished force, into the haven. Comp. Ge. IV, 420. Heyne, however, understands by *reductos sinus* the "receding curves" formed by the wave itself. ——**162. Hinc atque hinc,** *on this side and on this; on either side;* not *hinc atque illinc*, because the two points are conceived to be equally near to the spectator. **Gemini,** two rocky promontories, forming the opposite extremities or headlands of the cove.——**164, 165. Tum—umbra,** *at the same time a curtain of woods with trembling foliage, and a mass of trees dark with roughening shadow overhang from above.* The rocky heights which form the sides and back part of the haven are crowned all around with dark masses of trees. Vergil applies the term **scaena** to this landscape, because it resembles the stage of the Roman theatre, when prepared for the sports of fauns and satyrs. **Silvis coruscis;** an ablative of quality or description. H. 419, II; A. 251, *a;* B. 263; G. 402; M. 272. **Desuper,** *from above;* in contrast with *sub vertice.* **Horrenti.** I prefer the literal meaning, *rough, bristling*, according to Wagner's interpretation. **Nemus** is added to *scaena* by way of epexegesis.——**166. Fronte sub adversa,** *beneath the brow* of the cliffs *opposite;* opposite, namely, to one entering the bay; therefore situated at the inmost point of the bay. **Scopulis pendentibus,** *of overhanging rocks.* See on *silvis*, 164.——**167. Saxo,** the ablative as in 164.——**169. Unco morsu,** *with crooked fluke.* An anachronism. In the Homeric period stones were used for anchors.——**171. Amore;** ablat. of manner.——**173. Tabentis;** *drenched.* **In litore.** See on *regnis*, 226.——**174. Silici,** etc. H. 386, 2; A. 229; B. 253; G. 354. *First Achates struck a spark from the flint, and caught the fire in leaves, and placed dry materials around* (it), *and rapidly roused the flame in the dry wood.* Literally, *seized the flame in the dry fuel.* Wagner fancies that the process of *swinging* the combustibles rapidly round with the hand, after they were partially ignited, is signified by the words *rapuit in fomite flammam*——**178. Fessi rerum.** H. 399, III, 2; A. 218, *c;* B. 234, R. 1; G. 374, R. 2; M. 290, g. **Receptas,** *recovered;* i. e., from the sea.——**179. Torrere,** *to roast;* in order to prepare it the better for crushing with the stone.——**181. Pelago;** dative for *in pelagus;* it limits

prospectum, a *verbal* from *prospicere; a view far seaward.* See above, on 126. **Si quem**; in agreement with *Anthea; whether he may see any* (one, as) *Antheus*, etc. Comp. IV, 328. **Si** is here interrogative; H. 529, II, 1; A. 334, *f;* B. 328, *b*, R. 1; G. 462, 2); M. 451, d; and connects some clause understood, as *ut se certiorem faciat*, with the following *videat.* Comp. E. 6, 56, 57.——**182. Biremis**; for *ships* in general.——**183. Arma.** Perhaps the shields were fastened on the stern and sides of the ship, as was the custom in the Middle Ages.——**185. Armenta.** The plural is designed merely to indicate a large number.——**190. Cornibus arboreis**; join with *alta.* **Volgus,** *the herd*, as opposed to *ductores.*——**193. Fundat et aequet.** The subjunctive implies that he does not *intend* to cease from the chase before he has killed the seven. H. 520, I, 2; A. 327; B. 304, 2; G. 579, end; M. 360. **Humi.** H. 426, 2; A. 258, *d;* B. 249, n.; G. 412, R. 1; M. 296, b.——**194. Hinc,** *thereupon.*——**195. Deinde,** usually a dissyllable in poetry; *dein-de.* In prose the order would be, *deinde vina quae bonus Acestes heros*, etc. Comp. III, 609; and the position of *quippe*, 59. **Cadis**; *dative* for the prosaic construction, *quibus cados onerarat.* Comp. VIII, 180. Acestes, the son of a Trojan woman named Segesta, dwelt in the western part of Sicily, and had hospitably entertained Aeneas and his followers there during the winter just passed.——**196. Litore**; abl. of situation. **Abeuntibus**; namely, at the commencement of their present voyage, as described above, 34.——**198. Enim** gives the ground of some proposition understood, as *nil desperandum.* **Ante malorum,** *of former evils;* equivalent to *praeteritorum malorum.* See on 21.——**200. Scyllaeam—experti.** See III, 554. Adjectives derived from proper names are often substituted for the genitive case; as, *Hectoreum corpus*, II, 543; *Herculeo amictu*, VII, 669.——**201. Accestis,** for *accessistis.* H. 235, 3; A. 128, *a;* B. 95, *f;* G. 191, R. 5; M. 113, b, obs. 3.——**203. Et haec,** *these sufferings also;* these we now endure, as well as those I have just mentioned.——**204. Discrimina rerum,** *perils of fortune.*——**205. Fata—ostendunt.** The fates have been revealed to Aeneas by the ghost of Hector, II, 295; and by that of Creusa, II, 781; by the oracle at Delos, 394; by the vision of the Penates, III, 163; by the prophecy of Cassandra, III, 183; by that of the harpy Celaeno, III, 253; and by that of Helenus, III, 374.——**206. Illic—Troiae,** *there it is right for the realms of Troy to rise again.*——**209.** Observe the emphasis given to *spem vultu* and *corde dolorem*, both by their position in the verse and by the reversed order of the words.——**211. Costis** denotes here the carcases, and **viscera** the fleshy parts, or all within the hide. Comp. VIII, 180.——**212. Pars,** as a collective noun, is followed here by a verb in the plural. H. 461, 1; A. 205, *c;* B. 287, *c;* M. 215, a. **Veribus,** *on* (not *with*) *spits.* See on *regnis*, 226, and comp. III, 287. **Trementia,** *still quivering.*——**213. Aëna,** *bronze vessels.* The water was heated, says Servius, not for cooking any portion of the flesh, for boiling was not then practiced, but for washing the hands. Perhaps, however, the poet had in mind, as frequently, the customs of his own times.——**215. Implentur,** *they fill themselves.* **Bacchi** is put for wine, as above, 177, Ceres for wheat. So frequently Vulcan for fire, Jupiter for the sky, etc. For the genitive see H. 410, V, 1; A. 223; B. 227, *b;* G. 373, 6; M. 295, obs. 3.——**216. Postquam.** H. 471, 4; A. 324; G. 563; M. 338, b. **Mensae remotae,** *the viands were removed;* literally, *the tables.*——**217. Amissos—requirunt,** *they mourn in continued conversation their missing friends.* *Requirunt* here is very nearly *desiderant, regret.*——**218. Credant** depends on *dubii.* **Seu** and **sive** are used by poetic license for *utrum* and *an, whether, or.* See on **si**, 181. **219. Extrema,** *the last;* that is, death. **Vocatos,** *when called.* Perhaps Vergil alludes to the custom of pronouncing the word *vale* over the body of the dead, as soon as he had ceased to breathe, and also at the funeral pyre, when the body had been burned. See on II, 644.

223–305. **A scene in Olympus. Venus comes to Jupiter while he is contemplating the affairs of men, and with tears complains of the hardships of Aeneas, who is debarred through the anger of Juno from his destined home in Italy, in spite of his piety, and the fates, and the promises of Jupiter, while Antenor, another Trojan prince, has been permitted already to find a resting-place on the shores of the Adriatic. Jupiter consoles her by reaffirming the promise that she shall hereafter receive her son into Olympus, and that his descendants in Italy, the Romans, shall rule the world. Mercury is then sent down to Carthage, in order to exercise a secret influence on Queen Dido and the Carthaginians, that they may be prepared to give the Trojans a friendly reception.**

223. **Finis,** *an end;* i. e., of their mournful conversation. **Aethere summo,** *from the summit of the sky*, or Olympus.——224. **Despiciens,** *looking down upon.* **Iacentis,** *spread out;* as they would appear when seen from a great height above.——225. **Latos** — *late habitantes.* **Sic** recalls *despiciens: thus* (looking downward, I say). Comp. VII, 668; VIII, 488.——226. **Regnis.** Either dative or ablative. *Figo, defigo, haereo, pono, statuo, consido,* and *mergo*, take the ablative with, or without *in* when the idea of rest is prominent.——227. **Talis—curas,** *meditating upon such cares;* such, namely, as are occasioned by the present condition of Aeneas, in Libya, to which especially Jupiter has turned his attention, while he stands "on the summit of heaven."——228. **Tristior** (*quam solita*), *very sad; with unwonted sadness.* She was by distinction the *smiling goddess.* **Oculos;** the accusative of synecdoche, or "Greek accusative," limiting *suffusa;* literally: "suffused as to her eyes." H. 378; A. 240, *c;* B. 218; G. 332; M. 237, c.——230. **Terres** is taken by Thiel absolutely: *dost inspire terror, terrify;* others join it with *res.*——231. **Quid,** *what offense.*——232. **Funera,** *disasters. Funera* signifies here not only deaths, but other great calamities. 233. **Ob Italiam,** *because of Italy;* because Juno desires to keep them away from Italy, and so prevent the founding of the Roman empire, she is striving to render the whole world, or every shore, inaccessible to them, and thus to bring about their destruction. **Clauditur.** In prose the subjunctive would be used here; for *quibus* after *tantum* would have the force of *ut iis*, and be followed by the subjunctive. The indicative presents the circumstance more vividly as an actual fact, not as a conceived consequence.——234. **Hinc,** *hence*, or *from them;* referring to Aeneas and the Trojans, and equivalent to *ab his.* **Olim,** *hereafter.* **Volventibus annis;** supply *se;* ablative absolute; *in the course of revolving years, or ages.*——235. **Fore** is here equivalent to *orituros esse.* **Revocato,** *restored* or *reestablished.* The blood or race of Teucer, the Cretan ancestor of the Trojans, III, 108, has wellnigh perished in the fall of Troy. Jupiter has promised that it shall be revived in Italy through Aeneas and his followers.——236. **Omni dicione,** *with unlimited sway.* **Qui tenerent.** See on *verteret*, 20.——237. **Pollicitus;** here a *participle*, and not *pollicitus es*, as indicated by the punctuation in some editions. We must consider the nominative as a substitute for the accusative agreeing with *te*, and translate as if the sentence were: *Certe Romanos fore ductores pollicitum quae te sententia vertit; what purpose has changed thee, O father, having* (once) *promised*, etc. For this irregularity of construction, called "anacoluthon," see H. 636, IV, 6; A. p. 298, *anacoluthon;* B. 370, *c*, 4; G. 694; M. 480.——238. **Hoc;** ablat.; *with this* (promise). **Occasum—solabar;** instead of *me solabar de occasu, I was consoling myself for the fall.* Comp. X, 829; XII, 110.——239. **Fatis,** ablative of price. Supply *melioribus*, or *aliis, with other* (or *propitious*) *fates;* i. e., the promised kingdom in Italy. **Rependens,** *balancing*, or *offsetting.*——240. **Nunc** is emphatic, *even now*, when we had a right to look for better fortunes.——243. **Tutus,** *safe*, notwithstanding the warlike character of the Illyrians and the Liburni, and the dangers of the navigation.——244. **Superare.** Comp. E. VIII, 6. **Timavi.** The sources of the Timavus (*Timao*), near San Giovanni, a few miles northwest of Trieste, burst from

an indefinite number of cavities in a ledge of rock, and form at first a small pond and then a stream, which falls into the Adriatic at the distance of a mile from the source. The number of springs (*ora*) has varied in different periods, and the volume of water in ancient times probably made the stream more rapid and formidable than at present.——**245. Vasto—montis**; i. e., from the reverberation of the waters in the caverns. See above on 55.——**246. It—sonanti**, *it issues as a sea bursting forth, and covers the fields with its sounding flood; mare* in apposition with *fons*.——**247. Hic tamen.** Though he encountered these perils in coasting the Adriatic, *yet here*, etc.——**248. Nomen.** He called the nation Veneti, and thus *gave a name to the nation;* or it may be understood, *he gave his own name to the nation*, calling them *Antenoridae*. **Arma fixit**, *hung up his arms*. In token of gratitude he fastened his arms to the wall or door-posts of the temple of his patron deity. Comp. III, 287.——**249. Compostus**, for *compositus*. *Componere* often denotes, as here, the last offices performed in the sepulture of the dead, implying especially the depositing of the body, or of the funeral urn, in the tomb; *buried he rests in peace*.—— **250. Nos** expresses the maternal feeling of Venus, which makes the interest of Aeneas her own. **Caeli arcem**, *the abode of heaven;* Olympus. The poets are fond of designating it by the expressions *arx caeli*, *aetherea domus*, *lucidae sedes*, *igneae arces*, and the like. **Adnuis.** Jupiter has at some time promised that Aeneas shall be received into heaven after his death.——**251. Infandum.** H. 381 and 557; A. 240, *d;* B. 223; G. 340; M. 236. **Amissis.** Only *one* ship was actually lost. **Unius** refers to Juno.——**252. Prodimur.** This word casts reproach, by implication, upon Jupiter himself, and is justified by the heavy grievances of which she complains. "We are betrayed; we are left unprotected by thee from the cruel machinations of Juno, though we are but obeying thy will and that of fate."——**253. Sic—reponis?** *dost thou thus restore us to power?* Is it thus that thou fulfillest thy promise of reëstablishing our Trojan empire in Italy? **Sceptra**, the symbol of power, instead of *imperium*. H. 637, III; A. p. 299, *metonymy;* B. 371, *b*.——**254. Olli**; *archaic form for the dat. illi*.——**257. Metu**; for *metui*. See above on 156.——**Cytherea.** Venus was so called from the island of Cythera, near which she sprung from the sea. **Immota**; in the predicate.——**258. Tibi.** For the ethical dative, see H. 389; A. 236; B. 244, R. 2; G. 351; M. 248. **Lavini**; for *Lavinii*.——**259. Feres ad sidera caeli**; in accordance with the promise alluded to above, 250.——**261. Hic** refers to Aeneas. **Haec cura**, anxiety on his account.——**262. Volvens** is descriptive of the opening of a *scroll* or *volume*, in which the decrees of fate are conceived to be written. Cic. Brut. 87, 298; *volvendi sunt libri*.——**263. Italia.** See note on *Italiam*, 2.——**264. Mores** is here *constitution*, or *civil organization*, and *laws*. Comp. VI, 852; VIII, 316. Some understand by **viris** the *conquered* people, the *Rutuli* and *Etrusci*, or *feroces populos*, mentioned in 263; but we have below, 507, *dabat leges viris*, said of Dido and *her own* people, where *viris* stands precisely in the same relation to the queen as here to Aeneas. Therefore, translate: "for his people."——**265.** He shall be engaged in this work of establishing his power three years after having subdued Turnus and the Rutulians. Then, we are to understand, he shall be taken into heaven. Some traditions said that Aeneas was drowned in the Numicius, others that he was slain in battle, and buried on the banks of that river. **Regnantem** is not "*beginning his reign*," but "*continuing his reign*." For the distributive numeral in **terna hib.**, see H. 174, 2, 3); A. 95, *b;* B. 168, R. 3; G. 310, R.; M. 76, c.——**266.** Wunderlich is followed by Thiel and others in making **Rutulis subactis** a kind of *remote dative* after *transierint;* but whether we take it as a dative, or as an ablative absolute, the sense is: "after the subjection of the Rutulians."——**267. At** often denotes the transition to a new idea or new topic, not inconsistent

with the foregoing, but merely different from it. **Iulo.** For the dative see H. 387, n. 1; A. 231, *b*; B. 243, n.; G. 322; M. 246, obs. 2. The name *Iulus* appears to have been invented by the Julian family, or by their eulogists, as the form from which to derive *Iulius*, and as bearing some resemblance to the name of the Trojan king Ilus, founder of Ilium.——**268. Ilus.** Ascanius is fancied to have been so called after his ancestor, the king mentioned in the last note. **Dum—regno,** *while the Ilian state stood in its sovereign power. Regno* is an ablative of manner.——**269. Magnos—orbis,** *great circles of revolving months;* that is, great annual circles or years, each of which consists of revolving moons or months. *Volvendis* for *se volventibus.* Comp. IX, 7. See Z. 471. **Mensibus** is an ablative of description.——**270.** Some think that Ascanius reigned thirty years at Lavinium, and afterward eight years at Alba Longa. Ruaeus.——**271. Vi,** *with strength,* not only in position and fortifications, but in population and resources. Ladewig and others, however, interpret *Multa vi* "with much energy, power, or might," put forth in building; not strength and power as the result of building. **Muniet.** This verb often signifies, not to strengthen that which has been already built, but *to build strong,* or simply *to build.*——**273. Hectorea.** An emphatic substitute for *Troiana,* as Hector was the most renowned hero of Troy. **Regina sacerdos Ilia,** *a royal priestess of Trojan descent; sacerdos* and *Ilia* in apposition with *regina,* which we may translate as an adjective. ——**274. Partu dabit,** *shall bear.*——**275. Lupae nutricis.** The infants Romulus and Remus were nourished by a she-wolf until they were discovered by the shepherd Faustulus. Translate: *rejoicing in the skin of the nursing wolf;* that is, *a wolf such as nursed him.* He did not actually wear the hide of his foster-mother. **Tegmine;** ablative after *laetus,* which is used poetically to signify possessing or using, with the accessory idea of pleasure or advantage. It is analogous to the ablat. after *contentus, praeditus,* and *fretus.* See M. 268, c.——**276. Romulus—gentem,** *Romulus shall receive the race* (under his power); succeed to the dominion. *Gentem* is the Alban or Trojan nation. The Ascanian dynasty of Alban kings terminates with Amulius and Numitor. Romulus receives the dominion which is passing away with them, and reëstablishes it in Rome.——**276, 277. Mavortia moenia.** The walls, or city of Mars. Rome is so called because its founder, Romulus, is the son of *Mavors,* or *Mars.* **De.** Comp. 367, 533.——**278. His.** The Romans. **Ego.** The expression of the pronoun gives greater weight to the promise; even I, who have the power both to promise and fulfill. **Nec—pono,** *I assign neither boundaries nor periods to their power. Metas* refers to the territorial extent, and *tempora* to the duration of their dominion. ——**279. Quin,** *nay, even,* what is still more worthy of remark.——**280. Metu** is understood by some as an abl. of cause; *on account of her fear;* i. e., Juno's fear for Carthage, as expressed in 23, *id metuens;* by others as an ablat. of means with *fatigat;* she wearies out, or exhausts by exciting fear. ——**281. Consilia—referet.** Comp. XI, 426. **Mecum fovebit,** *shall cherish with me;* that is, equally with me.——**282. Rerum dominos,** *lords of the world.* **Togatam.** The Romans wore the *toga,* the Greeks the *pallium* (see page 157), and most other nations of Asia and Europe the *bracae, drawers* or *trousers* (see page 90).——**283. Sic placitum,** *thus I have decreed.* ——**284. Domus Assaraci.** The Romans are so called because their founder, Aeneas, was the great-grandson of Assaracus, the son of Tros. **Phthiam;** the home of Achilles.——**284, 285. Mycenas, Argis;** the one ruled by Agamemnon, and the other by Diomed. It is pleasing to Venus to hear that the descendants of the conquerors of Troy shall one day be subjugated by the descendants of the vanquished Trojans. Greece and Macedon were brought under the sway of Rome by T. Q. Flamininus, Aemilius Paulus, and Mummius between B.C. 200 and 146.——**285. Argis;** here the ablative of

situation. Comp. VI, 766. *Dominor* governs the dative only in the later Latin writers.——286. **Origine**; join with *Troianus* as an abl. of quality. See on 164. **Caesar.** The reference here seems to be to *Augustus*, who was also called Julius Caesar, in consequence of his adoption by the dictator. Nearly all the earlier commentators, however, understand this passage to refer to the dictator himself. The reason for rejecting that interpretation is given below, on 289. The eulogy of Augustus is like many found in Vergil, Horace, and other writers of the period. Comp. VI, 792–798; VIII, 678–688; Ge. I, 24–42; III, 16–39.——287. **Terminet.** The relative clause expresses the end or purpose for which he shall be brought into the world by destiny. See on 20. **Astris.** In allusion to his expected deification. His glory shall be like that of Hercules, Achilles, Quirinus, and other heroes, who have been received into Olympus. Thus Horace says, O. 3, 3, 11–12, *Quos inter* (Alciden, Quirinum) *Augustus bibet nectar.*——289. **Olim**; of future time, as in 20. **Caelō**; ablative. After *accipere* the *place* is either in the ablative or in the acc. with a prep. **Spoliis Orientis onustum.** This language can not well be referred to Caesar; but Augustus at the battle of Actium, B.C. 31, according to the expression of Vergil, VIII, 687, gained Oriental spoils.——290. **Secura,** *thou free from alarm.* **Hic quoque,** *he also*; Augustus as well as Aeneas. Augustus was called *Divus* and *Deus* by the Romans, and temples were erected and sacrifices made to him in the provinces, even before his death and apotheosis. Comp. E. I, 6, and note; Ge. I, 42.——291. **Tum.** That is, in the reign of Augustus, which was looked upon as the beginning of a new Saturnian or golden age, "when first the iron age should cease, and the age of gold arise." E. IV, 8; comp. VIII, 319. **Aspera secula,** is equivalent to *ferrea secula* in the passage above quoted, *the age of strife.*——292. **Fides,** faith between man and man is the bond of society. **Cana,** also sometimes applied to Vesta, *hoary*, or venerable, as pertaining to the primitive and most righteous period. **Vesta,** the goddess of the hearth, represents religion and domestic virtue. *Romulus reconciled with Remus* indicates the restoration of concord *among* the citizens of



Roman orator of the earlier times in the toga.

Rome.——**293. Iura dabunt,** *shall administer laws, shall rule.* For the plural of the verb, see H. 461, 4; A. 205; B. 287, *c;* G. 281, 2, 2; M. 215, c.——**293.** One of the arches of Janus, called here the *gates of war*, situated at the foot of the *Argiletum* near the Roman forum, was always closed in time of peace. This happened but four times before the Christian era; first during the reign of Numa, next in the year B.C. 235, shortly after the first Punic war, and twice in the reign of Augustus, namely, in B.C. 29 and 25. The image of war, conceived of as a Fury, chained within, is, of course, a poetic fancy. Some suppose it refers to an ancient painting of War by Apelles, placed by Augustus in his new forum. A representation of the temple of Janus closed is given on page 153. **Ferro—artis** is an instance of hendiadys for *ferreis compagibus artis.*——**294. Impius** has reference to the recent civil and fraternal bloodshed during the contest between Caesar and Pompey, and, then, between Augustus and Antony.——**297. Maia;** one of the seven daughters of Atlas, called the Pleiades. Her son by Jupiter was Mercury, the messenger of the gods. For the case, see H. 415, II; A. 244, *a;* B. 255; G. 395; M. 269.——**298–300. Pateant, arceret.** H. 495, II; A. 287, *e;* B. 311, R. 2; G. 511, R. 1; M. 382, obs. 1. Thiel understands *pateant* to be the "immediate object" of sending Mercury down, and *arceret* the "inner purpose." **Hospitio,** the ablative of manner, equivalent to *hospitaliter*, as in III, 83; not a dative of the end. **Fati nescia,** *ignorant of fate;* ignorant of the destiny of the Trojans, which decreed that they should settle in Italy, she might suppose they intended to make their abode in Africa, and, hence, repel them from her territories.——**301. Oris.** *Astare, stand*, or *light upon*, takes either the ablat. or dative.——**302. Iussa facit,** *executes the commands* (of Jupiter). He does this by so influencing the minds of the Carthaginians and their queen, that when the Trojans shall present themselves, their reception will be friendly. **Ponunt;** often used in poetry for *deponere.*——**303. Volente deo,** *because the god wills it.* Probably Mercury is meant.

305–417. On the following morning Aeneas walks forth, attended by Achates alone, to explore the neighboring country. In the forest he is met by Venus disguised as a huntress, to whom he tells the story of his misfortunes. She directs him to continue his walk until he shall reach the new city of Carthage, where he will meet with a kind reception, assuring him of the safety of the twelve missing ships. She then reveals herself in her real form just as she is vanishing from his sight. Aeneas pursues his way, protected by his mother, who renders him and his companion invisible by surrounding them with "obscure air."

305. At. See on 267. **Volvens;** a free use of the present participle for the past; the opposite of *comitatus*, below, 312, and equivalent to *qui volvebat*, or *volverat; who was meditating.* Wunderlich makes it = *qui volverat; who had pondered*, or *after pondering.*——**306. Ut primum,** *as soon as.* See on 216. This clause denotes the time of *constituit*, not of the *infinitives. Exire, explorare*, and *referre* depend on *constituit; but pious Aeneas, who was* (or *had been*) *meditating much throughout the night, when the genial light first dawned resolved to go forth*, etc.——**307. Vento;** abl. of cause. The interrogative clauses *quas accesserit*, and *qui teneant*, depend on *quaerere.* See on I, 181. For the omission of *et* before *quaerere*, see H. 636, I, 1; A. 141, *b;* B. 370, *a*, 1; G. 475, R.; M. 434. The second -**ne** here is not strictly *or*, but a second *whether.*——**308. Inculta** refers to *locos* and *oras.* H. 439, 3; A. 187, *b;* B. 268, *b;* G. 195, R. 2; M. 214, b. **Videt** lengthens the last syllable by the *ictus.* H. 599; A. 359, *f;* B. 354, *b;* G. 715; M. 502, a.——**309. Exacta,** *the things ascertained.*——**310, 312. Classem—occulit,** *he conceals the fleet in the deep recess of woods, under the overarching rock, surrounded by trees with their projecting shadows.*——**310. Convexo** refers to the *secessus longus*, 159. Nearly the same description is found in III, 229, 230, where *secessu longo* is

substituted for *convexo*.——**312. Comitatus.** H. 231, 2; A. 135, *b*; B. 318, exc. 1; G. 278. The participle is used here not only as a *passive*, but as a *present* participle. The regular form would be *Achate comitante*. Comp. *secutae* for *sequentes*, 499. M. 431, b.——**313. Bina.** See note on *terna*, 266, and illustration, page 61——**314. Cui** limits *obvia; meeting whom*.——**315, 316. Virginis—fatigat.** Venus had appeared to Aeneas on other occasions, and especially in the last night of Troy, fully revealed as his *divine mother;* she now assumes the countenance and dress of a virgin, and also the weapons of the chase, such as befit a *Spartan virgin*, or a *Thracian huntress*, like Harpalyce. Translate: *Having assumed the face and dress of a virgin, and the arms of a virgin*, (either) *a Spartan or such as the Thracian Harpalyce* (is, who) *tires the horses*, etc. We often have with *qualis*, as here, not only an ellipsis of its antecedent, *talis*, but also of a verb, and sometimes of a connective. Here all three are omitted; namely, *talis*, *est*, *quae* (or *cum*). Comp. below, 498; IV, 143.——**318. De more**, *after the manner;* that is, of huntresses.——**319. Diffundere;** for *diffundendam*. See on 66.——**320. Genu, sinus**, *as to the knee, as to the folds; with the knee uncovered, and with the folds of her dress gathered up in a knot*. See on 228. Hor. O. 2, 11, 24: *Phyllis in nodum comas religata*. The statue of Diana with the stag, which is now in the gallery of the Louvre, and also the one copied here from the Vatican, correspond to this description. The dress consists of two pieces, the tunic underneath, and the mantle over it. The tunic is shortened by being partially drawn up underneath the girdle, and suffered to fall over it in a fold, forming a sort of flounce, and thus bringing the bottom of the tunic a little above the knee. The light mantle is then folded, and knotted round the waist. It seems to be this gathering up of the tunic and knotting of the mantle that Vergil has in mind.——**322. Vidistis.** H. 508, 1 and 4; A. 306; B. 292, *a;* G. 597; M. 332. **Quam;** a partitive here.——**325.** For the ellipsis of *dixit*, see on 76.——**326. Mihi.** For the dative of the agent after the passive, see H. 388, 4; A. 232, *b;* B. 247; G. 352; M. 250, a.——**327. Quam—memorem?** *whom can I call thee?* For the mood, see on 565——**328. Nec hominem sonat**, *nor does thy voice sound human;* literally, "sounds a human being." *Sonat* is here transitive. Comp. VI, 50; see H. 371, II, n.; A.



Diana.

238, *a;* B. 213; G. 329; M. 223, c, obs. 2. **Certe.** See note on *late*, 21.——**329. An—an.** See on *-ne*, 308. **Sanguinis.** For the case, see H. 397, 2; A. 216, *a*, 2; B. 227, *d;* G. 368; M. 284.——**330. Sis felix**, *be propitious.* **Quaecumque.** Supply *es.*——**331. Tandem;** join with *iactemur.*——**332. Iactemur.** See on *videat*, 181. —**que** at the end of 332 loses its final vowel in scanning. H. 613, n. 5; A. 259, *c*, rem.; B. 354, *a*, 4; G. 738, R. M. 6.——**335. Dignor,** as a deponent, signifies *I deem worthy of*, and governs the accusative of the direct object (*me*), and the ablative of that of which one is deemed worthy (*honore*).——**338.** Carthage is here called the city of Agenor, because its founder, Dido, is descended from him.——**339. Fines;** *the country*, or *territory*, around the city in distinction from *regna*, *realm*, which is here the organized state. **Genus,** though grammatically in apposition with *fines*, relates in sense to the substantive *Libycorum implied* in *Libyci.* Comp. IV, 40.——**340. Urbe.** See note on *Italiam*, 2. The sense of the passage 335–340 is this: I am no goddess, deserving of worship, but a simple Tyrian huntress; for we whom you will see here are Tyrians, descendants of Agenor, forming a Punic state under Dido, a fugitive from her brother. But though we are Tyrians, the country itself (*fines*) is the warlike Libya.——**341. Iniuria,** *the story of her injuries.* **Fugiens.** Comp. *volvens*, 305.——**342. Summa sequar fastigia,** *I will relate the principal events.*——**343. Sychaeus** here has the *y* long, in 348 short. **Agri,** *in land*, limits *ditissimus* as denoting *fullness*, or *abundance.* See on 14.——**344. Phoenicum** limits the same adjective as a *superlative.* H. 397, 3; A. 216, 2; B. 227, *e;* G. 370; M. 284. **Miserae;** for *ab ea misera.* See note on 326.——**345. Pater.** Dido's father was *Belus*, mentioned below, 621. **Primis ominibus,** *in the first marriage ceremonies;* in her first marriage.——**348. Quos** refers to Sychaeus and Pygmalion. **Inter.** The prepositions *ante*, *contra*, *inter*, and *propter*, are sometimes placed *after* the relative pronoun, and occasionally after the demonstrative *hic.* See on 13.——**349. Impius;** especially because he committed the murder *ante aras.* Sychaeus was a priest of Hercules.——**350, 351. Securus amorum germanae,** *regardless of his sister's love*, i. e., her love for Sychaeus. For the genitive after *securus*, see on 14.——**352. Multa malus simulans;** giving false reasons for the disappearance of Sychaeus. **Spe,** i. e., *with the hope* of seeing him again. **Amantem,** *the fond wife.*——**353. Ipsa sed,** etc., *but* (in spite of Pygmalion's dissimulation) *the very ghost*, etc.——**354. Modis miris** is hardly distinguishable from the singular; *in a wonderful manner*, *wonderfully.* It is joined with *pallida.* Comp. X, 822; VI, 738; Ge. I, 477.——**356. Nudavit.** The ghost seemed in the dream to conduct her to the altar, to show her the instruments and traces of his murder, and then to lead her to the place where his treasures were concealed. Comp. II, 296.——**357. Celerare, excedere;** the infinitive instead of the regular construction after *suadeo*, which is *ut* with the subjunctive. H. 498, I; A. 331, *g;* B. 315, *f*, 3; G. 546, R. 1; M. 390, obs. 5.——**358. Auxilium viae,** *as an aid for the voyage.* **Viae** is an objective genitive. H. 396, III; A. 217; B. 223; G. 357, ...; M. 283. **Recludit,** equivalent to *effodit; digs out* of the earth; i. e., in the dream the ghost seems to do so. For verbs compounded with *re* followed by the ablative, see above, on 126.——**362. Quae forte paratae,** *that happened to be ready;* already launched and prepared for different destinations.——**363. Auro.** H. 421, III, n. 1; A. 248, *c;* B. 258; G. 389; M. 260, a. **364. Pygmalionis opes;** not actually the treasures of Pygmalion, but wealth which he had expected to secure by murdering Sychaeus.——**365. Locos.** See ... **Cernis** is used with the same freedom as *vides*, above, 338: "you have before you"; *can see.*——**367. Byrsam.** The citadel of Carthage was so called, according to the Greeks, whose explanation Vergil follows, from *βύρσα*, *a hide;* because the colonists cut a bull's hide into strips in order to measure the land which they purchased from the natives for the *acropolis* of their new

settlement. The real meaning of *byrsa*, however, seems to be *citadel;* being a corruption of the Phoenician word *bosra*.——**368. Possent.** H. 524; A. 340; B. 310, *c;* G. 630; M. 368. **Tergo;** for *corio*, *hide*, as in V, 405, and elsewhere.——**370. Quaerenti;** the present participle to express an action which had been going on and was hardly completed, as *volvens*, 305. **Talibus.** Supply *verbis*.——**371. Imo.** H. 440, 2, n. 1, 2.——**372. Dea.** Aeneas feels that she is something more than a simple huntress, notwithstanding her disavowal. **Pergam and vacet** (*were I to go on*, *were there leisure*) would here be regularly followed by the subjunctive present in the apodosis; but the indicative, *componet*, is substituted to express the absolute certainty of the conclusion in the mind of the speaker.——**374. Ante,** *before* I should conclude. **Vesper;** the god of evening. He is represented by the evening star, and his office is to close the portals of the sky, or Olympus, when the sun with his chariot has entered in; and thus, as it were, he puts the day to rest (*componere*): *Vesper, having closed Olympus, will end the day.*——**376. Troiae.** H. 396, VI; A. 214, *f;* B. 229; G. 359; M. 286. **Iit.** See on *vidistis*, 322. **Vectos,** as in 121.——**377. Forte sua,** *by its own chance*, as opposed to the idea of any foresight or plan of ours. **Oris;** dative, for the usual prose construction, *ad oras*.——**378, 379. Raptos—veho.** This is one principal proof of his piety.——**380. Italiam patriam,** *Italy, our fatherland;* because Dardanus our ancestor was born in Italy. **Et genus ab Iove summo,** *and* (land of) *our ancestry* (which is) *from highest Jove. Genus* is the accusative. Dardanus was the son of Jupiter.——**381. Bis denis.** See note on *bis septem*, 71.——**382. Data fata.** See II, 771-784; III, 94-98, 154-171, and note on 205. **Secutus,** for *sequens*. See note on *comitatus*, 312.——**383. Vix septem,** *barely seven;* scarcely even this small number survive. **Euro,** for *vento*.——**385. Europa pulsus.** Comp. 233. **Querentem** = *ut quereretur*.——**387. Quisquis es.** H. 476, 3; A. 309, *c;* B. 291; G. 246, 4. **Haud—caelestibus,** *not odious to the gods*.——**388. Qui adveneris.** H. 517; A. 320, *e;* B. 302, 2; G. 636; M. 366.——**389. Te perfer,** *convey thyself, proceed.* The common form is *confer;* but *per* denotes the completion of the walk which he has begun.——**Limina,** for *domum*, the palace of Dido. H. 637, IV; A. p. 299, *synecdoche;* B. 271, *c*.——**390. Reduces,** *brought back to land.* Supply *esse* with *reduces*, *relatam*, and *actam*, or else construe like *incensas*, V, 665. **Classem** refers to the twelve missing ships.——**391. Tutum,** *safety*, *a place of safety.* **Versis aquilonibus,** *the winds having changed. Aquilonibus*, as quite often, for the general term, *ventis*. Comp. V, 2.—— **392. Vani,** *false;* pretending to a knowledge they do not possess. **Docuere.** For the indicative after *ni*, see note on *vidistis*, 322.——**393-400. Aspice,** etc. She calls his attention to a flock of twelve swans, corresponding in number to that of the missing ships, which during the conversation has been pursued by an eagle (*Iovis ales*) and is just alighting safely on the ground. *Behold flying joyfully in a company twice six swans, which the bird of Jove, having descended from the upper air, was* (even now) *dispersing in the open heaven. Now* (at this very moment) *you see them in a long line either alighting on the ground* (*capere terras*), *or looking down upon the ground already occupied* (by their companions). *As they on coming back* (into a flock) *sport with flapping wings, and have been wheeling* (or *after wheeling*) *swiftly through the air* (*cinxere polum*), *and have uttered their cries: not otherwise are your ships and the manly band* (*pubes*) *of your countrymen either occupying a harbor, or entering* (a harbor) *with full sail.* Large birds of this kind often fly in a long line, and those in advance alight first, while the others continue a little while hovering above, and circling swiftly round in the air, before they settle down with their companions. The points of resemblance between the birds and the ships are these: the swans have been scattered by the eagle, the ships by the tempest; both swans and ships have come

together (*reduces*) again; a part of the swans are actually alighting, while the rest are on the point of alighting: so some of the ships are already furling their sails, or discharging their crews upon the shore, while the rest are coming into the harbor under full sail. Perhaps the poet has in mind that the swan was one of the birds sacred to Venus.——**399. Tuorum**; not a *partitive* genitive, but a limiting noun denoting that which goes to make up *pubes*.——**400. Tenet portum,** *holds, is in, a harbor*. For the *singular number*, see above on 212.——**401. Qua.** See on 83.——**402. Avertens.** Supply *se*. Comp. 104.——**403. Vertice,** *from her head*.——**404. Vestis defluxit.** Her dress had been girded up like that of a huntress, but now suddenly fell in folds around her person.——**405. Incessu patuit,** *was evident by her gait*. The gliding movement of a god is compared by Homer (Il. 5, 778) to that of a dove skimming along on motionless wings. Comp. V, 649. In this verse the final vowel of *dea* is retained. M. 502, b.——**407. Crudelis tu quoque,** *thou also cruel;* as well as Juno and the other unfriendly powers.——**408. Dextrae.** *Iungere* and *miscere* are followed by the dative, by the ablative with *cum*, or by the ablative without a preposition. For the government of *iungere*, see A. 270; H. 538; G. 423; and comp. 66; M. 388.——**409. Datur.** For the quantity, see H. 586, I; A. 351, exc.; B. 344, exc.; M. 121. **Veras**; without disguise, *sincere*. Comp. VI, 689.——**410. Moenia.** The walls of Carthage, of which Venus has just spoken.——**411. Obscuro—saepsit.** This fancy is not unfrequent in the ancient epics; as Od. XIV, 39–43.——**412.** A poetic repetition of the idea contained in the foregoing verse. The compound *circumfudit* is separated by *tmesis*. H. 636, V, 3; A. p. 298, *tmesis;* B. 369, *e;* G. 720; M. 203. For the construction of the cases after *circumfundo*, see H. 384, II, 2; A. 225, *d;* G. 348; M. 260, b.——**413. Neu,** for *neve, or lest*.——**415. Ipsa,** contrasted with Aeneas.——**416. Laeta.** No longer *tristis* (see 228) since the interview with Jupiter.——**417. Ture.** No victims were slain at the shrines of Venus; she was worshiped with incense and flowers. **Sertis.** See illustration, p. 153. The ancients were accustomed to hang festoons of leaves and flowers around the temples from pillar to pillar, and also about the altars.



Venus.

418–498. Aeneas soon comes in sight of rising Carthage, and wonders at the energy of the colonists, who are rapidly constructing fortified walls, public and private edifices, streets, arsenals, and docks. He enters the newly-erected temple of Juno, and is both surprised and consoled on discovering there, painted on the walls of the temple, the principal incidents of the siege of Troy; including the battles in which he himself had been conspicuous.

418. Corripuere, *swiftly pursued*. Comp. V, 145. **Qua.** Comp. 401, and note.——**419. Plurimus,** *very high*. On the position of the adjective, see

H. 453, 5; A. 200, *d;* G. 618; M. 320, obs. Comp. II, 278; V, 728.——**421. Molem,** *the massive structures*, or *mass* of *buildings*. **Magalia quondam,** *formerly huts;* i. e., where huts formerly stood. Perhaps the words are thrown in by the poet, and not to be regarded as the thought of Aeneas.——**422. Strata viarum;** for *stratas vias*, *the paved streets*. The genitive here is partitive in *form*, but *not in sense*. M. 284, obs. 5.——**423.** With our punctuation, *ducere*, and the following infinitives, depend on *instant;* a construction which occurs again II, 628, and X, 118. See H. 533; A. 271, n.; B. 315, *c;* G. 424, R. 4; M. 389. **Pars;** in apposition with *Tyrii*. H. 364; A. 184, *b;* B. 265; G. 321. Comp. E. 1, 65, 66.——**425. Concludere sulco;** supply *eum; to inclose* (the place chosen) *with a furrow;* i. e., a plowed line marking, according to the *Roman* custom, the limits of the estate, or, as we should say, "house-lot." Some, however, understand here a trench for the foundation-wall of a building.——**426. Iura,** sometimes for *iudicia*, *courts*, and hence put here by metonomy for *iudices*. Others take it in its proper meaning, and translate: *Make laws and choose magistrates*, etc.; considering *legunt* an example of the *zeugma*. H. 636, II, 1; A. p. 298, *zeugma;* B. 370, *a*, 2; G. 690; M. 478, obs. 3. It is not necessary to suppose that everything mentioned here is actually seen by Aeneas.——**427. Alta,** *deep;* repeated below in 429 in a different meaning, as *ruunt*, in 83, 85.——**429. Rupibus,** *from the quarries*. The African marbles are celebrated. Theatres did not exist at the period of the foundation of Carthage; but Vergil seems here, as well as in the account of the paintings below (466–493), and not unfrequently elsewhere, to have had his own times in view. **Scaenis.** The dative limits *excidunt*, the force of which is continued by the appositive *decora;* or, perhaps, in such instances there may be an ellipsis of a relative with some form of *esse;* here, *quae sint*. **Alta,** *lofty*. This word means *extending vertically*, *up* or *down*, according to the point of view. The stage was usually decorated with columns in the rear.——**430. Qualis.** See on 316. The antecedent being supplied, the sentence will be *talis labor eos exercebat qualis apes—exercet*. The English idiom omits the noun, *labor*, in the second clause.——**432. Liquentia;** from *liquor*, not *liqueo*.——**434. Venientum** for *venientium*.——**436. Fervet opus,** *the work glows; is briskly pursued*.——**437. Iam,** *even now;* in contrast with the fortune of Aeneas, whose promised walls of Lavinium (258) are not yet begun.——**438. Suspicit,** *looks up to;* having descended the hill. See 419.——**439. Dictu.** See on *visu*, 111.——**440. Medios.** Supply *viros*. **Miscet.** Supply *se*. **Viris.** See on *dextrae*, 408. **Ulli;** for *ab ullo*. See on 326.——**441. Laetissimus umbra,** *very abundant in shade*. Many editions give *umbrae;* but the best MSS. *umbra*.——**442. Quo;** join with *loco*. **Primum,** *in the beginning*, or on their first arrival.——**443. Signum,** *the token*.——**444. Monstrarat,** *had indicated*. She had foretold to them, through some vision or oracle, that from the ground where she desired them to plant their new city, they would dig up as a sign the head of a horse. **Sic;** i. e., by such a token as this. **Fore** depends on *monstrarat* understood; *for she had thus shown that the nation would be renowned in war and easily sustained for ages*. The supine **victu** is from *vivo*. The interpretation of Heyne, "easy to be supported, easy to be nourished," is now generally received. The coins of Carthage, in commemoration of this story, were stamped with the image of a horse.——**446. Sidonia.** See above, on 12.——**447. Donis—divae,** *rich with offerings* (valuable treasures given by devotees) *and with the powerful manifestation* (*numine*) *of the goddess*.——**448. Aerea.** The costly material of the door indicates the splendor of the temple. The idea is still more impressed by its repetition in *aere* and *aenis*, as well as by the position of the terms at the beginning and end of the verse. Comp. *gold, golden*, thus repeated in IV, 138, 139, and VII, 278, 279. **Cui** limiting *surgebant*, is equivalent to *cuius* limiting *gradibus*. See

on *Ascanio*, 691. **Nexae aere trabes,** *timbers bound with bronze*, describes, according to Ladewig's earlier interpretation, the *bronze door-posts*, which were timbers cased or covered over with bronze; *nexae aere* being analogous to the Greek χρυσόδετος, *gold-bound*, χαλκόδετος, *bronze-bound*, or, simply, *golden, brazen;* as in Antigone, 945: χαλκοδέτοις αὐλαῖς. We may render freely: *From whose steps arose a threshold of bronze, and door-posts overlaid with bronze, while the hinge creaked on bronze doors.* But later editions of Ladewig take *aere* by metonymy for the *bronze lintel* by which the *trabes*, or door-posts, were connected (*nexae* erant) at the top. Vergil had in mind the sumptuous temples erected in Rome in his own time; one of which, the Pantheon, with its lofty portal of bronze folding-doors (*fores*), bronze jambs (*trabes*), threshold and lintel, is still standing. **Foribus** is the dative after *stridebat* instead of a genitive after *cardo;* rendering *aënis* more emphatic by throwing it into the predicate. The hinges or pivots creaked in their sockets in turning the ponderous doors of bronze. **Que,** in 448, is joined to the next verse in scanning. See on 332.——**452. Rebus.** A. 254, *b;* H. 425, 1), n.; M. 264. The *dative* occurs, but less frequently after *confidere*. Z. 413. ——**454. Quae—urbi,** *the prosperity which the city enjoys.* *Quae* is the *relative*, not the interrogative. H. 524; A. 340; B. 310, *c;* G. 613, R. 2. ——**455. Artificum manus,** *the skill of the artists.* **Inter se,** (comparing them) *with each other.* **Operum laborem,** *the finish of their works.* Thiel understands these words to refer to the building itself, i. e., the labor bestowed upon the construction of the temple, in contrast with *artificum manus*, which refers to the works of art. The paintings were in honor of Juno, who had been victorious in the Trojan war.——**456. Ex ordine,** *in their* (historical) *order.*——**458. Ambobus,** *to both* parties. Achilles was cruel to the sons of Atreus (Agamemnon and Menelaus), in refusing so long to aid in the defense of the Grecian camp; and to Priam in slaying so many of his sons, and particularly Hector.——**460. Laboris,** etc., *filled with* (the story of) *our misfortune.* See on 14.——**461. En Priamus.** H. 381, n. 3, 2); B. 208; G. 340, 2; M. 236, obs. 3. **Sunt—laudi,** *glory* (praiseworthy conduct) *has even here its own reward*, i. e., even in this remote part of the world. *Sua.* H. 449, 2; B. 280, R. 2; G. 295, R.; M. 490, b. **Praemia.** The reward in the present case is fame and human sympathy, as expressed in the following beautiful line. ——**462. Rerum;** an objective genitive. H. 393, n.; M. 283. Comp. II, 413, 784.——**463. Haec fama,** *this renown.* The knowledge of our history which the Carthaginians show in these pictures.——**464. Pictura,** *painting;* in its general sense, referring to the whole collection.——**465. Multa.** Z. 267; H. 378, 2; A. 88, *d;* B. 270, *a;* M. 302.——**466. Uti** is interrogative, *how.* For the mood following, see on *videat*, 181. **Pergama** means properly the citadel of Troy, but is sometimes put, as here, for the whole city. **Circum.** See on 32.——**466–493.** The poet seems to have in mind a series of eight pictures, which we must imagine to be painted under the portico on the outer wall of the temple: 1. The victory of the Trojans under Hector; 2. The victory of the Greeks under Achilles; 3. The death of Rhesus; 4. The death of Troilus; 5. The Trojan matrons before the statue of Minerva; 6. Priam as a suppliant before Achilles; 7. Memnon in battle; and 8. The battle of the Amazons with the Greeks.——**467, 468. Hac,** *here, in this part;* i. e., on this panel: *Here the Greeks were flying,* (while) *the Trojan youth pursued; here* (on the next panel) *the Trojans* (were flying, while) *the crested Achilles in his chariot pressed on.* **Curru;** an ablative of the instrument.——**469. Nec procul hinc,** *and not far hence;* from that part of the series of paintings which has been mentioned in the preceding verses. **Rhesi,** *Rhesus*, a Thracian prince, who had come to the aid of Priam, and encamped on the night of his arrival outside of the city. According to some post-Homeric accounts, it was fated that Troy should not fall unless the horses of Rhesus should

come into the possession of the Greeks before they had tasted of the pasturage of Troy, and drunk of the river Xanthus. In the Il. X, 433, Ulysses and Diomed penetrate into the camp of Rhesus, slay the chief himself, and twelve of his followers, and convey the horses to the Grecian camp. **Niveis velis**; ablat. of description; *with snowy coverings*. Vergil is thinking of his own times. Huts of twigs and turf were used in the heroic age.——**470. Primo prodita somno**; *betrayed in the first sleep*, or the sleep of the first night after his arrival. The commentators who make this mean the *first part of sleep*, or *earliest slumber*, of the night, as *prima quies*, Ae. II, 268, appear to have overlooked the description of this adventure in Homer, in which he represents the Grecian chiefs as roused from slumber by Agamemnon, and, after the council, Diomed and Ulysses as setting out for the camp of Rhesus in the *last third of the night*. See Il. X, 253.——**471. Vastabat**, *had just been devastating*. He was not represented in the painting as actually engaged in slaughter, but the bodies of the slain, scattered around in the picture, suggest this idea. **Multa caede**; better with *vastabat* than *cruentus*.——**472. Avertit**, *is leading away*, *driving away*. This is the immediate subject, or, so to speak, the action of the picture.——**473. Gustassent.** The pluperfect is used here after an *historical* present. For the mood, see H. 520, II; A. 327; G. 579; M. 360.——**474. Troilus.** The youngest son of Priam.——**475. Atque** connects *infelix* and *impar*. **Achilli** limits *congressus*.——**476. Curru.** See on 226. **Resupinus**, *thrown backward*. The war chariot was very short and low, and open behind. See page 37. Two warriors usually rode together, one to fight and the other to drive. The chariot in this case is *empty*, because Troilus is thrown out, and the charioteer, perhaps, has been slain. ——**477. Tamen**, *yet* (though he has been thrown out of the chariot). ——**478. Versa hasta**, *with his inverted spear*, which being held in the right hand, and thrown backward over his shoulder, inscribes the dust with its point as he is dragged along. **Pulvis.** The last syllable is lengthened by the ictus. See on V, 308.——**479. Interea**, *in the mean while*, instead of *in another picture of the series*. The paintings seem like a narrative, and hence suggest the narrative term. In the Iliad, VI, 269–312, the Trojan matrons, by the request of Hector, bear a *peplum* (mantle or robe, see page 23) in procession to the temple of Minerva, in the hope of propitiating the angry goddess. **Non aequae**, *unpropitious*. Minerva was under the same provocation to anger as Juno, namely, the judgment of Paris. See 27.——**480. Crinibus passis.** The hair was unbound in token of woe, according to the practice of females in ancient times. Comp. III, 65.——**481. Suppliciter**, *as suppliants*; join with *tristes*. **Tunsae—pectora**, *beating their breasts*. For the accusative, see note on *oculos*, 228. The perfect participle, as *comitatus*, 312.——**482. Solo**; the ablative after *fixos*. **Aversa**, *turned away*; to be taken *literally*; not *hostile*, though it *implies* that. The statue is represented in the painting with the head averted, and the eyes cast toward the ground.——**483. Ter circum**, etc. Vergil does not follow here the Homeric description, Il. XXIV, 15, sqq., where Achilles is said to drag the body thrice round the *tomb* of *Patroclus*.——**484. Vendebat.** This is the incident represented in the picture: Achilles, as in the bas-relief in the capitol, listening to the entreaties of the aged Priam, who kneels before him, and begs the body of Hector; while near by is seen the chariot of Achilles with the corpse fastened to it by leather thongs. The scene is described in the 24th Book of the Iliad, 478, sqq.——**486. Spolia** refers to the arms of Hector, lying near the tent of Achilles. **Ut.** H. 636, III, 3; A. p. 299; M. 434, obs. 2. *Anaphora*.——**487. Inermis**; in its literal signification, *unarmed*; for he came to Achilles as a suppliant.——**488. Se quoque.** Aeneas, as one of the most distinguished among the Trojan heroes, must also appear in these paintings; but the particular scenes are not specified. We need not suppose that the poet has in

mind any one picture, but that he conceives of Aeneas as conspicuous in several of the paintings. Aeneas is mentioned in Books V, XVI, XVII, and XX, of the Iliad. For the government of *principibus*, see note on *dextrae*, 408.——**489. Eoas,** *eastern.* Memnon, the son of Tithonus and Aurora, and nephew of Priam, came with both Oriental and Aethiopian forces to the succor of Troy, and was slain by Achilles. His arms were made by Vulcan at the solicitation of Aurora. See VIII, 384.——**490. Amazonidum.** The Amazons, a race of female warriors, were said to dwell near the River Thermodon, in the northern part of Asia Minor. According to the *post-Homeric* poets, they came to the help of Priam under their queen, Penthesilea, who was killed in battle by Achilles. **Lunatis—peltis;** an ablative of description, limiting *agmina.* ——**492. Exsertae,** *uncovered.* **Subnectens** = *gerens subnexa*, *wearing a girdle bound*, etc.——**493. Bellatrix,** *a warlike heroine;* in apposition with Penthesilea. Observe the emphasis given to this appellative by its position in the verse, like *venatrix*, 319. **Audetque,** etc.; *and (though) a virgin*, etc. The woodcut, copied here from a statue in the Vatican, represents an Amazon in the Greek style. The half-moon shield is seen at her side. One in the Phrygian costume is represented on p. 186.



The Amazon of Phradmon.

494–612. Aeneas is lost in contemplating the Ilian pictures, when Queen Dido enters the temple, attended by a numerous train, and proceeds to give audience to her people. While Aeneas and Achates, still invisible, are watching the proceedings, they behold Ilioneus and the other Trojan chiefs belonging to the missing ships entering the temple, followed by a tumultuous crowd of the Carthaginians. Ilioneus, as the eldest of the party, addresses the Queen, and makes known their name, nation, and recent mishap, complaining of the hostile disposition of her subjects, who have attempted to oppose the landing of the Trojans. He mentions Aeneas and his uncertain fate, and entreats the Queen to aid the remnant of the Trojans to resume their voyage to Italy. Dido makes a friendly reply, and apologizes for the harsh conduct of her subjects. She offers to give them the desired aid, or to receive them as subjects into her new state. While she is expressing the wish that Aeneas himself were present, and her determination to send messengers everywhere in search of him, the cloud which enveloped him is suddenly dispelled, and he thus appears unexpectedly in the presence of the Queen and his Trojan friends.

494. Dum is joined with a present, though the events are past, and the following verb, *incessit*, is in a past tense. See H. 467, III, 4; A. 276, *e;* B. 58; G. 572; M. 336, obs. 2. **Aeneae** limits *videntur* as a dative of the agent. *Videri* is used as above in 326, in its literal sense; while Aeneas is looking at these objects deserving *of wonder.* The usual meaning of *videri*, however, would not be inappropriate. These paintings may well "seem wonderful" to Aeneas both on account of their vividness and of their being found in this remote region.——**497. Incessit;** *advanced.* See on 46. **Iuvenum,** *of youthful followers;* men and women in the prime and vigor of life. **Stipante,** *as comitante*, II, 40; V, 76.——**498. Qualis—Diana exercet choros,** *such as Diana leads her dancing trains.* *Talis*, correlative to *qualis*, is expressed below, 503. The first syllable of *Diana* here is long. **Eurotae, Cynthi.** Diana, as the goddess of the chase, and therefore the patron god-

dess of Sparta, which was devoted to war and the chase, frequented the banks of the Eurotas, the principal river of Sparta. Like her brother, Apollo, she was also believed to resort at times, with her nymphs, to Mount Cynthus. Comp. IV, 147. The comparison of Dido here to Diana is suggested by that of Nausicaa to Diana in the Odyssey, VI, 102–110.——**499. Quam secutae,** *following whom;* the perfect participle as above in 481.——**500. Hinc atque hinc,** *on either side.* See on 162. **Illa—pectus** is parenthetical. Latona delights in the beauty of her children.——**504. Per medios;** as in 440. *Instare* is followed either by the dative or accusative. Comp. VIII, 433.——**505. Foribus,** *in,* or *within, the doors;* so near the portal as to appear to the spectator to be in it. The Queen had been advancing with her train towards (*ad*) the temple. She has now ascended the flight of steps, crossed the broad platform or colonnade in front, passed through the door, and taken her seat on a high throne placed directly in the rear of the wide portal. **Media testudine templi,** *within the vault of the temple,* or *in the interior of the vaulted temple.* Just as Cicero says, *in testudine,* meaning *in a vaulted apartment.* Vid. Brut. 22. Vergil has in view, as before, Roman temples, in which extensive use was made of the arch and dome. *Media,* as Wagner shows, is here very nearly equivalent to the preposition *in;* as any point within an inclosure is *medius.*——**506. Septa armis,** *surrounded by men at arms.* **Solio subnixa,** *supported by, seated upon a throne.* Comp. III, 402.——**507. Iura dabat legesque viris,** *she was administering justice and giving laws to her people. Iura* are *rights, decisions, usages; leges* are *forms of law, statutes.* **Operum laborem,** *the execution of (public) works.* She was assigning the charge of these to various overseers, either directly, according to her own judgment, or else by drawing (*trahebat*) lots from an urn. The act of *drawing the lots* is transferred by a poetic turn of expression to the *labor* which was to be determined by lots.——**509. Concursu** is the multitude of Carthaginians accompanying the Trojans.——**512. Penitus—oras,** *and had conveyed far away to other shores;* i. e., other than those near Carthage, where Aeneas had landed.——**513. Obstipuit** is understood with *Achates,* and **percussus** with *ipse.* For the adjective see H. 439, 1; A. 187, *a;* B. 268, *a;* G. 286; M. 214, d; for the verb, H. 463, 1; A. 205, *d;* B. 287, *a;* G. 202, II, 281, exc. 1; M. 213, 2, obs. 1; Z. 373, n. 1.——**515. Res incognita;** i. e., the unknown circumstances of their friends. See 517–519.——**516. Dissimulant,** *they remain concealed.* Not wholly of their own choice, it is true, for they have no power to dispel the cloud; but they would not wish to emerge at this moment, if they could; and, hence, they connive, as it were, with the divinity that is concealing them.——**516. Speculantur,** *look forth,* or *out, watch to ascertain, what fortune,* etc.——**517. Quae fortuna viris.** Supply *sit; what fate attends the men.* The present is substituted for the *perfect,* because the action is conceived as scarcely yet finished.——**518. Quid** is the adverbial accusative; *as to what, why?* **Cunctis—navibus;** *chosen from all the ships.* See on *Italiam,* 2. **Ibant,** for the pluperfect, *they had come;* as *veniant* for the perfect, *they have come.*——**519. Orantes veniam,** *to sue for favor;* that is, here, *for protection.* See 526, and comp. III, 114. The present participle is used to denote a purpose, instead of *ad orandam* or *ut (qui) orarent.* H. 549, 3; B. 322, R.; G. 673, R.——**520. Introgressi.** For the auxiliary to be supplied here, see on 216. M. 225. **Coram.** Supply *regina; before the queen.*——**521. Maximus.** Supply *natu.* **Placido,** *calm,* though like Neptune, 126, *graviter commotus.*——**522. Condere.** For the infinitive, see on 66.——**523. Gentis superbas,** *proud nations,* refers to the neighboring barbarians, not to the Carthaginians.——**524.** Observe the emphatic position of *Troes.* **Maria** is governed by *vecti,* taken in an active sense: *having traversed all seas. Vehor* often means *navigo,* and the latter sometimes governs the accusative, as above in 67. So *aequora curro,* V.

235.——**526. Generi**; H. 385, II; A. 227; B. 241; G. 345; M. 244, a. **Pio,** *righteous;* obedient to the gods; hence, deserving to be received in a friendly manner. **Propius,** render literally, *more closely;* implying that their real character and circumstances have been misunderstood.——**527. Non** is rendered emphatic by its position. **Nos.** H. 368, 2, n.; A. 194, *a;* B. 279; G. 198; M. 482. **Libycos.** See note on 446. **Populare**; the infinitive, after the Greek idiom, to denote a purpose. A. 318; B. 315, *e;* G. 424; R. 4, 4). **Penatis**; by metonymy for *hearths* or *homes.*——**528. Raptas —vertere,** *to seize and drive away.* See on 69. *Vertere* is for *avertere* (comp. VIII, 208), and refers especially to the *captives* and the *cattle,* which would form the most valuable part of the booty.——**529. Ea,** *such.* **Animo, victis**; supply *est* before the *datives.*——**530. Hesperiam.** H. 373; A. 239; B. 216; G. 334; M. 227, a. The other accusative here is *quam* understood. See on 12. In the verse of Ennius Ann. 1, 36, which suggested this, the *quam* is expressed: "*Est locus, Hesperiam quam mortales perhibebant.*"——**532. Oenotri.** These people were said to be kindred with the *Pelasgi* of Greece, and also with the *Siculi,* and to have occupied Bruttium and Lucania, in the south of the Italian peninsula. *Italia* was originally another designation for the same part of the peninsula, but was gradually extended in its application, until it came to signify, as now, the whole country south of the Alps. See on *primus,* 1. **Fama**; predicate nominative after *est* understood; of which *dixisse* is the subject. H. 538; A. 272, R.; G. 535; M. 388. **Minores,** etc. *That their descendants have called the country Italy.*——**533. Gentem,** metonymy for *terram.* **Ducis.** This leader was *Italus,* a king of the *Oenotri,* or, according to Thucydides, of the *Siculi.*——**534. Hic** must not be mistaken for an *adverb* here. *Huc* is found in some editions, but not on good authority. This verse, like many others in the Aeneid, was left unfinished, though the sense is complete, as, indeed, in nearly all other instances where such verses occur. See III, 340, and VI, 94.——**535. Adsurgens fluctu,** *rising from the wave.* See on *Italiam,* 2. Join **subito** to *tulit.* Others, however, with Heyne, connect it, as an adjective, with *fluctu;* thus, *with a sudden wave,* or *sea.* In the language of the Romans, a star is said to *set heliacally* (*heliace*) when it disappears in the sun's rays just after sunset, and to *rise heliacally* when it appears in the east a little before sunrise. The heliacal rising of Orion happened in Vergil's time, in the month of June, and was attended with stormy weather. Hence Orion was supposed to exert a direct influence upon the weather. The first O in *Orion* here is short; in III, 517, it is long.——**536. Penitus**; as in 512.——**538. Pauci,** *few in number;* that is, as compared with the whole fleet, a large part of which is missing. **Oris.** Comp. 377.——**539. Quod genus,** etc., refers to the Carthaginian subjects of Dido.——**540. Hospitio.** H. 414; A. 243; B. 256; G. 388; M. 262.——**541. Bella cient** refers to the same Carthaginians, stationed to guard the shore. Dido has commanded her people to oppose the landing of strangers. **Prima terra,** *the very shore;* literally, *the first part of the land;* as Cic. Ep. ad Fam. 3, 6, *prima provincia, the entrance of the province.* H. 440, 2, n. 1; A. 193; B. 274; G. 287, R.; M. 311.——**543. Sperate,** etc., *expect the gods to be mindful.* So Nauck.——**544. Quo iustior,** etc. The punctuation is that of Heyne, who supplies *neque* before *alter.* Comp. Caes. B. G. III, 71. Render the passage thus: *Aeneas was our king, than whom neither has any other been more righteous, nor greater in piety, or in war and in arms.*——**547. Aetheria.** The poets sometimes use *aether* and *aetherius* for *aër* and *aerius.* Comp. below 587, and VI, 762; VII, 557. **Umbris,** for *in umbris.* Comp. V, 371; X, 705.——**548. Non metus**; supply *est nobis;* we have no fear; i. e., as to our ultimate safety. **Priorem,** etc., *nor would you regret to have vied* (with him) *beforehand in kind offices.* M. 44.——**549. Et** = *praeterea.* "Besides the consideration

that there is a hope of recovering our chief, and that he will return your favors, we have also Trojan friends and cities in Sicily ready to receive us; so that you need not fear any attempt on our part to settle here in your country."——552. **Silvis.** See on *Italium*, 2. **Stringere remos,** *to trim oars;* for *facere remos.*——553. **Si datur;** protasis of *ut petamus.* **Rege, sociis;** ablat. absol. of attendant circumstance. **Recepto** agrees with the nearest noun, and is understood with *sociis.* H. 439, 1; B. 268, *a;* G. 286; M. 214, d. **Italiam.** See above, on 2.——554. **Ut petamus,** here, and in 558, is the purpose of *subducere, aptare,* and *stringere.*——556. **Nec spes—Iuli,** "if we can no longer hope for Iulus"; if there is no longer hope of his safety. But Forbiger understands: "hope in his leadership."——557. **At—saltem,** *yet at least* (even though Aeneas be lost) *that we may seek the waters of Sicily.* **Freta** as in 607. **Sedes Paratas;** the settlement already established in Sicily under King Acestes. See on 195.——558. **Unde advecti.** They have just left Sicily. See 34.——561. **Voltum.** See on *oculos*, 228. **Demissa,** *downcast*, not only through modesty, but also on account of the outrages charged upon her subjects, 525, 539-541.——562. **Corde.** See H. 414; A. 243; B. 256; G. 388; M. 202, obs. 1.——563. **Res dura,** *hard necessity; my hard condition;* for she is in constant danger of invasion from the warlike Libyans (see 339), and from her hostile brother. See 347, sqq. **Talia moliri,** *to take such precautions;* to devise such things, namely, as patrols (*custode*). For the mood, see on III, 134.——565. **Aeneadum,** for *Aeneadarum.* **Quis nesciat.** See H. 486, II; A. 268; B. 307, *b;* G. 251; M. 350, d. How Dido has heard of the Trojans is explained below, 619, sqq.——566. **Virtutes,** *the prowess.* ——568. **Aversus,** *remote.* "The sun is not so far off as to make us cold, and devoid of sympathy." Others take *pectora* for *mentes:* "we are not so remote from the world that our minds are stupid, or uninformed" (*obtunsa*). ——569. **Saturnia arva;** an appellation of *Latium*, because it had been the retreat of Saturn, when driven by Jupiter from his throne in Olympus. Comp. VIII, 319; Ge. II, 173. It has here the same restrictive relation to *Hesperiam* as, in 2, *Lavina litora* to *Italiam.*——571. **Auxilio;** join with *tutos* as an ablative of means. So Heyne.——572. **Voltis,** etc.; for *praeterea si voltis.* It may, however, be interrogative. For the ellipsis of *si*, see Z. 780; M. 442, a, obs. 2. The omission occurs in animated discourse; as Liv. 21, 44: *Et inde cessero* for *si cessero*, etc. *Et*, as in 549; *moreover*, I present this consideration: *if*, etc. **Mecum pariter,** *on equal terms with me* ——573. **Urbem quam,** for *urbs quam.* See on *quae litora*, 157.——574. **Mihi.** See on *ulli*, 440. **Agetur,** *shall be governed* or *treated.* The singular instead of the plural is found thus also in prose: *Cur Lysias et Hyperides amatur?* Cic. Brut. 68.——575. **Noto,** for *vento;* as *austris*, 536.——576. **Adforet.** H. 483, 2; A. 267; B. 309, *a;* G. 253; M. 351, b, obs. 1. **Certos,** *trusty.*——577. **Lustrare,** *to explore.* For the mood, see H. 535, II; A. 271, *b;* B. 227, *f;* G. 532, R. 2; M. 390.——578. **Si** is interrogative here. Comp. 181. "As an interrogative (in dependent questions) *si* is sometimes followed by the *indicative* and sometimes by the *subjunctive.*" Thiel. **Silvis and urbibus** should be joined with *errat*, as ablatives of situation. *Urbibus* is taken in an indefinite sense for inhabited places.——579. **Animum.** See on 228.—— 581. **Ardebant,** *had been desiring.* H. 469, II, 2; A. 277, *b;* B. 59; G. 225; M. 337.——582. **Nate dea,** *O goddess born;* a frequent appellation of Aeneas, as the son of Venus.——584. **Unus abest;** that is, Orontes, who was lost in the storm, *ipsius ante oculos*, as described in 113-117.——585. **Dictis matris.** See 390, 391.——588. **Restitit,** *stood revealed;* literally, *remained;* the cloud having dispersed.——589. **Os humerosque.** See on *oculos*, 228.——590, 591. **Lumen purpureum,** *the ruddy glow;* the brilliant complexion supposed to belong to the gods.——591. **Laetos honores;** *sparkling beauty;* a beauty full of the joy of youth; expressing and giving joy; *honores* is for the singular,

honorem, in the sense of *decus*. **Adflarat**, *had imparted*.——**592. Quale decus.** See on 430. **Manus**, *the hands* (*of artists*). Comp. 455. **Aut ubi**, *or* (such beauty as appears, *quale decus est*) *when*. In works of art ivory is sometimes combined with gold or with wood (see X, 136); and, also, marble and silver are made to appear more beautiful by contrast with a setting of gold. Ladewig thinks that *auro* should be referred to *addunt ebori decus*, as well as to *circumdatur*.——**594. Cunctis**, dat., limits *improvisus*.——**595. Quaeritis** is addressed to the assembly, and not to Dido alone.——**597. Miserata**, a participle instead of a relative clause, *quae miserata es*; as *passi*, 199. **Que—que**, for *et—et*. See on 18.——**599. Omnium.** H. 399, I, 3; A. 218, *a*; B. 234, R. 3; G. 373 and 389, R. 3; M. 290, c, and obs. 1.——**600. Urbe, domo**; H. 424; A. 253; B. 261; G. 398; M. 253. The ablative denotes that in respect to which they are made associates.——**601. Non opis est nostrae**, for *non possumus*. H. 402; A. 214, *c*; B. 230, R.; G. 365, R. 1; M. 287. **Nec quicquid**, etc., *nor* (*is it in the power of the Trojan race*) *whatever of the Trojan race exists anywhere*.——**603. Pios.** Dido is *pious* in fulfilling the duty of kindness and hospitality towards strangers.——**604. Iustitia** and **mens conscia recti** refer to her scrupulous performance of such duties. For *sibi* and *recti*, see H. 399, I, 3, n. 1; M. 289, b, obs. 2; *if righteousness and a mind conscious to itself of integrity are anything anywhere*; that is, if the conscientious fulfillment of duty is properly appreciated by any divinities in the universe.——**607. Montibus**; dative limiting *lustrabunt* for *montium* limiting *convexa*. See note on *cui*, 448. Translate: *While the shadows shall traverse the sides of the mountains*, i. e., as long as the sun shall pursue his diurnal course. The movement of the shadows produced by the mountains on their own slopes (*convexa*) is expressed by Hor., O. 3, 6, 41: *Sol ubi montium mutaret umbras.*——**608. Pascet.** The sky or aether was supposed "to feed" the stars, or to furnish the subtle fiery element which nourished and kept them burning.——**609. Tuum.** See on 553.——**610. Quae me cumque**, *whatsoever lands summon me*; whether I accept your invitation to dwell in Carthage, or go to other lands. For the *tmesis*, see on 412.——**611. Ilionea.** The Greek form of the accusative in *ea* is usually taken from the Ionic form *έα*, but here and in III, 122, from the other Ionic form *ῆα*. See Schneider's Formenlehre, p. 295.——**612. Post**, for *postea*.

613–694. Dido, having recovered from her first surprise, addresses Aeneas courteously, and immediately prepares to entertain her new guests with royal hospitality. Aeneas sends Achates to the ships to summon Ascanius, and to bring suitable presents for the Queen. Venus causes Cupid to assume the form of Ascanius, while she conveys the latter to Idalium.

613. Primo, *at first*; not an adjective here. Comp. IV, 176.——**614. Casu-tanto**, *at the wonderful fortune of the man*.——**616. Immanibus**, *savage*, because inhabited by the savage Libyans. **Oris.** See on 377.——**617. Dardanio.** The *o* is retained here in scanning, and the verse is spondaic, as III, 74. See H. 610, 3; A. 362, *a*; B. 256, *g*; G. 761, R. 1; M. 503.——**619. Teucrum.** *Teucer*, banished by his father from Salamis on his return from the Trojan war, because he had not hindered or revenged the death of his brother Ajax, settled in Cyprus, which was conquered and bestowed upon him by Belus, the king of Sidon. **Venire.** H. 537, 1; A. 288, *b*; G. 277, R.——**620. Nova regna.** He called his new city *Salamis*.——**622. Dicione.** Comp. 236.——**623. Cognitus** (*est*). H. 463, 1; A. 205, *d*; B. 287, *a*; G. 281, exc. 1; M. 213, 2, b. **Mihi.** See on *ulli*, 440.——**624. Pelasgi**; here for *Graeci*.——**625. Ipse hostis**, *even he* (Teucer), *though an enemy*; though he had fought against the Trojans.——**625. Teucros**; so called from their ancestor Teucer of Crete.——**626. Ortum volebat**, *gave it out*, *wished it to be understood*, *that he was descended*. In this usage of *velle* there is an ellipsis

of *haberi*, or some similar word.——**627. Iuvenes.** As in 321. **Tectis**; the dative after *succedite*. Comp. E. V, 6 and 19; Ge. III, 418.——**632. Templis**, for *in templis*. In the Homeric age a thanksgiving sacrifice in honor of guests and strangers was offered at the family altar, not in temples. See Od. VIII, 59. **Honorem**, *sacrifice;* as in 49.——**635. Terga**, as often for *corpora*, *bodies*.——**636. Munera** and **laetitiam** are in apposition with the foregoing accusatives. She sends these things *as presents and the enjoyment of the day;* means of enjoying the day; a hendiadys, equivalent to "gifts for a day of enjoyment," or festal-day. *Dei*, *the god of joy*, Bacchus (see IX, 337), is the better authorized MS. reading, which, however, A. Gellius ascribed to the ignorance of the copyists. For the form **dii**, see H. 121, 1; A. 74, *a;* B. 145, R.——**637. Domus interior.** See on II, 483 and 487.——**637, 638. Domus splendida instruitur**, Servius interprets as an example of *prolepsis* or anticipation, joining *splendida* in sense with *instruitur* rather than with the subject *domus;* as if it were *domus instruitur ut regali luxu splendida sit*. We may translate freely: "The house is adorned with royal wealth and splendor." For other examples of *prolepsis*, see 659, III, 236; IV, 22.——**639. Arte—superbo**, *worked with skill, and of royal purple*. *Sunt* may be supplied with the nominatives *vestes*, *argentum*, and *facta;* "*there are*," etc. **Vestes**, *tapestries* for coverings, as in Ge. II, 464. See 697.——**640. Ingens argentum**, *massive plate;* or a great number of silver vessels. Comp. III, 466. **Mensis**, for *in mensis*. **Caelata in auro**, *carved on gold*. The deeds of her Phoenician ancestors were chased on the vessels of gold and silver.——**642. Ducta**, *transmitted* or *derived*.——**645. Ferat** and **ducat**, expressing the purpose of *praemittit*, would require *ut* in prose. **Haec** refers to all the incidents just narrated in regard to Aeneas and his friends. **Ipsum** relates to Ascanius.——**646. Cari.** *Carus*, like φίλος, is both *subjective* and *objective;* that *loves*, or that *is loved*. Here it is used in the former sense, *fond*. **In Ascanio stat**, *is fixed on Ascanius*.——**648. Pallam**; an ample robe



Necklaces, composed of small gold jewels. (From the treasures found in Troy by Dr. Schliemann.)

covering the entire person, and worn over the *stola*. See figure of Juno. page 8. **Signis auroque**, *with figures and gold;* hendiadys for *signis aureis*.——**649. Circumtextum acantho**, *bordered with the yellow acanthus*. Perhaps the leaves of the acanthus were imitated in embroidery with golden threads;

hence, *yellow*. See page 35.——**650. Ornatus**; namely, the *palla* and *velamen*. **Mycenis**; here for Greece, as in II, 577.——**651. Peteret,** in the scanning of this verse, has the last syllable long by the *ictus*. See on 308.——**652. Donum** also refers to the *robe* and *veil*.——**653. Sceptrum.** Supply *iubet ferre*. The scepter was borne not only by sovereigns, but by other persons of rank. See on 42.——**654. Maxima,** *eldest*. See on 521. **Collo**; the remote object of *ferre*. Comp. *scaenis*, 429.——**655. Duplicem,** *double*, or twofold with the two materials of which it was composed—*gems* and *gold*. Comp. 648, 728; III, 467.——**656. Celerans,** for *ut celeraret*. Comp. *orantes*, 519.——**658. Faciem et ora,** *in form and features*.——**659. Donis**; join with



A golden diadem found in Troy by Dr. Schliemann. Represented as worn.

incendat; that he may with (aided by) *the gifts inflame the impassioned queen*. *Furentem* is proleptic. See on 637. Cupid is conceived to exercise his own power, while aided also by the princely gifts of Aeneas; for these awaken kind feelings in Dido. Comp. 714.——**660. Ossibus.** Comp. VII, 355.——**661. Domum,** *house*; for *race*, or *nation*, as in 284. **Ambiguam, bilinguis.** These words express the national prejudice of Vergil and the Romans, which had rendered the term *Punica fides* a synonym for bad faith.——**662. Urit,** *burns*, *disturbs* (her). Supply *eam*. She is troubled with the fear of Juno's enmity and her skill in mischief. **Cura recursat.** The anxiety of Venus about Aeneas had been relieved by the promises of Jupiter (see 257, sqq.); but now, as the banquet-hour approaches at nightfall (*sub noctem*),

she thinks of the new perils of the Trojans, and her fear returns. Possibly Heyne is right in thinking there is an allusion to the fact that night is apt to bring back and magnify the anxieties of the mind.——**664. Meae—temnis,** *my strength, alone (who art alone) my great power, my child, who dost set at naught the Typhoian missiles of the supreme father.* **Solus** is joined by Wagner and later commentators with the preceding words, though the earlier authorities make it agree with the following *qui*. The thunderbolts of Jupiter slew the giant *Typhoeus;* Ge. I, 279; hence, *Typhoia*. Ancient artists represented Cupid as breaking in mockery the thunderbolts of Jupiter.——**666. Tua numina,** thy *divine power.*——**667. Frater.** See 618. **Ut;** as in 466. **Omnia.** Comp. 32.——**668. Iactetur** has the last syllable lengthened by the *ictus*. **Odiis.** Comp. 4 and 251, *ob iram.*——**669. Nota,** for *notum*. This accords with the Greek idiom. See Kühner's Greek Gr. 241, 3.——**670. Hunc** is used with the same sort of emphasis as *haec* in 717.——**671. Iunonia.** Hospitalities which are extended by the people of Juno, and which are subject to her influences, can not be safe for the Trojans. **Quo se vertant,** *what direction they may take.*——**672. Cardine** is an ablative of time.——**673. Flamma,** *with burning love.*——**674, 675. Ne quo—teneatur,** *that she may not be changed by any divine influence, but may be held,* etc. *Ut* before *teneatur* is suggested by the foregoing *ne*.——**675. Mecum,** *in common with me;* as well as I. Comp. Ge. I, 41; II, 8.——**676. Qua,** *in what manner?* The question depends on *accipe mentem.*——**677. Cari;** as in 646.——**679. Pelago.** See on 126, and *recludit*, 358. But possibly the dative may be intended after *restantia* as analogous to *superesse.*——**680. Sopitum.** See on *submersas*, 69.——**682. Qua;** as in 18. **Dolos,** *the stratagem.* **Medius occurrere,** *intervenire, interfere.*——**683. Tu** is emphatic, as opposed to *hunc*. **Faciem falle,** *counterfeit his form.* **Amplius** is the acc. of time, and *quam* is omitted before *noctem*. M. 305, 306.——**684. Pueri puer.** The association of ideas is aided by the juxtaposition of the words. Comp. V, 569; X, 734. See H. 563; A. 344, *g;* B. 333, *f;* G. 683; M. 473, a.——**686.** *Amidst the royal banquet and the flow of wine.*——**688.** Comp. VII, 350.——**690. Gressu gaudens incedit** is equivalent to *gressu gaudet incedere*. The god takes delight in assuming the form and gait of Iulus, partly on account of his sportive nature, and partly, perhaps, in the anticipation of mischief. The former seems to be the predominant, if not the whole, idea.——**691. Ascanio;** a dative limiting *inrigat* instead of a genitive after *membra*. H. 384, 4, n. 2; A. 235, *n;* B. 244; G. 343, R. 2; M. 241, obs. 3.——**692. Inrigat,** *she diffuses.*——**693. Idaliae;** another form for *Idalium*, 681.——**694. Floribus et umbra;** join with *complectitur*. **Aspirans,** *breathing* (*odors*) *upon* (*him*).

695–756. Cupid, having thus entered the palace, disguised as the child Ascanius, exercises his power over the mind of the Queen, to make her forget Sychaeus and love Aeneas. She protracts the banquet by making many inquiries of Aeneas about the Trojan war, and finally begs him to give an account of the sack of Troy, and of his own subsequent adventures.

696. Duce laetus Achate. See on 275.——**697. Venit;** the present. H. 467, III; A. 351, *b;* B. 388, *c;* M. 145. **Aulaeis superbis,** *of* or *with splendid draperies;* an ablative of description, limiting *sponda*. Others take the words here by synecdoche for the "curtained" or "tapestried hall," as *aulaea* were suspended from the ceilings in Roman banqueting halls as canopies. In this case the ablative is locative. Tapestries richly wrought with woven and embroidered figures were used variously as curtains, canopies, draperies, and coverings for thrones and couches. See illustration given on page 35.——**698. Aurea;** here a dissyllable. **Composuit locavit.** The *perfect definite*, or perfect with *have*. See H. 471, I; A. 279; B. 60; G. 227; M. 335, b. Observe the relation of the tense here to the historical present, *vēnit; when he*

comes the Queen has already assumed her position and placed herself in the midst. **Mediam,** for *in medio.* Comp. 348. The Queen disposes her person with dignity (*composuit*) on a separate couch in the midst—that is, in the place of honor, having the Carthaginian princes, such as Bitias (see 738), on one side, and her Trojan guests on the other. Vergil supposes the guests to recline at the banquet, though this practice does not seem to have been in-

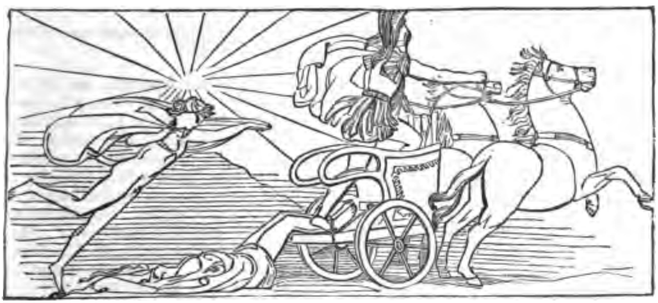


Bacchanalian reclined on a couch. (From a vase-painting.)

troduced until long after the heroic age.——**699. Iam conveniunt,** *are already assembling;* i. e., when the counterfeit Ascanius arrives.——**700. Strato ostro,** *on the spread purple,* or *on purple couches;* the *aulaea purpurea.* Comp. 697.——**701. Manibus;** dative after *dant.*——**701, 702. Canistris expediunt,** *they bring in,* or *present in baskets,* or, with Servius, *serve from baskets.* **Tonsis villis,** *with,* or *of, soft naps.*——**703.** The inner apartments (*intus*), where the servants are preparing the food, are separated from the courts or banqueting rooms by narrow passages, called *fauces.* An ordinary dining-room, or *triclinium,* would not, of course, be used on the present occasion. With **Famulae,** supply *sunt.* H. 368, 3; A. 206, *c;* G. 200; M. 479. **Quibus** limits *est* understood, of which *struere* and *adolere* are the *subjects: Whose care it is,* etc. **Ordine longo,** *in a long row,* or *in long rows;* referring not to the order in which the servants stood, but to the arrangement of the dishes of food, or provisions (*penum*). To prevent confusion at such an entertainment, all the courses must be properly set out in the inner room by the servants (*famulae*), so that the *waiters* (*ministri* and *ministrae*) might promptly perform their duty of carrying the dishes into the banqueting hall, and changing the courses.——**704. Struere,** *to arrange;* i. e., before they are carried to the guests. **Flammis adolere;** *to worship* the household gods *with incense.* Comp. E. VIII, 65; Ge. IV, 379. The altar of the *penates* is in

the *penetralia* (*intus*), and the servants stationed there are required to burn incense before them, as a necessary accompaniment of the rites of hospitality.——**706. Qui.** H. 439, 2; A. 187, *b;* B. 268, *c;* G. 282; M. 214, b. **Onerent, ponant.** See on 287.——**707. Nec non et,** *and also*. The usage of *nec non* in juxtaposition to connect two single ideas is peculiar to poets and later prose writers. M. 460, obs. 1. **Per limina laeta,** *through the festive halls*.——**708. Toris pictis;** the embroidered coverings (*aulaeis*) mentioned above, 697. **Iussi,** invited.——**711.** Comp. 648, 649.——**712. Pesti,** *to baneful passion*. Comp. IV, 90.——**713. Mentem.** See on 228. **Nequit.** H. 296; A. 144, *g;* B. 109, II; G. 185; M. 159.——**714. Puero domisque.** Comp. 659, 660.——**715. Complexu colloque;** *in the embrace and on the neck*. *Pendeo* is followed by *ab*, *ex*, or *in*, with the ablative, or by the ablative alone. Comp. II, 546; VII, 184; XI, 577.——**716. Magnum—amorem;** that is, all the endearments that his supposed father wished to bestow.——**718. Inscia Dido,** etc. The force of the appositive Dido can be preserved in translation by joining *miserae* with it: *Unhappy Dido, not knowing what a powerful divinity is resting upon her*.——**720. Sychaeum.** See 343.——**721. Praevertere,** *to prepossess*. The god causes her to forget her first love, and reawakens her dormant passions (*resides animos*), which he occupies with a *living* object (*vivo amore*), before her mind shall fall back into habitual thoughts of Sychaeus.——**723. Quies;** subject of *fuit* understood; *when the feasting was first suspended;* referring to the change of courses (*mensae*). For the *tense* to be supplied, see on 216.——**724. Vina coronant,** *they wreathe the wine-cups*. Comp. III, 525; Ge. II, 528. The Romans, in Vergil's time, were accustomed to put a wreath round the drinking cup as well as round the mixing bowl or *crater*. In the Homeric language, to crown the wine is to *fill* the goblet to the brim.——**725. Fit strepitus tectis,** *the noise* (of festivity) *arises in the halls*.——**726. Laquearibus aureis.** The concave spaces or panels formed in the ceilings by the beams intersecting each other were called *laquearia* or *lacunaria*, and were decorated with gold. **Aureis;** a dissyllable, as in 698. ——**728. Hic;** frequently an adverb of time. **Gravem gemmis auroque,** *heavy with gems and gold;* i. e., a massive goblet of gold studded with gems. Observe the liveliness of the perfect; *now the Queen has already called for*, etc. ——**729. Pateram.** See pages 8 and 75. **Quam** is the object of *implere*, supplied after *soliti*.——**730. A Belo;** supply *orti*, or we may understand it of the order of time; "after Belus."——**731. Nam,** elliptical as in 65. **Hospitibus dare iura,** *that you give laws for guests*, or, *the laws of hospitality*. Jupiter is ξένιος, the patron of guests. "All strangers are from Jove." Od. 14, 57.——**733. Velis;** H. 484, I; A. 266; B. 309, *a;* G. 253; M. 351, a. **Huius (diei).** H. 406, II; A. 219; B. 235; G. 375; M. 291.——**736. Laticum libavit honorem,** *poured the libation of liquors;* a small portion of the wine was poured upon the table as a drink-offering to the gods.——**737. Libato.** For the participle alone in the ablative absolute, see H. 431, 4, n. 2; A. 255, *b;* B. 264, R.; G. 438, R. 2; M. 429. It is not necessary to supply any noun. **Summo ore,** *to her lips;* the top of the mouth; as *prima ora*. Ge. III, 399.——**738. Increpitans,** *challenging;* calling upon him to drink the pledge. **Impiger,** *not backward*. **Hausit,** *drained;* not *received*, as some translate it.——**739. Se proluit,** *filled himself*, *drenched himself*. So *vappa prolutus*, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 16. **Auro,** meton. for *the golden goblet*. H. 637, III; A. p. 299, *metonymy;* B. 371, *b*.——**740. Proceres.** Supply *bibunt*. **Cithara;** an ablative of manner. He sings, accompanying himself with the harp. *Cithara* is often used for any stringed instrument, whether φόρμιγξ, λύρα, or βάρβιτον. See page 147. **Crinitus.** Apollo, the god of the lyre, wore long, flowing hair, and hence his votaries are so represented. See IX, 638.——**741. Docuit** refers not to the music, but to the natural science taught him by Atlas. **Atlas.** Vergil adopts here the idea that Atlas was a real person-

age, and an astronomer, and in IV, 247, that he was symbolized in Mount Atlas.——742. **Hic** refers to Iopas.——743. **Unde.** Supply *sint.* **Ignes,** *lightnings;* as in 90.——745. **Tantum,** *so much; so early;* making the day so short in winter.——746. **Vel quae mora,** etc., *or what delay opposes the backward nights;* referring to the summer nights, which are backward in coming, being hindered, as it were, by the lingering day. Comp. Ge. II, 478–482. This is the old interpretation. Ladewig, however, regards the clause as merely an antithetical way of expressing the foregoing idea, referring *noctibus* to the *winter nights*, lingering and retarded in their progress to the dawn.——748. **Nec non et;** as in 707.——750. Observe the reversed arrangement of the words in this line. Other examples are XII, 29; E. VII, 4; Ge. IV, 342.——751. **Filius Aurorae;** Memnon. See on 489.——752. **Quantus,** *of what stature;* for heroes were conceived to tower above common men. ——753. **Immo age,** *nay, come* (these disconnected details do but irritate our curiosity), *recount to us from their first beginning the wiles of the Greeks.* **Origine** does not refer to the beginning of the *siege* of Troy, but to the final stratagem which led immediately to the *sack* of Troy; for it is with this stratagem of the "wooden horse" that Aeneas begins his narrative in the Second Book.——755. **Septima aestas** = *septimus annus.* See introductory note to Third Book.



Hector's body at the car of Achilles. (Flaxman.)

BOOK SECOND.

Aeneas recounts to Dido the capture and sack of Troy.

1–249. After a brief introduction, Aeneas enters upon his narrative, which begins with the story of the wooden horse. The Greeks, now in the tenth year of the siege, disheartened by their ill success, resort to stratagem. On the night which precedes the burning of the city, they pretend to have given over the siege, and to have taken ship for their homes; leaving upon the plain, before the walls of Troy, an immense fabric of wood, made to resemble a horse, and of such size that it can be carried into the city only by enlarging the gate, or breaking down a portion of the wall.

Within this fabric are concealed many of the Grecian chiefs, while the army, under the command of Agamemnon, instead of continuing the voyage, is lurking behind the island of Tenedos, a few miles from Troy.

The Trojan multitude issues from the gates, and, gathering round the strange image, hesitate whether to convey it into the city, or to destroy it.

At this moment the cunning Sinon, who has purposely suffered himself to be made prisoner, is brought before King Priam, and by his artful story gains the confidence of the King, and leads him and his people to believe that the wooden horse, once placed within the citadel, will become, like the Palladium, the safeguard of Troy. The device of Sinon and the Greeks is aided by Minerva, who sends two serpents to slay the priest Laocoon for attempting to destroy the image consecrated to her. This prodigy confirms the Trojans in the purpose already formed, and by means of ropes and rollers they convey the wooden horse through the city up to the citadel.

1. Conticuere, *they were silent;* a completed action; **tenebant,** an action continuing. **Intenti** may be rendered adverbially *intently, earnestly.*——**3. Renovare;** supply *me.*——**4. Ut;** interrogative *how,* as in I, 466. The question depends on *renovare dolorem,* which here implies the notion of narrating.——**5. Quaeque,** *and (the things) which;* the antecedent, *ea* understood, is in the same construction as *dolorem.*——**6. Fando,** *while uttering;* a gerund in the ablative expressing the relation of *while* and equivalent to a present participle. This usage also occurs occasionally in prose. See Madvig, 416, obs. 1.——**7. Myrmidonum, Dolopum;** join with **quis** as a partitive. The Myrmidons and Dolopians were Thessalian soldiers, followers of Achilles, and, after his death, of his son Pyrrhus or Neoptolemus. They are specified here as being the most bloodthirsty enemics of Troy. Before **miles** supply *quis.*——**8. Temperet,** *could refrain.* See on *nesciat,* I, 565. After *temperare* the dative *sibi* is understood. See Z. 414. **Caelo;** for *de caelo.*——**9. Praecipitat.** Supply *se,* as in IX, 670; XI, 617; *is swiftly descending.* On the journey of night through the heavens, see on V, 721. **Suadent.** Comp. IV, 81.——**10. Amor;** supply *est tibi; if such a desire possesses you.* The infinitives **cognoscere** and **audire** depend on the predicate *amor est* which has the governing power of *cupis* or *vis;* or, the infinitive may be regarded as equivalent to the genitive of the gerund. See Z. 598, 2d paragraph; H. 533, II, n. 3; A. 270, *a;* B. 315, *c;* G. 532, R. 4; M. 419.——**11. Supremum laborem,** *the final disaster.*——**12. Meminisse—refugit,** *though my mind shudders to recall it, and has* (hitherto) *shrunk from it with grief.* Some, however, understand the perfect here as an *aorist* denoting an *habitual* action. For exam-

ples of the perfect joined with the present, see X, 726, 804.——14. **Labenti-bus**; the present denoting an action which has been going on and is still continuing; H. 467, III, 2; A. 276, *a*. *So many years* (having passed and still) *passing away*.——15. **Instar**; in apposition with *equum*, and governing the genitive. It may be translated *as large as*. See M. 30, obs. 6. **Divina Palladis arte**. Homer says, in Od. VIII, 493, "they made the horse *with Minerva*"; and, Il. XV, 71, "*through the counsel of Minerva* they took Troy." The actual builder of the horse was Epeos. See below, 264.——16. **Intexunt**, *they construct*. **Abiete**, an ablative of abies, is scanned here as trisyllable, *ab-ye-te*. See I, 73. Comp. *parietibus*, ——17. **Votum**. Supply *esse*. The Greeks intimated by some inscription on the image that it was a votive *offering* or *votum* to Minerva, and was intended to secure through her favor a safe return to their country.——18. **Huc** is equivalent to *in equum*. **Lateri** explains *huc*, and refers more definitely to the interior of the horse. Both limit *includunt*. Translate as if it were written *hujus in latus*, *in* ... *ly*. Cic. Phil. 2, 13, ... *in equum Troianum includis*. The accusative with *in*, or the dative, is not unfrequently used with *includere*, *condere*, ... *dere*, as in such cases the notions both of motion and rest are mingled. **Virum corpora**; for ... ——20. **Milite**, *with* ... used collectively. ... **In conspectu**, *in* ... *e*., of Troy.——22. **Opum**. For the genitive, see on I, 14. Comp. ——23. **Nunc tantum sinus**, *at present there is only a bay*; it is no ... opulent seaport. **Male fida**, *unsafe*. So *male pinguis*, Ge. I, ... *e amicum*, below, 735; *male sana*, IV, 8.——24. **Huc** may be ... *th condunt*, according to the usage mentioned in 18, or with ——25. **Abiisse**. Supply the subject *eos*. **Mycenas**; put for the Greece; as in I, 284.——26. **Teucria**; for *Troia*. **Luctu**; the abla-



Minerva. (From Hope's statues.)

tive under M. 262; H. 414, I; A. 243; B. 256; G. 388. The woe occasioned by the ten years' siege is *the long* (*continued*) *grief* referred to.——**27. Dorica**; for *Graeca*.——**29. Tendebat**, *encamped; stretched* (his tents). See on I, 469.——**30. Locus**; subject of *erat* understood.——**31. Stupet, mirantur.** H. 461, I, n. 2; A. 205, *c;* B. 287, *c;* G. 202, exc.; M. 215, a. **Donum.** The horse was at once a gift to the Trojans (see 36, 44, 49), and to Minerva (see above, 17). **Exitiale.** The idea is that of the narrator, not of the Trojan multitude. **Minervae**; an objective genitive; *the gift* (offered) *to Minerva*.——**32. Thymoetes** is mentioned in the Iliad, III, 146, as one of the elders of Troy. A soothsayer had predicted that a child should be born on a certain day, who should cause the destruction of Troy. On that day both Paris, the son of Priam, and Munippus, the son of Thymoetes, were born. Hence, Priam, supposing the prophecy had reference to Munippus, ordered both the infant and his mother, Cylla, to be put to death. Aeneas, therefore, is in doubt whether the advice of Thymoetes to carry the horse into the city is given out of resentment and treachery (*dolo*), or under the influence of fate (*sic fata ferebant*).——**33. Arce.** See on I, 2.——**34. Ferebant**, *tended* or *directed*. *Ferre* is thus used in such expressions as *res*, *usus*, *opinio*, *tempus*, *occasio*, *causa*, *natura fert*.——**35. Capys**; a Trojan chief, not mentioned by Homer, but by Vergil, I, 183, VI, 768, and elsewhere. **Quorum—menti**; supply *erat;* equivalent to *quibus melior sententia erat; who entertained a better purpose*.——**36. Pelago**; dative for *in pelagus*. See on I, 6, and 181.——**37. —que.** There are two plans suggested as to the disposition to be made of the horse: one, to *destroy* it at once, the other to *penetrate* the fabric and ascertain what there is in it. These two main propositions are separated by *aut*. The first of them, however, contains two subordinate ideas as to the *method of destroying* the horse: some advise to cast it into the sea, *and* others, to burn it. Hence the propriety of *—que*, rather than *—ve;* a reading sometimes adopted here, but without good authority.——**40. Primus**, *first*. Laocoon was foremost, not in giving counsel, but in making any active demonstration.——**42. Procul.** Supply *clamat*. For the ellipsis of *verba declarandi*, see on I, 76. **Insania.** Supply *est ista?*——**43. Creditis!** In vehement language the interrogative particles *utrum* and *ne* are often omitted.——**44. Carere dolis.** H. 414, I; A. 243; B. 256; G. 389, III; M. 261. **Sic notus Ulixes.** You should suspect that the craft of Ulysses is in some way connected with the wooden horse.——**46. Machina—inspectura.** Vergil has in mind the siege towers of a later period, which, being rolled up to the walls of the besieged city, enabled the assailants from the several stories and from the summit of the tower to hurl their missiles, and to pass over upon planks to the battlements of the besieged. Thus the Greeks might intend to use the wooden horse. For the use of the future participle here, see H. 549, 3; A. 293, *b;* B. 322, *b;* G. 673, 3; M. 425. *Ventura desuper* rather refers to the descent of those in the machine upon the city, than to the machine itself.——**48. Aliquis** is occasionally employed, as here, in the sense of *alius quis*, *some other*.——**49. Quidquid est.** See on I, 387. **Et**, *even*. **Dona.** See on 31.——**51. In latus inque alvum.** He hurled the spear with such violence that it penetrated not only into the frame, but even into the belly or inner cavities of the beast. On the repetition of *in*, see Z. 745. **Feri**, as in V, 818. **Compagibus** is joined with *curvam* (= *curvatam*) as an ablative of means; *curving with jointed work*.——**52. Illa**, *it;* the spear.——**53. Cavae cavernae.** Forbiger compares this tautological expression to similar poetic archaisms in Lucretius and Plautus; as *anxius angor*, Luc. I, 826; *sonitus sonans*, id. III, 816; *pulchra pulchritudo*, Plaut. Mil. IV, 1, 13. **Gemitum** is the hollow sound given back by the wooden fabric. Comp. III, 555; IX, 709.——**54. Si fata**; supply *fuissent; if the fates of the gods had been*, or *had so willed*. Comp. 433.

Si—fuisset, *if our mind had not been perverse;* referring to the infatuation of the multitude.——**55. Impulerat,** *he had induced us;* for the subjunctive, *impulisset*, which would not so vividly have expressed the conviction of he narrator. H. 476, 2; A. 308, *a;* B. 306, R.; G. 599, R. 2; M. 348, d. —57. **Ecce.** A striking incident now diverts their attention from the *orse.* **Manus.** See on I, 228.——**59. Venientibus;** join with *obtulerat.*——0. **Hoc ipsum,** *this very purpose;* namely, that of being brought before ing Priam. **Strueret,** *might execute.* The subjunctive denotes the purpose *obtulerat.*——**61. Fidens animi.** H. 399, III, 1; A. 218, *c*, R.; B. 234, 2; G. 4, R. 3; M. 289, a. **In utrumque,** *for either issue;* for either of the alter-tives expressed in the following lines. For the gender, see H. 441; A. 9, *d;* M. 301.——**62. Versare dolos,** *to follow out his stratagems.*——**64. cumfusa ruit;** more lively than *circumfunditur;* the youth *gather rapid- round.* For the *number* of the verbs, see above on 31.——**65. Ab uno— nis,** *from one wicked act learn* (to know) *all the Greeks;* from the treach- of one understand them all.——**68.** Observe the spondaic verse.——**69.** . The first object of Sinon is to gain the pity and confidence of the jans by pretending to have been cruelly treated by his countrymen.—— **Super;** adverbially, *moreover;* as I, 29; IV, 606.——**72. Poenas cum san- e,** *bloody punishment.* Comp. IV, 514; X, 617.——**73. Conversi.** Sup- *sunt.* **Et** in prose would stand before *compressus.* "In poetry, *et*, *nec* ely *aut*, *vel*), and *sed*, *sed enim*, are sometimes put *after* a word in the *nd* member of a sentence." M. 474, d.——**74. Quo sanguine cretus,** *of lineage he is sprung.* *Sit* is understood.——**75. Quid ferat,** *what* (in-ation) *he brings.* Comp. 161, VIII, 119. **Memoret,** *that he declare.* For mission of *ut*, see H. 499, 2; A. 331, R.; B. 295, R.; G. 546, R. 3; M. 5, obs. 4. **Hortari** may be followed either by the infinitive or subjunc- as here by *fari* and *memoret.* See on III, 134. **Quae—capto;** supply *what ground of confidence he has as a captive.*——**76. Formidine.** He side his *pretended* fear.——**77. Quodcumque fuerit,** *whatever the result have been;* for *erit.* *Quodcumque* is used here substantively for *uid.*——**78. Me;** subject of *esse* understood. **Hoc;** object of *fateor stood.* **Sinonem;** the name is here an emphatic substitute for *me.* I, 48; E. IX, 53, 54.——**80. Finxit.** For the mood after *si*, see H. ; A. 305, 306; B. 292, *a;* G. 597; M. 332.——**81. Fando,** *by hearsay, rt;* an ablative of means. **Aliquod nomen,** *any mention.*—— **82. Pala- elidae,** *Palamedes the descendant of Belus.* The *i* in *Belides* is here ned as an exception to H. 587, II, 1; B. 345, *b*, 2.——**83. Falsa sub pro-** *under a false charge of treason.* Thiel calls this usage of *sub* a Gre- —**84. Infando indicio,** *by wicked testimony.* Through the contrivance ses, a letter, purporting to be signed by King Priam, and a quantity were secreted in the tent of Palamedes, and these being produced *him*, he was stoned to death by the Greeks on the charge of corre- ce with the enemy.——**85. Demisere neci,** *they have cast down to* so *morti demittere*, V, 692. **Lumine,** *life.* H. 414, I; A. 243, *d;* G. 389, R. 3; M. 268, b; or, with Thiel, we may consider *cassus* as from *careo* and followed by its case. **Lugent.** They now mourn use they need his wise counsels. It was his reputation for wisdom d excited the jealousy of Ulysses. Supply *et* or *quem* before *nunc* ——**86. Illi—annis** answers to the conditional proposition commenc- *si.* **Et** connects *comitem* and *sanguine propinquum* as two consid- n account of which Sinon was sent; more fully expressed, it would *se he wished me to be his companion, and because I was nearly re- m.*——**87. Pauper.** As in III, 615, the term is calculated to excite n in the hearers. **In arma;** for *in bellum.*——**88. Stabat regno,** *in his royal dignity;* the ablative as in I, 268. **Regum vigebat**

conciliis, *was strong in the assemblies of the kings.* The Grecian chiefs held frequent councils in their camp before Troy.——**89. Et nos,** *I also;* the plural as in 139. **Que—que.** Comp. I, 18.——**91. Haud ignota,** *things by no means unknown.* The cunning of Sinon shows itself in connecting his pretended misfortunes with the real ones of Palamedes, the account of which has doubtless already reached the Trojans. **Superis ab oris,** *from the upper world;* from this region of the living to the lower world, *sub umbras.* Comp. IV, 660. For the *tense* after *postquam*, see on I, 216.——**92. In tenebris,** *in gloomy solitude.*——**94. Me;** the subject of *fore* understood. **Tulisset,** *should bring it about;* literally, *should have carried.* The pluperfect subjunctive serves as a future perfect subjunctive in connection with past tenses. H. 525, 2; Z. 496, 5; G. 660, 4; M. 379.——**95. Argos;** for *Graeciam.* Comp. I, 285. Palamedes was from Euboea.——**96. Odia.** The hatred, namely, of Ulysses.——**97. Hinc,** *from this moment,* or *time;* so Thiel; others, *from this cause.* **Prima labes,** *the first ruinous step, the beginning of ruin.*——**98, 99.** The infinitives here are historical. *Ulysses was always terrifying, was disseminating, was seeking.* H. 536, I; A. 275, *e;* B. 315, *g;* G. 650; M. 392. **Conscius,** *conscious* (of wrong); i. e., *conscius sibi sceleris;* knowing his own guilt, and the danger of being exposed by me. But some understand, *conspiring* (with others). **Arma,** *weapons;* means for my destruction.——**100. Calchante ministro,** *Calchas being his agent.* Sinon artfully breaks off here in order to excite the Trojans to further inquiries.——**101. Sed autem,** *but however.* These two particles are found thus connected nowhere else in Vergil. The second adversative seems intended to add additional emphasis. **Ingrata,** *painful;* i. e., to Sinon. But Forbiger understands *things unacceptable,* or *of no interest to the Trojans.*——**102. Si;** nearly equivalent here to *quoniam.* **Omnis;** all the Greeks; whether such as Palamedes and Sinon, or such as Ulysses.——**103. Id,** *this;* that which I have now narrated to you concerning myself: *if* (since) *you hold all* (of us) *in the same estimation, and it suffices to have heard this.* **Iamdudum,** *now at once.* It implies that the act has already been long delayed. Z. 287.——**104. Magno.** For the case, see H. 422; A. 252, *d;* B. 258, *c;* G. 380; M. 259. With **velit** and **mercentur,** *would wish, would purchase,* the protasis, *si possint,* is to be supplied.——**107. Prosequitur,** *proceeds.* This verb in this sense, and without an object, seems to occur only here.——**109. Moliri.** The term implies effort to overcome difficulties. **Bello;** join with *fessi.*——**110. Fecissent,** *would that they had so done.* See on I, 576. If they had gone away at that time, Sinon would not have been condemned as the victim for sacrifice.——**111. Euntis,** *when departing;* not actually on their way, but when on the point of going.——**114. Suspensi,** *uncertain;* doubting what to do. **Scitantem,** *to consult;* a present participle denoting a purpose. See on I, 519.——**115. Adytis,** *from the sanctuary.*——**116. Placastis;** for *placavistis.* See on I, 201. **Virgine caesa,** *with a virgin slain.* For the construction, see on 413. The Grecian chiefs had assembled at Aulis before sailing for Troy, and, being detained by contrary winds, were instructed to sacrifice Iphigenia, the daughter of Agamemnon, as a propitiatory offering to Diana. According to the ordinary account, Iphigenia was saved by the interposition of Diana, and conveyed to Tauris.——**118. Quaerendi.** Supply *sunt.* **Litandum,** *a sacrifice must be made.*——**119. Argolica,** *Grecian.* A Greek must now be slain, just as the victim at the beginning of the war was a Greek. **Vox,** *response.* **Ut,** *when.* See on I, 216. **Volgi,** *of the multitude;* the common soldiery.——**120, 121, Ima ossa,** *our inmost frames.* Comp. III, 308; VI, 54.——**121. Cui fata parent,** *for whom the fates are preparing* (death). This and the following question depend on *tremor,* implying *dubitantium, incertorum.* **Quem poscat Apollo;** i. e., who it is that the oracle of Apollo means.——**122. Hic,** *here;* as an ad-

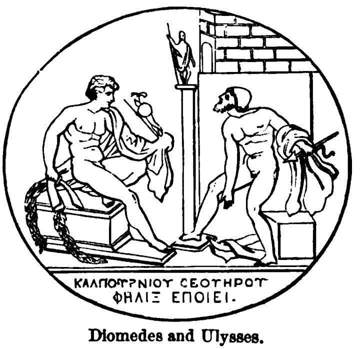
verb of time. Comp. ***ibi***, 40; I, 728.——**123. Protrahit.** Calchas pretends to be reluctant. **Ea numina divom,** *these commands of the gods.* Ulysses demands of Calchas what person is meant by this revelation of Apollo.——**124. Iam canebant,** *were already foretelling.*——**125. Artificis,** *of the plotter.* The cunning of Ulysses, as Sinon wished the Trojans to understand, was exercised in turning the oracle to his private purpose by causing his tool, Calchas, to single out Sinon as the victim. **Ventura,** *what was to come.*——**126. Bis quinos.** Comp. I, 71, 381, and note. **Tectus,** *with hidden purpose;* covered in respect to his mind. So Heyne; but Henry takes it literally, *concealed;* "shut up in his tent."——**129. Composito;** for *ex composito, by agreement;* i. e., with Ulysses.——**131. Conversa** (*ea*)*;* equivalent to *earum rerum conversionem.* See on 413. *They* (readily) *suffered the turning of those dangers, which each feared for himself, to the destruction of one unhappy wretch;* because when once I had been declared the victim, they were all relieved from farther apprehensions for themselves.——**132. Parare;** historical infinitive.——**133. Salsae fruges,** for *mola salsa; the salted*



Vittae. (From a bas-relief.)

Comp. IV, 517. Grain, parched, crushed, and mixed with salt, was a upon the victim. **Vittae,** *fillets,* or twisted bands of white and red ——**134. Fateor.** The term implies that it might be considered culo have shrunk from a sacrifice demanded by religion. **Vincula;** the ith which he was bound when being led to the altar.——**135, 136.** s **delitui,** *I lay hid and unseen.* Comp. VI, 268. **Si—dedissent,** *if they by chance have set sail.* See on 94. I think it better, on the whole, ; the old punctuation here, though the tenses are thus used a little The uncertainty is whether the Greeks would, after all, set sail having made the appointed sacrifice of one of their own country-—**139.** We must regard **quos** as an accusative of the person, and **poe**he thing, under H. 374; A. 239, *c;* B. 217; G. 333; M. 228, b; *hom, perchance, they will also demand punishment. Reposcere* also o accusatives in VII, 606.——**141. Quod,** *wherefore, as to which;* as ŏ for καθ ὅ, δι ὅ. H. 378, 2; A. 240, *b;* B. 222; G. 331, R. 3; M. os. 6. Comp. VI, 363. **Te;** addressed to Priam.——**142. Per.** The

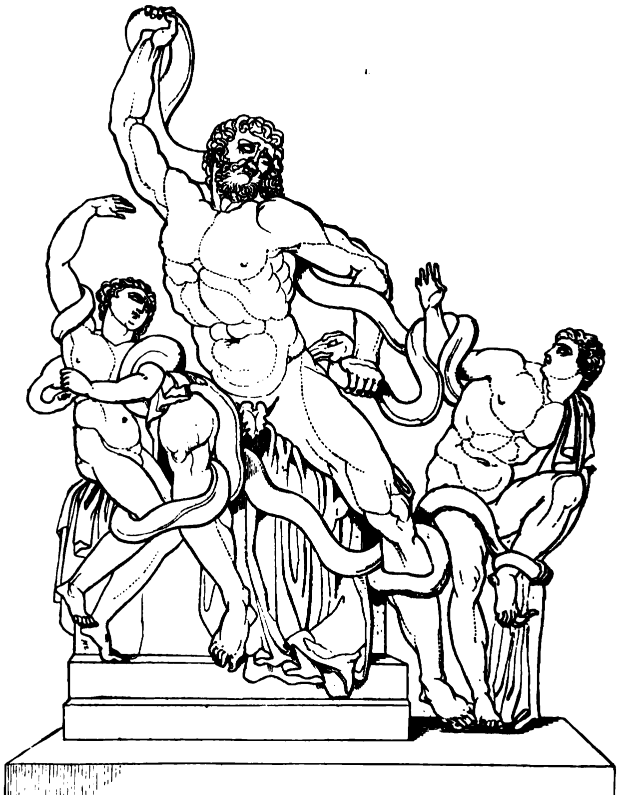
following clause suggests the object: *if there is still any pure faith remaining anywhere among (to) men, by this I adjure thee.* Comp. VI, 459; X, 597, 903. For the separation of *per* from its case in adjurations, see on IV, 314. **Quae restat.** See on IV, 230.——**143. Laborum.** For the case, see H. 406, I; A. 221, *a;* B. 301, 5; G. 376; M. 292.——**144. Animi,** *a spirit;* put for the person himself. **Non digna,** *undeserved.*——**145. Lacrimis;** an ablative of cause; *by reason of these tears.* **Ultro;** Servius explains by *insuper, moreover,* not *spontaneously.*——**148. Amissos,** *whom you have given up.* **Hinc,** *henceforth.*——**149. Haec edissere vera,** *declare these things to me true (truthfully).*——**150. Quo,** *whereto, for what purpose.*——**151. Quae religio,** etc., *what religious token (act of religion)* is it, *or* (if none) *what engine of war?*——**154. Aeterni ignes;** sun, moon, and stars. Comp. III, 599; IX, 429.——**155. Enses;** the sacrificial knives. All the holy objects Sinon appeals to are witnesses of the outrage he has suffered, and that he is held by no tie of loyalty to his countrymen.——**157. Fas.** Supply *est.*——**158. Ferre sub auras,** *to bring to the light.*——**159. Tegunt.** Supply *illi;* the Greeks.——**160. Promissis.** The prose construction is *in promissis maneas.* Comp. VIII, 643.——**163. Auxiliis stetit,** *stood, was maintained by the aid.* H. 416; A. 245; B. 258; G. 403, R.; M. 256. **Ex quo,** *from what time;* relative to *ex illo,* below, 169.——**164. Sed enim;** as in I, 19. For the position of the words, see on 73.——**165. Fatale.** The Palladium was so termed because the fate of Troy depended on its preservation. It was a small, rude image of Pallas, which was believed to have fallen from heaven, and was guarded by the Trojans with great care, being even bound to the wall of the temple by chains, because the safety of the city depended on its possession.——**168. Vittas;** the fillets round the head of the image. **Fluere, referri.** Historical infinitives. This metaphor seems to be drawn from the movement of a ship which the rowers have ceased to propel against the current, so that it again falls down the stream. Comp. Ge. I, 200.——**171. Ea signa,** *these tokens;* i. e., *tokens of these things,* or of her displeasure. Comp. III, 505.——**172. Castris;** ablative. **Simulacrum;** the Palladium. **Ardere** would be regularly connected with the foregoing *vix positum,* by *que, et,* or *cum.* See 692, I, 586.——**173. Luminibus arrectis,** *from her starting eyeballs.*——**174. Ipsa;** the image itself, *per se.* **Ter.** See on I, 94. **Solo.** H. 434, n. 1; A. 243, *b;* B. 254, R. 3; G. 388; M. 263. **Dictu.** See on I, 111.——**176.** That an image should show such miraculous signs of anger is a sufficient reason to the minds of the Trojans, as Sinon is well aware, for the advice of Calchas and the hasty departure of the Greeks. There is, therefore, no difficulty now in believing that the Greeks have actually gone, and that what Sinon adds about the destination of the wooden horse is reasonable and true.——**178. Omina ni repetant Argis,** *unless they seek the omens again in Greece.* They had before sailing for Troy taken the omens at Aulis. Perhaps Vergil has reference to the practice of Roman generals, who, under certain circumstances, went back to Rome to renew the auspices. **Numen,** *the divinity;*



Diomedes and Ulysses.

meaning the *Palladium* itself.——179. **Quod avexere,** *which* (says Sinon) *they have carried away over* (*on*) *the sea.* This is not the statement of Calchas, which would have been quoted *indirectly* here, and therefore in the *subjunctive* mood, but the language of Sinon himself. Some, less naturally, I think, take *avexere* in the sense of *brought from Greece;* understanding by *numen the divine favor.*——180. **Quod petiere—parant,** *as to the fact that they have sought*—(it is because) *they are preparing.* H. 540, IV, n.; A. 333, *a;* B. 292, *c;* G. 525, R. 2; M. 398, b, obs. 2.——181. **Arma, deos;** i. e., re-enforcements for war and the favor of the gods.——183. **Moniti,** *being instructed; namely,* by Calchas. **Pro,** *in place of.* Here Sinon comes to the most delicate part of his story; he must give a plausible reason both for the building of the horse, and for its vast size, and he must make such suggestions as shall induce the Trojans to take it into the city.——184. **Quae piaret,** *to atone for.* See on I, 20.——185, 186. The emphasis is on *immensam,* which should be joined to *attollere.* They were not only advised to build this in place of the Palladium, but to build it of vast dimensions, so that the Trojans might not get it into the city to serve as a new Palladium, and that they might be tempted through suspicion to lay violent hands upon it, and thus incur the anger of Minerva.——186. **Roboribus;** the *means* of *attollere.* **Caelo;** dative for *ad caelum.* See on *Latio,* I, 6.——187. **Portis;** the abl. of way or route. M. 274. **Moenia;** for *urbem.* The present *possit* after *jussit* may be explained as Sinon's allegation; but it is probably a mistake of the copyist for *posset.*——188. **Neu,** *or lest.* **Antiqua sub religione;** under the same religious security as that which they had enjoyed under the Palladium.——189. **Nam violasset,** *for* (said Calchas) *if your hand should violate;* this is a continuation, in the oblique form, of what Calchas had stated. *Saying, thinking,* etc., are often implied in the foregoing verb, as here in *iussit.* For the subjunctive, see on 94.——190. **Omen;** metonymy for the *fate* or destruction indicated by the omen. **Ipsum** refers to Calchas.——193. **Ultro;** probably not, as Forbiger takes it, *from far,* but *of its own accord, spontaneously;* i. e., without waiting to be again attacked.——194. **Nostros** refers to the Greeks. **Ea fata,** *such fates,* namely, as the *exitium* in 190. This calamity would await the posterity of the Greeks, if the horse should be received into the city by the Trojans.——198. **Mille;** a round number. The ..., 924, sqq., makes the number of the Grecian ships 1,186.——199. **Hic.** ...n 122. **Maius;** even a greater event than the adventure of Sinon.——**Ductus sorte.** Though priest of Apollo, Laocoon had been appointed ... on this day to make sacrifices to Neptune.——202. **Sollemnis,** *cus...y, ritual, sacrificial.*——203. **Ecce.** Comp. 57. **Gemini,** *two;* imply...milarity. Comp. I, 162. **A Tenedo.** They come from Tenedos as an ... that the enemy is coming from its concealment there to destroy the ...——204. **Immensis orbibus;** an ablative of description, limiting *angues.* ...5. **Incumbunt pelago;** translate in connection with *tranquilla per alta;* ...*long the tranquil waters pressing upon the sea.* **Pariter,** *side by side.* ...; as in I, 205.——207. **Sanguineae,** *bloody;* of the color of blood. ...**era;** all except the head and breast. **Pontum pone legit,** *courses the sea* ...——208. **Sinuatque,** in connection with *legit* may be translated as a participle, *curving.* **Volumine,** *in a fold, in folds;* meaning the un... curves made by the long bodies of serpents in propelling them...*ver the* waves.——209. **Spumante salo;** ablative of instrument. **Arva,** ...*s.*——210. **Oculos.** See on I, 228.——212. **Visu exsangues,** *terrified ...ght.* **Agmine certo,** *in an undeviating course;* indicating that they ... sent by a higher power expressly to destroy Laocoon, and were ...ly seeking for prey. *Agmen* is also used of the motion of a snake ...——215. **Morsu depascitur,** *devours.*——216. **Post;** adverbially for ... **Ipsum** refers to Laocoon. **Auxilio** is a dative of the end or purpose.

See on I, 22.——**218. Medium**; supply *eum; around his body.* **Collo,** *around his neck.* For the dative, see H. 384, II, 2; A. 225, *d;* B. 240, *a;* G. 348; M. 260, b.——**219. Superant,** *rise above him.* **Capite,** *with the head; with their heads.* Comp. *volumine,* 208, and similar examples of the singular in I, 579; VII, 392; IX, 721; X, 334. **Cervicibus altis,** *with their necks* (*stretched on*)



Laocoon.

high.——**221. Vittas.** See on I, 228.——**223. Qualis mugitus,** (*such*) *bellowings as the bull raises when he has fled,* etc. *Taurus* in prose would stand in the relative clause, thus: *qualis mugitus taurus tollit.* Comp. I, 316 and 430. If Vergil was familiar with the famous statue of Laocoon, now pre-

served in the Vatican, he chose rather, with true poetic taste, to transfer the spirit of that great work to his description than to adhere to the original in respect to all its details.——**225. At**; in transition. Comp. I, 267. **Delubra summa**, *the lofty shrine*; the same as the *arx* in 226. **Tritonidis.** See Dict. **Arcem**; for *templum*. It was situated on the summit of the Acropolis.——**227. Sub pedibus.** The statues of Minerva are draped to the feet (see page 39), and some, as the Minerva Medica in the Vatican, have a snake coiled at the feet; and in some, as the Minerva Salutifera, also in the Vatican, there are two serpents represented. Vergil conceives of a statue of the goddess still remaining in the temple, after the Palladium had been stolen.——**228, 229. Novus pavor**, *new terror*; no longer apprehension for our personal safety, as in 212, but fear of the goddess who has punished Laocoon, and thus shown the danger of committing any outrage upon the wooden horse. **Cunctis.** For the dat., see H. 384, 4; A. 235, *a*; B. 244; G. 343, R. 2; M. 241, obs. 3. **Insinuat**; supply *se*. **Scelus expendisse**; for *sceleris poenam solvisse*.——**231. Laeserit.** For the mood, see on I, 388. **Tergo**, for *corpori*.——**232. Ad sedes**, *to the shrine*.——**233. Conclamant**, *exclaim with one voice*.——**234.** *We divide the walls and throw open the bulwarks of the city.* Others understand by *moenia* the *buildings* within the walls. The Trojans are here supposed to throw down that part of the wall which forms the top and sides of the Scaean gate. Comp. 242, where the term *portae* would seem to indicate that the horse was carried in through one of the gates of Troy.——**235. Accingunt**; supply *se*; *apply themselves*. Comp. I, 210. **Rotarum lapsus**, *the movements of wheels*; for the simple term *rotas*. Comp. I, 1. **Collo**, *about the neck*; dative. Comp. IV, 506.——**237. Scandit**, *climbs mounts*; a bold figure, indicating the difficulties overcome in conducting e wooden horse through the walls and to the summit of the citadel. Comp. ., 515.——**238. Armis** for **armatis**, as in I, 506. For the ablative, see H. l, II; A. 248, *c*; B. 258; G. 389, R. 3; M. 268, a.——**239. Sacra canunt.** mns were sung at the sacred festivals of the Romans by choirs of boys l girls.——**240.** The dat. **urbi** is governed by *inlabitur*. **Minans**, *towng*; as in I, 162; IV, 88.——**242. Dardanidum.** See on I, 565.——**243. Subt**, *halted*. Stumbling on the threshold was considered an evil omen. ro; the ablative of situation. The shock of the sudden halt caused the pons of the Greeks secreted within the horse to clash and rattle.——, **Instamus.** Comp. I, 423, and below 491. **Immemores, caeci**, *thoughtless blind* in respect to the circumstances which should have awakened suson: the stumbling of the horse and the noise of the arms from within. *re* is followed by the accusative with *in*, or by the ablative either with ithout *in*. Comp. X, 323.——**246. Tunc etiam**, *then also* as an additional ting. **Credita** is better joined with *ora* than with *Cassandra*. For the e *Teucris*, see on *ulli*, I, 440.——**248. Esset.** The relative clause gives eason why they should be called *miseri*. See on I, 388; and comp. V, But some make it concessive. See on IV, 536.——**249. Velamus.** See 417.

–437. While the city is buried in slumber, the Grecian fleet returns silently from and of Tenedos, and Sinon, seeing the signal torch on board the ship of Agaon, opens the wooden horse. The leaders issue forth and commence the attack city, **setting** fire to it in various places, with the aid of Sinon, and are soon by **their whole** army at the Scaean gate. Aeneas is warned of the danger in a by **the shade** of Hector, and is roused from sleep by the increasing noise of the **and of the** flames. He arms himself and hastens from the palace of his father, **ng joined by** Coroebus and other warriors, undertakes to defend the city. **momentary** success his party is defeated, Coroebus and others are slain, and **t with only two** companions, with whom he proceeds to the palace of Priam.

, **Vertitur.** The sky itself is conceived to revolve, while the earth **still. Ruit oceano**, *ascends from the ocean*; i. e., Night rises in her

chariot from the eastern ocean when the sun sinks in the west. Comp. V, 721; and for this sense of *ruit*, VI, 539; VIII, 369.——**252. Myrmidonum**; by synecdoche for *Graiorum*. **Dolos** refers especially to the stratagem of the wooden horse. **Per moenia**, *throughout the city;* not here the fortifications merely.——**254. Phalanx**; here for *host* or *army*. **Instructis navibus**, *their ships being drawn up in order*. They would advance in regular array, in order to be ready for an enemy, and to effect a simultaneous landing.——**255. Amica—lunae**, *the friendly stillness of the silent moon; friendly*, or *favorable* to the projects of the Greeks. **Lunae**, *of the moonlight night*. According to the post-Homeric tradition, Troy was taken at the time of full moon. We should infer from 340, 360, 397, 420, etc., that the moon was sometimes shining, and sometimes obscured.——**256. Nota**, *well known;* for the Greeks had been ten years encamped upon the shores.——**257. Extulerat**, etc.; intensive for the perfect: *suddenly raised the signal flame;* the signal by which Sinon was to understand when to open the horse. **Defensus**, *protected* from discovery in his nocturnal movements.——**258. Utero**. For the case, comp. 19 and 45.——**259. Laxat**. This verb is adapted to both objects, *Danaos* and *claustra*, by *zeugma: releases the Greeks, and loosens the bolts*. H. 636, II, 1; A. p. 298; B. 370, *a*, 2; G. 690; M. 478, obs. 3. The natural order of the ideas is also reversed. This license, which is termed *hysteron proteron*, is defined in H. 636, V, 2; B. 370, *d*, 2.——**260. Se promunt**; for *prodeunt*. **Robore**. See on *Italiam*, I, 2.——**262. Demissum per funem**, *over* (*or along*) *a rope let down*.——**263. Primus**. This should probably be understood literally, and then would only show that the speaker, in mentioning the names rapidly, was reminded at the moment when this one occurred, that he was said to have issued first from the horse.——**264. Doli fabricator**, *maker of the treacherous work*. He was directed by Minerva. See 15.——**265. Sepultam**. Comp. 253; III, 630; VI, 424.——**266. Portis**; ablative of the route. See on 187. **Omnis socios**; those who have just landed from the ships.——**267. Conscia**, *confederate;* implying that those already in the city and those just arrived have a mutual understanding of the plan of attack.——**268.** Comp. IV, 522. **Aegris**, *sorrow-laden;* said of men, as compared with the gods.——**269. Dono divom**, *by the blessing of the gods;* ablative, cause of *serpit*.——**270. In somnis**, *in slumber*. Comp. 302. Aeneas is repeatedly favored with warnings by visions and dreams.——**271. Largos fletus**, *a flood of tears*. Comp. I, 465.——**272. Raptatus bigis, ut quondam**, (appearing) *as formerly, after being dragged by the chariot*. Aeneas had seen the corpse of Hector in this condition after it had been brought back to Troy by Priam. The ghosts of the slain are conceived to appear like their disfigured and mutilated bodies. See VI, 494.——**273. Per—tumentis**; for *loris per pedes tumentis traiectis*. **Lora**; the Greek accusative, used with somewhat more boldness than usual, as it is applied not to a part of the person, as in I, 589, nor even to the dress, as I, 320. The ordinary Greek accusative here would have been *pedes*, accompanied by *loris* in the ablative.——**274. Ei mihi**. H. 389, n. 2; B. 244, R. 2; G. 340, R. 2; M. 236, obs. 2. **Qualis** refers to the appearance of Hector's person.——**275. Redit**. The present in vivid narration. H. 467, III; A. 276, *d;* B. 58; G. 220; M. 336. **Qui redit** may be rendered *returning*. **Exuvias**, *the spoils;* those, namely, which had been taken from the body of Patroclus, whom Hector had slain in battle, and who had worn the armor of his friend Achilles. Hence, they are called here "the spoils of Achilles." For the accusative, see H. 377; A. 225, *d;* B. 219; G. 332, R. 2; M. 237.——**276. Iaculatus**, *after he had hurled*. The attack on the Grecian ships, here alluded to, is described in Il. XV, 392, sqq. **Puppibus**, *upon the ships;* dative. The ships were drawn up from the water, with the sterns toward the land, and surrounded on the land side by fortifications.——**278. Quae plurima**. See on I,

419. The wounds are those wantonly inflicted on the dead body of Hector by the Greeks (see Il. XXII, 369–375), and the mutilations received when it was dragged by the chariot of Achilles. **Ultro**; comp. 193; *at once; without waiting to be first spoken to by the ghost*; join with *compellare.* **Flens ipse**, *myself also weeping;* as well as he.——**282. Morae.** In his dream Aeneas does not realize that Hector is dead, but fancies that he has been



Hector.

ng absent, and anxiously waited for.——**283. Exspectate**; vocative by attraction for the nominative. H. 369, 3; A. 241, *b;* B. 210, 3; G. 324, R. M. 299, b, obs. 2. **Ut**, *how;* i. e., *how gladly;* or else, with Thiel, *how it that;* join with *aspicimus.*——**287. Nihil**; the object of *respondit* understood. **Nec—moratur**, *nor regards my useless inquiries.*——**289. Heu fuge.** np. III, 44.——**290. A culmine**, *from the summit;* from top to bottom; the Homeric κατ' ἄκρης, Il. XIII, 772. Comp. below, 603.——**291. Sat—m**; "enough has been done by thee, Aeneas, for the country and for m." So Heyne. Perhaps, however, the sense is, *enough has been given ie fates;* the destinies of Priam and of Troy are satisfied or fulfilled. *t fatis Venerique datum;* IX, 135. (*Qua*) **dextra**, *by* (*any*) *right hand;* uman prowess.——**292. Hac**, *with this;* with mine. For the subjunc- imperf. and plup. after *si*, see H. 510; A. 308; B. 306, *c;* G. 599, R. . 347, b.——**293. Sacra.** Supply *sua.* A limiting word pertaining equal- two substantives is sometimes expressed only with the last. Comp. *ıtem,* I, 366. The *Penates* of Troy are those which pertain to the state in common, as distinguished from those of individual families. 94. **Comites**, *as companions;* in apposition with *hos.* **His**; dative. ; *for urbem.*——295. The order is: *quae magna, ponto pererrato, e statues.* Comp. III, 159. The city referred to here is Lavinium, at rimarily; though the poet seems to have Rome in mind, as the ulti- ffspring of Lavinium.——**296, 297.** The vision *seems* (comp. I, 358) r the figure of Vesta with the fillets round her head, and other things pertained to her worship, from the *penetralia*, or sanctuary of the thus indicating that Aeneas will soon be called upon (see 320) to

take charge of this and the other *Penates* of Troy. Among the *Penates* of the city or state appear to have been included Jupiter, Juno, and Vesta; perhaps, also, Neptune, Apollo, and other great gods (see Smith's Dic. of Anc. Biog. and Myth., *Penates*). These are also called *Dei Magni*. See III, 12, and VIII, 679. Besides, there are the family *Penates*, which Aeneas will also have in charge. **Diverso luctu**, *with various sounds of woe*. Comp. XII, 620.——**299, 300. Secreta—recessit.** The house of Anchises was remote from the Scaean gate, where the enemy were chiefly assembled, and was also solitary, or without neighboring houses. *Recessit*, as *refugit*, III, 536, denotes situation rather than motion.——**302. Summi fastigia tecti**, *the parapet of the top of the roof*. Comp. below, 458, and note.——**303. Arrectis auribus.** Comp. I, 152; II, 206.——**304. Veluti quum.** As the shepherd, ignorant (*inscius*) of the remote cause of the devastation around him, *is amazed*, so Aeneas, at first stupefied by what he hears and sees, does not comprehend the origin and nature of the uproar. Comp. X, 405; XII, 521. **Furentibus austris**; ablative absolute. *Austris*, for winds in general, as in I, 536.——**305. Rapidus montano flumine**, (made) *impetuous by the mountain flood*.——**306. Boum labores**; by metonymy for *segetes*.——**307. Inscius**, *ignorant* (of the cause).——**309. Fides**, *the truth*, or *the fact;* namely, that the Greeks had got possession of the city. Supply *est*.——**310. Deiphobi.** His death is described in VI, 509, sqq.——**311. Volcano**; for fire. See on I, 215. **Proximus**; *next* to the house of Deiphobus.——**312. Ucalegon**; a bold metonymy for the *house of Ucalegon*. Comp. III, 275. **Sigea freta**, *the Sigean waters*, or *bay;* about four miles northwest from Troy.——**314. Nec sat rationis** (*est mihi*), *nor have I enough of deliberation;* i. e., I have not a clear purpose in seizing arms; not considering what is to be done or gained in fighting.——**315. Bello**; dative for *ad bellum*. Comp. III, 540.——**315. Arcem**, *the citadel*.——**317. Pulchrum**; the predicate accusative after *esse* understood, which has *mori* for its subject. H. 438, 3, and 538, 2; A. 189, *d;* G. 423; M. 388, b. **Succurrit**, etc., *it comes to my mind that*, etc.; in the midst of the excitement I have one thought only: *that it is glorious to die in arms*.——**318. Ecce.** Comp. 203. **Panthus**; mentioned in Il. III, 146, as with Priam on the wall. The Latin vocative *Panthu*, from the Greek **Πάνθου**. **Arcis Phoebique**; priest of the citadel only so far as he was priest of Apollo, whose temple, like those of the other tutelary gods, was on the citadel.——**320. Sacra deosque.** Comp. above, 293. **Victos**; as in I, 68.——**321. Trahit**, *leads*. Comp. 457. **Cursu tendit**, *hastens;* literally, *holds* (his way) *with running*. **Limina**, (my) *threshold;* the house of Anchises and Aeneas. The arrival of Panthus with the sacred things is a fulfillment of the words of Hector's ghost: Troy commits to thee her gods. See 293. The poet leaves us to understand that the child and the sacred things are left by Panthus at the palace of Anchises. See 717.——**322. Res summa**, *the public welfare; our common cause, the city*. **Quo loco**, *in what condition*. So the best commentators; comp. IX, 623; but some understand, "at what point is the principal conflict?" **Quam prendimus arcem?** *what stronghold do we (or are we to) seize?* Since you, Panthus, have fled from the citadel itself, what stronghold is still remaining in our hands, or, for us to lay hold of for defense? The *present* for the future is not unfrequent in animated discourse. See I, 48. H. 467, III, 5; A. 276, *c;* G. 219; M. 339, obs. 2.——**324. Summa**, *final*.——**325. Fuimus, fuit.** This is an impressive way of saying, *we have ceased to be Trojans; Ilium no longer exists*. H. 471, II, 1; A. 279, *a;* G. 228; M. 335, b. **Dardaniae**; dative.——**329. Sinon.** See on 259. **Miscet**, *scatters all around*.——**330. Insultans** expresses the joy Sinon feels in the success of his stratagem, as well as his contempt for the victims of it. **Alii**, *others;* as opposed to that portion of the Greeks who have descended from the horse. **Bipatentibus portis**, *at the open gates;* more fully translated:

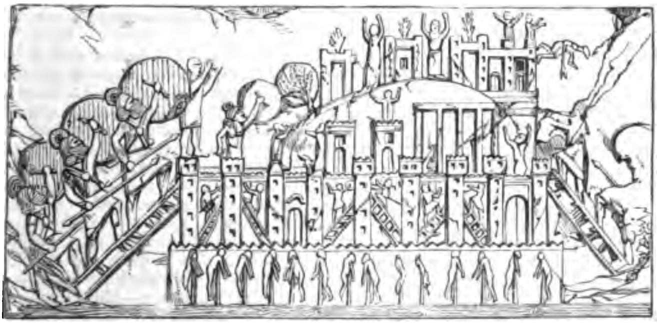
he gates having their double doors thrown open. Comp. 266.——331. a quot. Supply the antecedent *tot*, the subject of *adsunt* understood. See I, 430. **Mycenis.** H. 428, II; A. 258, *a*; B. 249; G. 411; M. 275.—— . Alii; another portion of the main body from the ships, of which the *alii* is part. **Angusta viarum,** *the narrow passageways.* See on I, 422. -333. **Oppositi,** *opposed*, that is, to the Trojans who attempt to resist.—— . **Stat stricta;** a lively substitute for *est stricta;* suggesting the position he blade firmly grasped, and raised for the blow. **Mucrone corusco;** an .tive of manner limiting *stat.* **Primi;** those who are foremost, or at the :.——335. **Caeco Marte,** *in the nocturnal*, or *uncertain, conflict.* Comp. 518.——336. **Numine divom;** not by his own deliberate purpose, for he not *sat rationis in armis.*——337. **Tristis Erinys,** *the dark fury;* the my spirit of conflict.——339. **Addunt se socios.** Comp. VI, 778.——343. **lomerant;** supply *se; gather around.* **Nostro;** for *meo*, as in 139.——341. **no,** *frantic;* understood here by some of hopeless love. But, perhaps, ay refer to the madness of the object of his love, by a usage kindred to of *sceleratus*, in 576.——344. **Gener,** *as a* (future) *son-in-law.*——345. **ntis,** *prophetic.*——346. **Audierit;** subjunctive under the same principle bove in 248.——347. **Quos ubi vidi.** See on I, 72. **Audere,** *venturing* ı. H. 535, I; A. 272; B. 315, *f;* G. 527, R. 1; M. 395.——348. **Super;** ı I, 29. *Besides* the enthusiasm they already manifest, I seek to enkin- more, and so *begin with these words.* **His;** abl. of manner.——349. **Peo-** ; as *animi*, 144, for persons. **Audentem.** Supply *me.* **Si vobis—est.** The asis is in the indicative, since there is no uncertainty. **Extrema,** *destruc-* ; *extreme perils.* **Cupido certa,** *a fixed desire* or *resolve.* **Sequi.** For the depending on *cupido*, see note on 10.——350. **Sit.** See on *videat*, I, 181. *at is the state of* (lit. *to*) *our fortunes.*——351. **Excessere.** The ancients ved that the capture of a city or country was preceded by the departure ts tutelary gods.——352. **Quibus,** *through whom;* ablative of means. on 163.——353. **Moriamur, ruamus.** "*Let us die, and* (to that end) *rush the midst of the enemy.*"—Ladewig. Others take it for a striking ex- le of the *hysteron proteron.* See on 259. Comp. III, 662.——354. **Una** ı; predicate nominative: *to hope for no safety* (*is*) *the only safety of the uered.*——357. **Caecos,** *maddened, blind*, or *furious* with hunger.—— **Nox atra.** The moon is at times obscured. See 397, 420, and 621. But t in general, whether with or without a moon, may be understood as , contrasted with day.——361. **Fando.** Comp. IV, 361.——364, 365. e —que, *both, and.* See on I, 18. **Inertia,** *lifeless;* referring to the corpses ıe slain. Others, with Heyne and Thiel, refer it to the *helpless* bodies of nen, women, and children, and persons unfit for war. **Poenas dant san-** , *suffer punishment with blood; suffer death.* Comp. 72.——369. r. H. 608, V; A. 359, *f;* B. 354, *b;* M. 502, a, obs. 1. **Plurima** o, *very many an image;* innumerable corpses, representations of death, ywhere seen; thus Ovid, Met. 10, 726, *repetitaque mortis imago.*—— **Danaum** is joined by some, I think less correctly, with *caterva.* Comp. ınd I, 497, where *caterva* is not limited by any genitive.——371. **Andro-** ; a Grecian hero, not mentioned in Homer. **Credens.** Supply *nos esse.* 372. **Ultro,** *at once, first;* as in 279; without being first addressed.—— **Fida responsa,** *reliable answers.* **Sensit delapsus,** *having fallen, he per- d (it);* a Greek idiom for *sensit se delapsum esse.*——378. **Retro repres-** *hecked.*——379. **Veluti,** etc.; a comparison derived from the Iliad, III, sqq. **Aspris;** for *asperis.* **Sentibus;** ablat. of situation.——380. **Humi** s, *making his way along the ground.* See on I, 193.——380. **Attollentem** "*throwing his neck upward, threatening wrath.*"—Thiel. *Iras* is valent to *iratum caput.* **Colla.** Greek acc.——383. **Et densis,** etc., *and urround them with our serried arms;* the dative *iis* is understood; *we*

are poured about them. See on I, 412. **Que** connects the verbs *circumfundimur* and *sternimus.*——385. **Labori,** *conflict;* like πόνος in Homer.——386. **Successu, animisque,** are ablatives of *cause;* both success and boldness of spirit make the youth exult. So Wagner. Hence, it is unnecessary to suppose any zeugma here by making *animis* an ablative of manner.——388. **Ostendit se dextra;** for *ostendit se dextram; shows herself favorable; dextra* agreeing with *fortuna.*——389. **Insignia,** *martial ornaments;* the arms by which the Greeks were distinguished from the Trojans; especially their helmets and shields.——390. **Dolus.** Supply *sit.* **Requirat.** See on 8.——391. **Deinde.** See on I, 195.——392. **Insigne decorum,** *the beautiful device;* i. e., the well-designed shield. Shields were often adorned with raised work in metal, representing sometimes a thunderbolt or some formidable animal, or, as on the shield of Achilles, scenes from life. For the acc. instead of the ablat. after *induitur,* see on 275.——396. **Haud numine nostro;** abl. of manner; *under an unfavorable divinity;* literally, *under a divinity not our own.* The possessives sometimes have the force of *secundus, propitious.*——400. **Fida,** *safe,* as affording a retreat to the ships.——401. **Conduntur;** for *se condunt.* Comp. 24.——402. **Nihil fas** (*est*) **fidere,** etc., *no one may be confident* (there is no hope) *when the gods are opposed.* So Heyne. Others translate: "It is not right for any one to trust in unwilling gods." The sentiment is intended to introduce the incident which immediately follows, and which turns the tide of success against the Trojans.——403. **Priameia,** *daughter of Priam;* from the Greek form Πριαμήϊος.——404. **Crinibus.** See on I, 480. **A templo Minervae.** She had fled to the shrine of Minerva for refuge. **Adytis,** *from the inner sanctuary.* This was the outrage referred to in I, 41, which provoked the wrath of Minerva against Ajax Oileūs.——407. **Speciem,** *spectacle.* **Coroebus.** See 341, sqq. **Furiata mente;** ablat. absolute.——408. **Periturus.** See on 47.——409. **Densis armis;** ablat. of manner, as in 383. Comp. III, 222. *Iis,* or *hostibus,* in the dat., is understood after *incurrimus.*——410. **Delubri culmine.** A party of Trojans was hurling down missiles from the top of the temple of Minerva on the citadel.——411. **Obruimur.** For the quantity of the last syllable here, see on *pavor,* 369.——412. **Armorum facie,** etc., *on account of the appearance of our arms, and the mistake arising from our Grecian crests;* so *facies* is used in V, 768.——413. **Ereptae virginis,** *at the rescue of the virgin;* a causal genitive, like *iubarum,* 412. For the use of the participle, see H. 549, 5, n. 2; A. 292, *a;* B. 320; G. 667, R. 2; M. 426.——414. **Undique;** with *collecti.* **Acerrimus.** Ajax was exasperated by the loss of Cassandra.——416. **Adversi,** *opposed* to each other; *opposing.* **Turbine rupto,** *a whirlwind having burst;* not an ablative of manner.——417. Comp. I, 85, 86.——418. **Equis;** with *laetus.* Comp. *tegmine,* I, 275. The winds are sometimes described as riding on horses; as Eurip. Phoen. 2, 18: Ζέφυρος ἱππεύσας; Hor. O. 4, 4, 44: *Eurus per Siculas equitavit undas.*——419. **Imo fundo.** Comp. I, 84 and 125.——420. **Si quos;** for *quoscumque.* **Per umbram.** Comp. 397.——421. **Insidiis.** See 389, sqq.——422. **Primi,** *the foremost;* those in front. Comp. 334. **Mentita.** This participle is usually passive, as here. We may translate it *counterfeit,* or *assumed. Mentitos* is understood with *clipeos.*——423. **Agnoscunt,** *they recognize;* they perceive that our arms and shields are theirs, though worn by enemies. **Ora sono discordia signant,** *they* (the *primi,* 422) *point out* (to the other Greeks) *our speech, differing* (from theirs) *in sound.* Vergil seems to have regarded the speech (*ora*) of the Greeks and Trojans as being *dialects* of the same language. Thiel and Ladewig take *signant* here in the sense of "indicate." Jahn explains it by *pro signo habent.*——424. **Ilicet,** *instantly, thereupon.* So in the Augustan poets.——425. **Penelei;** scanned Pē-nĕ-lĕ-ī (Πηνελέως). **Dextra.** Comp. I. 98. **Armipotentis.** See on *delubri,* 410. **Ad aram.** The great altar stood at the foot of the steps in front of the

Πρόναος, not within the temple itself.——**426. Unus**; emphatic, as in I, 15.——**427. Aequi.** H. 399, II; A. 218, *b;* B. 234, 2; M. 289, a; G. 374.——**428. Dis aliter visum.** He deserved to live, but the gods willed it differently. Comp. below, 430.——**429. A sociis,** *by their friends* on the summit of the temple, who are ignorant of their real character. See 410. **Panthu.** See 318.——**430. Infula**; by metonymy for the priestly office.——**431. Flamma meorum** (*civium*). Aeneas speaks as if burning Troy were a funeral pile, in which his slain countrymen had been consumed.——**432. Vestro** may be referred both to Troy, implied in *Iliaci*, and to *meorum*.——**433. Vices Danaum,** *perils from, encounters with the Greeks*. **Vitavisse, meruisse**; the subject, *me*, is omitted. **Fata fuissent** contains the notion of *decreeing, commanding;* hence, the following subjunctive with *ut*.——**434. Manu,** *by my hand;* by my bold deeds.——**435. Iphitus et Pelias mecum**; supply *divelluntur; are separated* (from the rest) *with me.* **Quorum**; a partitive genitive, after a *proper name* used partitively. Comp. I, 71. R. 105, c; M. 284, obs. 2.——**436. Volnere Ulixi,** *the wound of*, that is, *given by, Ulysses.*——**437. Vocati** is interpreted by Burmann and others as a participle, not as vocati sumus, *quorum—Ulixi* being taken as a parenthesis.

438–558. Aeneas is now attracted by the noise of the combatants to the palace of Priam. On reaching the palace he finds the great body of the Greeks, led on by Pyrrhus, making a furious assault on the front. He effects an entrance by a private postern gate, and, ascending to the roof, aids the defenders in hurling down missiles and masses of the building material on the assailants From the roof he sees the Greeks under Pyrrhus finally burst through the principal gate, and rush into the interior courts. He sees Pyrrhus slay Polites, a son of Priam, at the feet of his father, and Priam himself, after a feeble resistance, near the family altar.

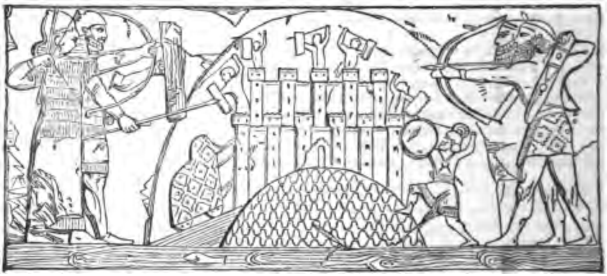
438. Ceu, etc., *as if other battles were nowhere raging;* i. e., as if all the fighting were concentrated here.——**440. Sic** is explanatory of the foregoing words, and qualifies *indomitum, ruentis,* and *obsessum; so furious, rushing so,* and *so closely beset.* **Martem,** *conflict.* H. 637, III, n.; A. 312: B. 306,



An attack upon a fortified palace. (From an Assyrian bas-relief.)

b; as in 335. For the participle after *cernimus*, see H. 535, 4; A. 292, *e;* M. 395, obs. 5. The Greeks are making an attack on the front of the palace in two divisions. One party, headed by Pyrrhus, is storming the gate, under cover of their shields, which they join together above their heads, by lapping one shield over another, like the tiles or shingles of a roof; thus

forming a *testudo*, under the shelter of which they are safe from the missiles hurled down upon them by the defenders; 441 and 469, sqq. The other party is attempting, by scaling ladders, to gain the battlements; 442–444.——**441. Acta testudine,** *a testudo having been advanced.* **Limen,** *the gate.* ——**442. Parietibus.** For the case, see on I, 476. On the pronunciation of the word here, *paryetibus*, see note on *abiete*, 16. **Postis sub ipsos,** *close to the very posts;* i. e., of the palace gate.——**443. Nituntur,** *they climb;* referring to the assailants. **Gradibus,** *on the steps* of the ladders. Join *sinistris* with *obiciunt. They present their shields with their left hands against the missiles* of the defenders, *being protected* thus, while *they grasp the battlements with the right.*——**444. Fastigia,** *battlements* of the parapet. See on 458.——**445. Tecta culmina** refers to the whole roofing, including also the gilded rafters, *auratas trabes*, underneath the tiles. **His telis,** *with such weapons*, or *missiles, as these.*——**446. Ultima,** *the end of things;* when they see that things have come to the last extremity.——**447. Extrema in morte,** *in the last deadly struggle; on the verge of death.*——**449. Alii.** These are



Attack upon an ancient citadel. (From an Assyrian bas-relief.)

Trojans in the vestibule and court, standing ready with drawn swords to meet the enemy, if they should burst through the doors. **Imas fores;** the *doors below*, as distinguished from the roof where Aeneas stood.——**451. Instaurati animi** refers both to himself and to his two companions.——**452. Vim,** *force;* new impulse.——**453. Limen erat,** etc. This passage serves to explain how Aeneas and his comrades made their way into the palace in the rear, while the host of Greeks was swarming round the front walls and the principal entrance. *Limen*, *fores*, and *postes* all refer to the private entrance in the rear (*relicti a tergo*), *secret*, or unknown to strangers. Within this were corridors, affording *an easy communication* (*pervius usus*) of the various buildings or parts of the palace *with each other* (*inter se*).——**456. Incomitata.** In a more public place the custom of the Trojans and Greeks would have required the matron to be attended by a female servant.——**457. Soceros;** Priam and Hecuba. So *patres*, below, 579.——**458. Evado,** *I make my way;* by the private passage just described. **Ad summi fastigia culminis,** *to the battlements of the top of the roof.* Comp. 302, and note. The poet has in mind a roof resting in the rear, or with its "eaves," on the colonnade which surrounds the courts, and sloping upward to the top or terrace of the outer wall, where it is fortified with a battlemented parapet, interrupted here and there with turrets. From this roof or terrace Aeneas commands the view both of what is going on outside of the palace in front of the walls and gate, and also in the courts within.——**460. Tur**

rim; acc. after *aggressi*, *having assailed*. See on I, 312. Such a watch-tower in Troy, but not on Priam's palace, is several times mentioned in the Iliad; as Il. III, 13, sq.; XXI, 526, sqq. **In praecipite**, *on the verge*.——461. **Summis eductam tectis**, *reared from the top of the roof*; i. e., from the palace roof or terrace described in note on 458.——463. **Qua summa labantis tabulata**, etc., *where the highest stories afforded yielding joints*. The *summa tabulata*, highest flooring, or highest stories of the palace, served as the base or floor of the tower; and if the tower was of wood, it could be easily thrown down in one mass, when loosened and separated at that point.——464. **Altis sedibus**, *from its lofty foundations*; the *tabulata* and *tecta*, or palace roof, just mentioned.——466. **Agmina**. The acc. as in I, 680.——468. **Interea** refers to the time occupied in tearing up the tower, and in the replacing of the Greeks destroyed by its fall.——469. **Vestibulum**, *the entrance* into the *atrium*, or first court. See on 449.——470. **Exsultat**, *springs to and fro*, indicates the swift movements of the warrior. **Luce aëna**, *with the gleaming of brass*; lit., "with bronze light." The *spear-head*, *shield*, *helmet*, *corselet*, and *greaves* were of burnished metal.——471. **Qualis ubi**, *such as the snake when*, etc. Comp. IV, 143; I, 592, *talis*, *qualis est coluber*, *ubi*, etc.——472. **Sub terra** is contrasted with *in lucem*. **Tumidum**. He is supposed to be swollen by eating venomous herbs.——473. **Positis exuviis**, *his old skin being laid aside*.——475. **Arduus ad solem**, *rising erect toward the sun*. **Ore**; abl. of situation. Comp. Ge. III, 426, 437, 439.——476. **Periphas**. The name, but not the person, is borrowed from the Iliad, V, 842.——477. **Scyria pubes**, *the Scyrian band*; followers of Pyrrhus, from the island of Scyros (now *Skyro*), one of the Cyclades, which was ruled over by Lycomedes, the grandfather of Pyrrhus.——478. **Succedunt tecto**, *advance to the palace*. They hurl fire-brands up to the battlements to prevent the Trojans from casting down missiles on Pyrrhus and the other assailants.——479. **Ipse**; Pyrrhus.——480. **Limina**; the lintel and threshold, for the door. **Perrumpit, vellit**. The present denotes the continuance of the act, or the *attempt to break*, and *wrench*, not the completion of the act. **Postis**; here for *fores*; the *door*. **Cardine** means here the hole in the lintel and threshold, in which the pivots at the top and bottom of the door turned.——481. **Aeratos**, *bronze*; *covered with bronze*. Comp. I, 448, 449.——482. **Ore** limits *fenestram*; *an opening with a broad mouth*. See on *silvis*, 164.——483. **Apparet**. Through this opening the great central apartments are at once visible to the Greeks; for the vestibule admitted directly to the courts, which were connected by open passages, so that the eye could range through the whole at one view.——485. **Armatos**; the armed guards defending the vestibule, mentioned in 449. **Vident** refers to the Greeks.——487. **Cavae aedes**, the second court, or square, around which the more private apartments were built, was often called *cavaedium*.——491. **Instat vi patria**, *presses on with his father's fury*; with the impetuosity inherited from his father, the *wrathful* Achilles.——492. **Sufferre**, *to withstand* (*him*). **Ariete**; pronounced here *ar-ye-te*. See on 16. The battering-ram, perhaps, in its primitive form, is meant; that is, a long stick of timber, wielded by men without the aid of machinery. **Crebro**; as below, 627.——493. **Cardine, postes**. See above, 480. Join *cardine* with *emoti*; *started from the socket*.——495. **Milite**; as a collective noun. See on 20.——496. **Aggeribus ruptis**, *the dikes being broken down*. The Po in many places was kept within its channel, like the lower Mississippi at the present day, by embankments; and Vergil was familiar with the disastrous floods produced by a *crevasse*, or breach in the dike.——497. **Exiit**; i. e., from its channel.——498. **Cumulo**, *in a mass*; ablat. of manner, as in I, 105.——499. **Vidi ipse**, *I myself saw*. Aeneas, who had been repelling the storming party of Greeks from the battlements, was compelled to witness the entrance of Neoptolemus and the other assailants at the gate, without the power to

render help.——**501. Nurus**, *daughters;* here, both for the daughters and daughters-in-law of Hecuba. **Per aras**; usually explained as equivalent to *inter aras.*——**504. Barbarico**, *barbaric;* because the gold and spoils which adorned the door-posts were trophies captured from *foreign* or *barbarian* enemies of the Trojans. It was customary to hang such spoils on the door-posts of houses, as well as temples. Comp. V, 393; VII, 183.——**505. Tenent**; as I, 308; *occupy*, *hold all*, where the fire does not rage.——**506. Fuerint.** See on *videat*, I, 181. The fate of Priam has just been indicated in general terms, but it is natural to ask the particulars of his death. **Requiras.** H. 486, 1; A. 311, *a;* B. 308, *a;* G. 250; M. 370.——**507. Uti**; of time, as *ut*, in 67. ——**508. Medium.** Comp. I, 348.——**509. Arma**; especially the *lorica*, or *coat of mail.* **Diu**; join with *desueta*. **Senior**, *the aged king.*——**510. Umeris**; dative. See on I, 412. **Ferrum**; accusative, after *cingitur*, by a Greek construction, instead of the ablative. See on *exuvias*, 275. *He girds on his unavailing sword.*——**511. Fertur**, *is hurrying;* but he is interrupted by Hecuba. See 525.——**Moriturus.** Comp. *periturus*, 408.——**512. Aedibus in mediis**, *in the midst of the palace;* in the inner court. See on 487. **Nudo sub axe**, *under the open vault* or *sky.*——**515. Nequiquam**, *in vain*, for, in the end, its sacredness failed to save them. **Circum.** See on I, 32.——**516. Praecipites**; for *se praecipitantes.*——**517. Sedebant.** It was the custom to flee for refuge, in time of peril, to the altars and images of the gods.——**519. Mens**, *purpose.*——**520. Cingi.** Supply *te.*——**521. Auxilio.** For the ablative case, see on 44. **Defensoribus istis**, *such defenses* as those weapons of thine.— ——**522. Non si**, etc., *not even if my Hector were now here.* For not even Hector would now avail us with arms; it is only the altar, and the gods, that can save us.——**525. Sacra in sede**; i. e., on the altar, or steps of the altar.——**526.** Polites has been defending the entrance to the palace, in company with those mentioned in 449. Pyrrhus, from whom he has already received a deadly wound, is on the point of dispatching him. **Pyrrhi de caede**, *from the death-dealing hand of Pyrrhus.*——**528. Porticibus**, *in the porticoes;* the ablative of situation. His flight is through the colonnades which surround the courts, and also across the courts. **Vacua**; either *empty*, referring to some of the courts not yet occupied by the Greeks, or *open*, *spacious.* Comp. 761. **Lustrat**, *traverses.*——**529. Infesto volnere**, *with a deadly aim* or *thrust;* join with *insequitur.*——**530. Iam iam**, *now*, *even now.* —**que** connects the verbs. **Premit**; for *transfigit;* as IX, 330. Others understand: *is close upon him.*——**533. In media morte tenetur**; i. e., death is all around him; his son lies before him dead, and his own death impends instantly. ——**535. Ausis**, *reckless deeds.*——**536. Si**; as in I, 603. **Curet.** See on IV, 230. ——**538. Coram**; equivalent to *oculis meis.*——**539. Foedasti**, *hast violated.* It implies both the outrage to his nature as a father and the defiling of his person with the blood of the slain; for the touch, or even the presence, of a corpse, rendered the individual religiously impure. See VI, 150.—— **540. Quo.** H. 415, II; A. 244, *a;* B. 255; G. 395; M. 269. **Mentiris**, *you falsely pretend;* for you would dishonor such a father.——**541. In hoste**, *in respect to his enemy.* **Iura fidemque supplicis.** A suppliant had a right, by the laws of Jupiter, to the protection of him to whose faith he committed himself: *cuius in fidem venit.* When Priam went to the tent of Achilles to beg the body of Hector, Achilles *observed his rights*, and the *faith due to him as a suppliant.* So Forbiger. Others understand *fidem* of the *trust* or *confidence* placed in the victor by the suppliant.——**542. Sepulcro**; dative of the end; *for the grave*, *for burial.*——**543. Hectoreum.** See on I, 200. ——**544. Senior.** Comp. 509. **Sine ictu**, *without force*, or *effect.*——**545. Repulsum.** Supply *est.*——**547. Ergo**, *so then.* The particle here expresses bitter irony.——**548. Degenerem**; a scornful allusion to the comparison between father and son, just made by Priam, 540, sqq.——**550. Hoc dicens**,

while saying this. **Trementem**; not with fear, but with age. See 509.——552. **Comam laeva impl.**; for *comae laevam impl.* Comp. 723.——553. **Extulit,** *raised on high.* **Lateri**; dat. for *in latus.* See on 18. **Capulo tenus,** *up to the hilt.* For the position of *tenus*, see on I, 13. **Sorte—tulit,** *took him away by fate*, or *according to his destiny.*——556. **Populis—terris**; translate, with Forbiger, as an ablative, denoting the cause of *superbum;* thus, *the sovereign of Asia once proud of so many tribes and countries* (*under his sway*). Comp. 504, and V, 268, 473.——558. **Sine nomine,** *without a name;* because deprived of the head, that by which the individual is distinguished.


Priam. (From an ancient gem.)

559-631. Aeneas is reminded by the fate of Priam and his house of his own father and family, and is hastening homeward, when he discovers the Grecian Helen, the cause of all these misfortunes, lurking in the temple of Vesta. He stops, and is on the point of taking vengeance by putting her to death, but is deterred by his mother, who appears to him in her own form, and reveals to him the gods at work in the destruction of Troy. He submits to fate, and, guarded by Venus, arrives at his home in safety.

559. **Tum primum.** Aeneas is now for the first time awakened to all the horrors of his own situation, and that of his family.——562. **Subiit,** *came to my mind.* Supply *mentem.* Comp. 575. **Creusa**; the wife of Aeneas, and daughter of Priam.——563. **Domus** has the last syllable lengthened by the *ictus.* See on *pavor*, 369. **Casus,** *the fortune;* as in I, 623.——564. **Respicio,** *I look about.* He has been absorbed in the scene in the court below, and the death of Priam. Now he withdraws his eyes to consider what is going on around him on the battlements. **Sit.** For the mood, see on 506. **Quae copia,** *what number*, or *force?*——566. **Ad terram,** etc., *they have cast themselves* (from the battlements) *to the ground.* The perfect definite is used here with reference to the foregoing historical present.——567. The passage as far as 587 appears inconsistent with VI, 510-527, and is said to have been set aside by Tucca and Varius, the critics to whom the manuscript of Vergil was committed by Augustus. Hence, they are wanting in most of the manuscripts; but they are regarded as genuine by the best recent commentators, and, also, as not unworthy of the poet. **Adeo.** Vergil often joins this particle with *iam.* It may be translated, *now indeed.* Comp. V, 268, 864; VIII, 585; XI, 275, 487. **Super unus eram**; for *supereram unus; I was remaining alone.* **Limina,** *shrine.*——568. **Servantem,** *keeping;* i. e., holding, as a place of refuge, secure on account of its sacredness.——570. **Erranti.** He has left the battlements of the palace, but is still on the Acropolis, and seeking to escape to his own house, without coming in contact with the enemy. Hence he pursues a devious course, looking about cautiously; *per cuncta oculos ferenti.*——571. **Eversa Pergama,** *the overthrow of Troy.* See on 413. **Poenas Danaum,** *punishment from the Greeks.* Comp. *Ulixi*, 435. **Coniugis.** Menelaus.——573. **Communis Erinys**; because she had been the cause of the ten years' war, which had been attended with many disasters to the Greeks, and was now closing with the destruction of Troy.——574. **Aris sedebat**; i. e., on the steps of the altar.

Invisa, *odious, hateful.*——**575. Ignes,** *fury;* the fires of passion. **Subit ira,** *wrath enters (my soul), wrath impels me.*——**576.** The infinitives as in 10. **Sceleratas poenas;** for *sceleris poenas; the penalty of her guilt.* Comp. VI, 563.——**577. Mycenas;** for *Graeciam.* Comp. I, 650.——**578. Triumpho;** ablat. abs., with *parto.*——**579. Coniugium;** for *coniugem.* Comp. XI, 270.



Menelaus pursues Helen. (From a vase painting.)

Patres, *parents;* as *soceros,* 457.——**580. Comitata.** Comp. I, 312, and note. **Ministris.** Abl. with *a* omitted. In the Odyssey, books 4th and 15th, we find Helen reinstated as queen in the palace of Menelaus at Sparta. It should be remarked that the impression given by Vergil of Helen is widely different from that which we get from the Iliad and Odyssey, where she is represented rather as the victim of misfortune than as a deliberate evil-doer.——**581, 582.** The future perfects express the bitter indignation with which he conceives of her about to return in triumph *after having occasioned* all this woe. "Shall she be happy *while looking back upon* the ruin she has brought upon us?" Comp. IV, 591.——**583. Non ita,** *it shall not be thus.*——**584. Feminea;** possessive; as *Hectoreum,* 543.——**585. Extinxisse.** The infinitive here is peculiar, as it expresses the cause of *laudabor,* which, in prose, would be *quod extinxerim;* translate, *I shall be praised for having destroyed.* **Nefas;** meton. for *nefariam.*——**586. Explesse;** more intensive than *implesse; to have made full of, to have filled with.*——**587. Ultricis flammae,** *with avenging fury,* or *fiery vengeance.* See on I, 215. **Satiasse,** *to have appeased.* The *Manes* of the slain can not be quiet in the lower world until they are revenged.——**590. Pura luce,** *in clear light;* not in a cloud, as gods often appear.——**591. Confessa;** for the *present,* as *comitata,* 580; *manifesting herself as a goddess;* not disguised as in I, 314, sqq.——**592. Quanta,** *so great as;* for the gods are conceived to be of lofty stature. **Dextra;** she seized the hand with which he was about to slay Helen. **Prehensum—continuit;** supply *me.* See on I, 69.——**595. Nostri.** Venus is represented as including herself with the family of Aeneas. Comp. I, 250.——**596. Prius,** *first;* i. e., before you think of slaying Helen. **Ubi.** Interrogative.——**597. —ne** in prose would be joined to *superet.*——**599. Resistat.** See on I, 58. ——**600. Tulerint, hauserit,** *would already have,* etc. The perfects suppose the completion of the action at the *present* time.——**601. Tibi** is an ethical dative, limiting the entire sentence. Comp. I, 102, 261. *Not the hateful form of Helen, not the guilty Paris, but the severity of the gods, is*

overthrowing this dominion for thee.——**602.** **—ve**; translate *nor*. See H. 554, II, 2; B. 330, *c;* M. 458, c, obs. 2.——**603. Opes,** *might, power.* **A culmine.** Comp. 290, and note.——**604. Aspice.** Venus now causes Aeneas to see all that the gods see. The great gods themselves are destroying the city.——**605. Tibi**; the dative, as the remote object after *hebetat*, instead of *visus tuos*, or genit. *tui*. **Umida caligat,** *gathers misty*.——**606. Ne qua parentis iussa time,** *do not fear to follow any commands of thy mother;* for now that your eyes are opened to things invisible, you may understand that her counsels are safe.——**609. Undantem,** *rising in waves.* Comp. VIII, 257: *fumus agit undam.* **Pulvere,** *with mingled dust.* Literally, *dust being mingled.*——**610. Neptunus.** Neptune had built the walls of Troy for Laomedon, the father of Priam, and was defrauded by that king of his stipulated reward. Hence his hostility to Troy. **Tridenti**; join with *emota*.——**612. Scaeas.** The Scaean gate was on the west side of Troy, looking toward the sea. By this the Grecians were still pouring into the city. Comp. 330.——**613. Prima,** *foremost; in the van;* as leader of the Greeks. Hor. O. 3, 3, 63: *me* (Juno) *ducente victrices catervas.*——**615. Iam.** Now at length even Pallas joins in the destruction. She usually aids in building, not destroying. **Respice.** Comp. 564. His attention had been directed thus far by Venus to the walls and the gate, where Neptune and Juno are acting; now he turns to behold Minerva, who sits upon the top of the citadel, probably on the pediment of her own temple.——**616. Nimbo effulgens et Gorgone saeva,** *bright with a cloud, and with the cruel Gorgon.* Both the surrounding "nimbus," and the Gorgon's head on her shield, are made luminous by the flames of the burning city.——**617. Ipse pater**; even Jupiter, though not unfriendly to the Trojans, must execute the decree of destiny.——**619. Eripe fugam,** *hasten your flight;* while flight is still possible.——**620. Limine.** For the case, see on 244.——**621. Dixerat**; intensive perfect; *had said.*——**622. Dirae facies,** *fearful forms;* the gods now made visible to Aeneas, and exerting their powers against Troy.——**624. Tum vero,** *then indeed;* when my eyes were thus opened. **Visum** (*est*), *was seen.*——**625. Neptunia.** Troy is thus called because Neptune constructed its walls.——**626. Ac veluti quum,** *even as when.*——**627. Ferro bipennibusque**; *hendiadys* for *ferreis bipennibus.* See on I, 61. **Accisam,** etc., *which they have begun to cut* (literally, *being cut upon*) *with iron, and frequent blows of the axe.* **Instant**; with inf., as I, 423.——**628. Minatur,** *threatens to fall.*——**629. Comam,** *leaf-crown;* the foliage of trees is often so called. **Vertice**; join with *nutat* as an ablative of manner.——**630. Supremum,** *for the last time;* adverbially. Comp. III, 68.——**631. Iugis,** *from the hill-tops;* join with *avulsa.*

632–746. Anchises at first refuses to join Aeneas in his flight, but yields at last to the signs and warnings sent by Jupiter. While they are making their way out of the city, Creüsa, the wife of Aeneas, is separated from her companions and lost; but she is not missed until they reach the place of rendezvous, outside of the gate.

632. Descendo. Aeneas descends from the Acropolis to his father's palace. **Ducente deo,** *the divine one* (Venus) *guiding.* Comp. 620. *Deo*, like *deus* (*Alecto*), VII, 498.——**633. Expedior, recedunt.** Aeneas, by the divine agency of his mother, is carried safely through the fire and the enemy, weapons and flames moving aside from him.——**634. Perventum** (*est a me*) = *perveni.*——**635. Antiquas.** The necessity of forsaking his home is the more painful, as it has been the abode of a long line of ancestors.——**636. Primum,** in both instances, agrees with *quem.* Aeneas must carry his father; for he had been formerly disabled by a stroke of lightning. See 648, 649.——**638. Integer aevi**; for *integer aevo; unimpaired in age.* H. 399, III, 1; A. 218, *c;* B. 234, R. 1; G. 374, R. 2; M. 290, g. So Hor. O. 1, 22, 1:

integer vitae. Comp. IX, 255.——**639. Sanguis** and **vires** are also thus connected in V, 396. **Stant robore,** etc., *whose strength remains firm in its own vigor,* needing the aid of none. For the ablat., see on *regno*, I, 268.——**640. Agitate,** *urge forward;* implying both planning and executing.——**642. Satis superque;** there is an ellipsis of *est* and *quod; it is enough and more, that I have seen,* etc. The pl. as *nos*, 89. **Una.** H. 175, n. 1; A. 94, *a;* B. 168, *c*, 3; G. 95, R. 2; M. 71. Troy had been captured and sacked by Hercules during the reign of Laomedon. Anchises has survived that capture. **Superavimus;** for *superfuimus;* as in 597, and III, 339.——**644. Sic —positum,** *thus, O thus, lying.* He reclines on a couch, in the position of one dead, or dying. Comp. IV, 681. **Adfati,** *having bid farewell to my body.* It was the custom, immediately on the decease of a Roman, for the nearest relative at the bedside to call on the dead by name, and utter three times in a loud voice the word *vale.* See on *vocatos*, I, 219.——**645. Manu,** *by violence; in conflict;* i. e., by provoking the enemy to attack me. **Miserebitur,** *the enemy will show compassion;* that is, they will put me out of my misery by slaying me, while seeking to plunder my house and person.——**646. Facilis iactura sepulcri,** *the loss of burial is easy.* This sentiment is very unusual for a Greek or Roman, but not unnatural for an old man in despair. Comp. IV, 620; VI, 333.——**648. Demoror.** H. 467, III, 2; A. 276, *a;* B. 58; G. 221; M. 334. **Ex quo.** Supply *tempore.*——**649. Fulminis adflavit ventis,** *blighted with the blasts of lightning.* See on I, 45. Anchises was struck with lightning and thus crippled for divulging to mortals his amour with the goddess Venus.——**650. Perstabat;** figuratively; *he persisted.* **Fixus** is used literally; *fixed* (in his position and place). Comp. 654.——**651. Nos;** comp. 139; the plural for the singular. **Effusi lacrimis** (*sumus*); equivalent to *effusi in lacrimas; we were dissolved in tears.* Some supply *orantes*, or *obtestantes;* but it seems to be unnecessary. *Lacrimis* is the ablative of manner.——**652, 653. Ne vellet.** The purpose of the entreaty implied in the foregoing words.——**653. Fato urgenti incumbere,** *to urge on the fate* (death) *already impending.* *Incumbere* is used figuratively for *accelerare.*——**654. Haeret,** by a kind of zeugma, is both figurative and literal here, corresponding to *perstabat* and *fixus* in 650. **In.** Prepositions belonging alike to two terms are sometimes joined by the poets to the second, instead of the first. Comp. V, 512; VI, 416. See note on 293.——**655. In arma feror,** *I am rushing to arms;* or, *to the combat.*——**656. Iam;** after every plan has been tried in vain to save my father. **Fortuna,** *resource.*——**658. Sperasti** = *expectavisti;* as in IV, 419. **Tantum nefas,** *such an impious thought;* as that a son should forsake his father in peril.——**660. Sedet hoc animo;** supply *tibi; this is determined in your mind.* For parallel expressions, comp. IV, 15; V, 418; VII, 368.——**661. Isti leto,** *to that death* (which *you* choose).——**664. Hoc erat** (*illud*) **quod,** *was it this for which? was this the purpose for which?* Comp. IV, 675. For the accusative *quod*, see on 141.——**665. Eripis.** The present here with *quod* seems to mean *as to your rescuing me: as to your interposing to save me;* the event being scarcely yet past.——**667. In alterius sanguine,** *in the blood of each other.* **Mactatos.** Hark. 439, 2; Z. 376, b. **Cernam.** The *present* subjunctive after the leading verb *erat* is anomalous; but in the mind of the speaker it stands connected rather with *eripis* than *erat;* thus, *you have been rescuing me that I may see,* etc.; *this was your purpose.* The following observation from Madvig, 383, obs. 4, is to the point: "Sometimes the tense of a dependent proposition is regulated less accurately, not by the leading proposition, but by a remark in another tense, which is inserted between the leading and subordinate propositions."——**669. Revisam.** See on *memoret*, 75.——**670. Nunquam** is an emphatic substitute for *non.*——**671. Clipeo;** dat. The arm passes through the leather straps, the *insertoria*, which are fastened across

the middle of the shield, and the hand grasps the handle between the center and the circumference. See woodcut. Observe the imperfect in this passage, as in 588.——**674. Patri**; for *ad patrem.*——**675. Et,** *also.*——**676. Expertus,** *taught by experience.* **Sumptis in armis,** *in taking up arms.* See on 413. **Quondam,** *once* called, but now not treated as your wife.——**680. Dictu.**



Aeneas rushing to battle. (From a vase painting.)

See on I, 111.——**682. Levis apex,** *a light, pointed flame.* It was the appearance of a flame, pointed like the peak of a priest's cap, and called *light*, because it was unsubstantial. **Vertice—summo,** *from the crown of his head;* his head being uncovered. **Tactu innoxia,** *harmless with its touch; in respect to its touch.* Comp. Ge. III, 416.——**685. Metu**; join with *pavidi.*

Trepidare; the historical infinitive; *we were hurrying about.* See on 99.——686. **Sanctos**; because sent by the gods.——688. **Caelo**; for *ad caelum;* as in 186.——690. **Aspice,** *look upon us;* i. e., with favor. **Hoc tantum**; supply *peto a te; this only I ask of thee;* i. e., one look of pity.——691. **Haec omina firma.** Anchises thinks he sees in this prodigy a token of divine favor, but requires some additional sign to confirm his hope.——693. **Intonuit** is impersonal, and **laevum** is an adverb; *it thundered on the left.*——694. Join *multa cum luce* with *facem ducens.*——695. **Tecti**; the palace of Anchises.——696. **Idaea silva.** In the pine forest on Mount Ida, south of Troy. The course of the meteor showed that the family of Anchises must flee to Mount Ida.——697. **Signantemque,** *and* (thus) *marking* (our) *way.* The participle is connected with *condere* by *que.* Even when the connection of ideas is not so close, a participle may be substituted for the infinitive after a verb of seeing; as Liv. 21, 33: *conspiciunt alios imminentes—alios transire.* Some understand by **vias** the *course* of the meteor itself; *suas vias.* **Tum,** *at the same time.* **Longo limite**; ablative of the manner of *dat lucem.* **Sulcus,** *its track;* like a furrow in the air.——699. **Se tollit ad auras,** *lifts himself up;* from his couch. See 644.——703. **Vestro in numine,** etc., *Troy is in your divine keeping.* Comp. IX, 247. That which survives of the family of Anchises and of the Trojan race represents Troy, and is destined to found a new Troy in another land.——704. **Tibi.** H. 384, 4, n. 2; A. 235, *a;* B. 244, *c;* G. 350; M. 249.——705. **Clarior** refers to the roaring of the conflagration.——706. **Aestus,** etc., *the flames roll nearer their burning tides.*——707. **Cervici.** H. 386; A. 228; B. 242; G. 346; M. 243. **Imponere**; passive as middle equivalent to *impone te.*——708. **Subibo.** Supply *te; I myself will take you on my shoulders.* **Umeris** is the ablat. of manner. Comp. IV, 599. **Iste.** See on 521.——711. **Longe,** *at some distance.* Comp. 725. The parties must not go in one body, as that would be more likely to attract the attention of the enemy.——712. **Advertite,** with the ablat. of *animus* instead of the accusative, is very rare. Supply *ad ea; attend to those things which,* etc.——713. **Egressis,** *to those having gone forth;* i. e., *as you go out of the city,* etc. Madvig, 241, obs. 6. The dative of a participle is occasionally used to denote *when* (under what circumstances) a thing shows itself. See also on I, 102.——713, 714. **Templum—Cereris**; for *templum Cereris desertum.*——717. **Sacra.** See Hector's admonition, 293. The sacred things had been conveyed to the house of Anchises by Panthus. See 320.——720. **Abluero.** To engage in religious rites, or to touch the sacred things, without first washing the hands in living, that is, running, water, was deemed impious.——721. **Latos umeros** corresponds to the Homeric εὐρέας ὤμους. For the accusat., see on I, 228. **Subiecta,** *bent,* or *bowed* (to receive the burden).——722. **Super**; adverbial; as in IX, 168.——725. **Pone.** Comp. X, 226. **Opaca locorum,** *obscure places.* See on I, 422.——727. **Adverso glomerati ex agmine,** *crowded together in an opposing phalanx.* This is the interpretation of Wunderlich, followed by Thiel and Forbiger, who regard *ex* here as denoting *manner.*——729. **Suspensum,** *anxious.* **Comiti.** See 711.——731. **Evasisse,** *to have passed through in safety.* Aeneas now relates the sudden panic which the near approach of a party of Greeks occasioned, and which led, in the confusion of the moment, to the separation of Creüsa from the rest of the party.——735. **Mihi.** H. 385, II, 2; A. 229; M. 243, a. **Nescio quod** = *aliquod; some.* H. 529, II, 5, 3); A. 334, *e;* B. 294; G. 469, R. 2; M. 356, obs. 3. **Male amicum.** Comp. 23; IV, 8.——736. **Confusam eripuit**; equivalent to *confudit et eripuit.* Comp. I, 69. **Cursu.** Comp. I, 157.——737. **Nota regione,** *from the known direction.*——738–740. The irregular construction and arrangement are occasioned by deep emotion. Below (788), the ghost of Creüsa reveals to Aeneas that she is in the service of the goddess Cybele, but leaves him uncertain how she was taken away;

and this is still a mystery at the time when Aeneas is telling the story. Translate thus: *Alas! did my wife Creüsa, taken from me, unhappy one! by fate, remain behind? did she wander from the path? did she sit down weary?* (It is) *uncertain*. The questions are probably direct, though they may be indirect after the example in E. IV, 52. The first interrogative, **ne**, would come regularly after *misero*. For the case of *misero*, see on 735. **Seu** is for *an*. See on I, 218. **Nec** connects *incertum* (*est*) and *est reddita*.——**741. Nec amissam respexi animumve reflexi,** *nor did I look back for the lost one, or turn my thoughts* (to her). **Respexi** is taken in its literal sense, as in V, 168; IX, 389; X, 269.——**742. Cereris,** *the temple of Ceres*. See 714. So *Apollo*, III, 275. For the omission of *ad*, see on I, 2.——**744. Defuit—fefellit,** *she alone was missing, and had escaped the notice of her companions*, etc. ——**745. Amens;** causal; *in my madness*. **Que** is joined, in scanning, with the following verse. See on I, 332.——**746. Eversa.** See on 413.

747–804. Aeneas returns through the city, and wanders everywhere in search of Creüsa, even venturing into the midst of the Greeks, who now hold complete possession. The shade of Creüsa appears to him, consoles his grief, assures him of her happiness, and predicts his final settlement in Italy. He returns to his friends, who have been joined in the mean time by a multitude of fugitives, and conducts them to Mount Ida.

748. Curva; for *cava; hollow*. **Recondo.** Comp. the use of *occulit*, I, 312.——**749. Cingor.** Aeneas has given his weapons to his attendants, while carrying his father.——**750. Stat;** supply *mihi sententia; I determine*. Comp. *sedet*, 660.——**751. Caput;** for *vitam*.——**753. Qua.** See on I, 83. ——**754. Observata sequor per noctem,** *I examine and retrace my footsteps in the darkness;* join *retro* with *sequor*. **Lumine lustro,** *survey with my eyes*. Comp. VIII, 153.——**755. Horror;** for the objects which occasion horror. ——**756. Si forte, si forte,** *if by chance, if* (*but*) *by chance*. The repetition denotes the mingled feelings of hope and fear. With *si tulisset*, *repert urus* may be supplied as the *apodosis*.——**759. Aestus;** as in 706.——**761. Porticibus, asylo;** both abl. of situation. The temple of Juno was a place of refuge and safety, especially on the present occasion, because that goddess was reverenced more than any other by the Argives.——**764. Mensae.** Perhaps small tables and tripods of bronze, or of gold and silver.——**765. Auro solidi,** *solid with gold;* for *ex auro solido*. Comp. I, 655. **Sine fine,** *incessantly*.——**773. Maior.** The ghost of the dead was supposed to be larger than the living person.——**774. Steterunt** has the penultimate syllable shortened by *systole*. H. 608, VI; A. 351, *a;* B. 354, *e;* M. 502, obs. 1; G. 716, R. 1. **Faucibus.** See on I, 226.——**775. Adfari, demere.** See on 99. The line is repeated in III, 153.——**779. Fas** may be rendered *fate*. **Aut,** instead of *nec*. See on 602. "The connection of a new proposition, which is also negative, by a simple *aut*, is rare and poetical." M. 458, c, obs. 2. ——**780. Longa—exsilia,** *distant wanderings;* far from your native land. Supply either *sunt*, or with Servius, *sunt obeunda*. **Lydius.** The Tiber was often called Etruscan, or Tuscan, because it rises in Etruria; and *Lydius* is here used by Vergil as synonymous with Etruscus (*Tuscan*), because the Greeks taught the Romans to believe that the *Etrusci* were from Lydia, in Asia Minor.——**782. Virum;** as in I, 264, for *hominum;* join with *arva*. ——**783. Res laetae,** *auspicious fortunes*. **Regia coniunx.** Lavinia, the daughter of king Latinus, was destined to be the wife of Aeneas.——**784. Parta,** *secured to thee, destined for thee*. The participle must also be supplied with *res* and *regnum*. See on I, 553. **Creusae;** causative genit.; *tears for Creüsa*. See on *lacrimae rerum*, I, 462.——**785.** Comp. 7. Creüsa rejoices that her fate will not be like that of Andromache, and other Trojan princesses, who are about to be carried away as slaves. See III, 325–327.——**786. Servitum.**

H. 546, 2 and 4; A. 302, R.; B. 326, *a;* G. 436; M. 411.——788. **Genetrix**; Cybele.——792. **Collo** is the dative after *circumdare*. The lines occur again in VI, 700, sqq.——794. **Somno**; for *somnio, a dream*. **Matresque viresque**, *both matrons and men;* in apposition with *numerum*.——798. **Pubem**, *a band;* in apposition with the foregoing accusatives, and denoting, as in VII, 219, the whole body of the followers of Aeneas.——799. **Animis**, *in spirit.* Their resolution is fixed. Comp. XII, 788. **Opibus**, *in respect to means.* They have gathered money, provisions, and the remnants of their movable property.——800. **Velim.** H. 525, I.; A. 340; B. 310, *c;* G. 630. General relatives regularly take the indicative in *direct* discourse. **Deducere**; the proper expression to denote the planting of a colony.——801. **Lucifer**; a name applied to the planet Venus as *morning* star; which, as the evening star, is Hesperus, or Vesper. Comp. I, 374.——803. **Portarum.** All the gates were now guarded by the Greeks. **Opis**, *of* (giving) *aid;* of delivering my country; or else take *opis* for *salutis*.——804. **Cessi**, *I yielded to fate.* **Montis petivi.** Comp. 636.



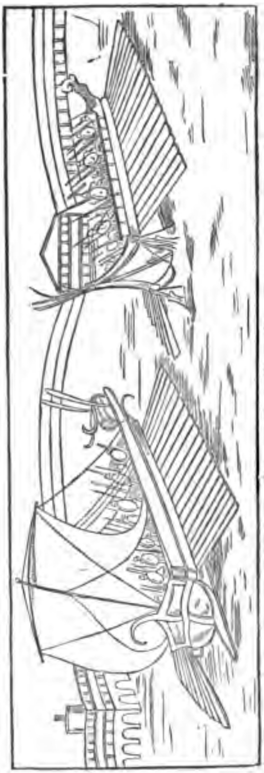
Troy, as it appears after the excavation of 1879 (copied from the "Ilios" or Pergamos of Dr. Schliemann). The view is taken from the Bridge on the ancient Scamander. The Theatre is in the hills to the left which border the Valley of the Simois. The hills to the right, which belong to the same plateau, dominate the Plain of the Scamander. Behind Hissarlik extends the site of Novum Ilium. The clouds to the left are over Mount Ida. To the right of Hissarlik are Dr. Schliemann's houses and magazines.

NOTE.—The recent investigations of Dr. Schliemann have made it evident beyond any reasonable doubt, that Ancient Troy, or at least Pergamos, its citadel, was on the hill now called Hissarlik, situated about three miles and a half from the northwestern shore of the Troad, and between the Scamander and the Simois, which came together a short distance northwest of the hill. The excavations made under the eye of Dr. Schliemann have brought to light the remains of several towns, Dr. Schliemann thinks seven, which have successively occupied this site; the first having been built in a remote and prehistoric age on the natural surface, and each of the others over the ruins of the one preceding; so that the remains of the original city are found at a depth of more than fifty feet below the present summit. The third of these buried cities is supposed to be the Troy of Priam. Its ruins bear the marks of a fearful sack and conflagration, such as was described in the traditions embodied in the second book of the Aeneid. The fragments of walls and buildings show that the citadel was defended

by strong fortifications, and that the inclosed dwellings, though not large, were several stories in height. Either the city of Troy must have been much smaller and much less populous than represented by Homer and subsequent poets, or it must have extended over the ground below and around the present Hissarlik, and the suburbs must have been built of such perishable materials that no trace of them was left. At any rate, the classical Troy or Ilium, Schliemann's "third city," was so completely obliterated that Homer, or the authors of the Iliad, and all later poets, knew it only by tradition. The rich treasures discovered by Schliemann, especially articles of gold and bronze, indicate the existence of great wealth, luxury, and refinement, entirely in keeping with the accounts tradition has handed down of the riches and power of Priam.

Precisely how much of Vergil's vivid and powerful description of the sack and burning of Troy is derived from tradition and from earlier writers, and how much is due to the imagination of the poet himself, it is impossible to determine; but after following Dr. Schliemann through his interesting researches, every one must feel that the real scene, the capture, the pillage, and the conflagration of Ilium, must have been quite as fearful as it is pictured in this second book of the Aeneid.

BOOK THIRD.



Ships under sails and oars.

The voyages and settlements of Aeneas before his arrival at Carthage.

The time embraced in the narrative of this book is nearly seven years. It begins with the events immediately succeeding the fall of Troy, which occurred in June, B. C. 1184. Heyne has given the following chronological arrangement of the narrative: The Trojan fugitives, under the command of Aeneas, spent the remainder of the summer, and the following winter, in building ships in the harbor of Antandros (*sub Antandro*), a city on the southern side of Mount Ida. This was the *first* year, that is, the first summer and winter, after the fall of Troy. The second year begins with the departure of the exiles for Thrace, early in the summer of B. C. 1183, and is spent in the attempt to establish a colony there (66, 67). In the third year the new colony, called Aenos, or, as some think, Aenea, is abandoned, and the wanderers, stopping at Delos to consult the oracle (73), proceed to Crete (131) and commence the colony of Pergameum (132-134). Having passed the fourth year and part of the fifth in Crete, they are compelled by a pestilence to give up this settlement also (190), and sail to Actium in Acarnania, where they remain during the fifth winter (284). They resume their voyage in the beginning of the sixth summer, and first landing near Buthrotum, and meeting with Helenus and Andromache (294-505), they cross the Hadriatic to Portus Veneris, in Apulia (523), and from thence continue their voyage along the coasts of Italy and Sicily to Drepanum (707), which they reach at the close of the sixth summer, and where soon afterwards Anchises dies (710). In the beginning of the following, or seventh summer (see I. 34, sqq.), they start for Italy, but are immediately driven by a storm to the coast of Africa

1-68. Aeneas, with twenty ships, built in Antandros, passes over to Thrace and attempts his first settlement of Aenea, or Aenos. After commencing his colony, he is warned by the shade of the murdered Polydorus to flee from Thrace, and again sets sail with his followers.

1. **Res Asiae,** *the fortunes of Asia.* Troy was the chief city of Asia Minor, and the head of an extensive league. Hence its affairs may be called the affairs of Asia, as opposed to the *res Agamemnoniae* (54), or power of Greece

Troy itself, however, was tributary to Assyria, as we learn from Plato in the dialogue on laws, III.——2. **Immeritam,** *not having deserved* (such a fate). Laomedon and Paris were the guilty ones, not the Trojans in general.——3. **Humo**; for *ab humo;* that is, from its foundations. **Fumat.** The present indicates that the ruins of Troy are still smoldering. **Neptunia.** See on II, 625.——4. **Diversa,** *remote.* **Desertas,** *solitary;* not in the possession of others. So Heyne.——5. **Auguriis,** *omens, warnings,* such as in II, 294, 780. **Ipsa** virtually emphasizes *sub; close under.*——6. **Sub Antandro.** Antandros (now *Dimitri*) lay on high ground above its harbor.——7. **Ubi sistere detur,** *where it is granted us to settle.* For the infinitive, see on I, 66.——8. **Prima**; *first part of.* See on I, 541. By the Roman mode of reckoning, this was the *second* summer, not the *first*, after the sack of Troy.——9. **Et** has the same relation to *vix* here as *que* in II, 692. **Cum** in 10 may be rendered *and then,* or, *and now.* **Fatis**; dative.——12. **Magnis dis.** See on II, 297. For the spondaic verse, see H. 610, 3; A. 362, *a;* B. 256, *g;* G. 761, R. 1; M. 503.——13. **Terra Mavortia,** *a land of Mars,* the tutelary god of the Thracians.——14. **Arant.** Supply *quam* as the obj. See on I, 12. **Regnata,** *ruled over.* Comp. VI, 770 and 793. Comp. IV, 609; VI, 836; Hor. O., 2, 6, 11. **Lycurgus** was an early king of Thrace, who had fiercely opposed the rites of Bacchus. The present king, Polymnestor, had married Ilione, the daughter of Priam.——15. **Hospitium,** *guest-land, ally;* in apposition with *terra.* **Sociique Penates.** Supply *erant.* **Fortuna**; i. e., the prosperity of Troy.——17. **Moenia.** The city of Aenos, now *Eno,* on the Hebrus or *Maritza,* is, perhaps, the one which Vergil has in mind, though there was a tradition that Aeneas founded Aenea near Thessalonica. **Ingressus.** Supply *terram.* **Fatis iniquis**; abl. of manner; *under inauspicious fates;* or, *against the fates.* They were not known, however, to be hostile from any previous indication, but from what turned out after the landing was made.——18. **Aeneadas.** He calls his followers or citizens *Aeneadae,* from his own name; implying that he also names the town after himself.——20. **Auspicibus,** etc., *patrons of,* or *favorable to the work commenced.*——22. **Tumulus,** *a mound.* Polydorus had been left unburied on the shore, and the sand had covered his body. **Quo summo,** *on the top of which.*——23. **Hastilibus,** *shafts,* or *straight shoots;* resembling the handles of spears. Join the abl. with *horrida.*——25. **Conatus** is a participle. **Tegerem**; according to the custom (comp. II, 248) of adorning altars and sacred places with boughs and wreaths. The myrtle was sacred to Venus.——26. Observe the liveliness of the historical present *video,* joined by *—que* to *accessi.*——28. **Huic**; dat. limiting the verb, for *ab* or *ex hac.* *Drops of dark blood ooze from that shoot which is first torn up, its roots being broken.* **Sanguine**; descriptive ablative.——29. **Mihi membra quatit.** Comp. I, 92.——30. **Gelidus**; an instance of prolepsis. The effect of fear is assumed instead of being predicated.——31. **Alterius,** *of a second.*——32. **Penitus tentare,** *to explore thoroughly.*——34, 35. Aeneas supposes that the preternatural appearance may have been produced by the Nymphs who preside over the spot, or by Mars (*Gradivum*), who is the guardian of Thrace; and he now implores them to give the signs (*visus*) a favorable issue, and to mitigate the omen; that is, to send another token by which he may know that the gods are not displeased with him.——36. **Secundarent,** *make favorable.* For the omission of *ut,* see on II, 75.——39. **Eloquar.** For the subjunctive, see on I, 565.——41. **Laceras.** Every cornel or myrtle shoot is connected with the body of Polydorus. **Iam,** *now at least;* after having repeated the torture. **Sepulto.** He is covered by the sand.——42. **Parce** with infin., as in E. III, 94.——43. **Aut,** continues the force of the negative. Comp. II, 779. *Troy produced me not a stranger to you, nor does this blood flow from the tree;* but from my lacerated body. Forbear, then, for you are doing violence to a human body, and even to a friend and fellow-countryman.

——45, 46. **Ferrea**; because of the *iron points*, or spear-heads. **Iaculis increvit acutis**, *has grown up in sharpened javelins*. The spears, left in the body of Polydorus, have miraculously put forth roots in the accumulated sand, and sent up new shoots, straight and tapering; fitted, indeed, for javelins. *Iaculis* is the ablative of manner.——47. **Ancipiti**, *twofold;* occasioned both by the blood, and by the voice of the shade.——48. **Mentem**, *in mind*. See on I, 228.——50. **Infelix**; in a general sense, of Priam, as of Ulysses in III, 691. **Alendum.** H. 549, 3; A. 294, *d;* B. 325, *b;* G. 431; M. 422.——51. **Regi**; Polymnestor.——55. **Fas omne**; every obligation imposed by religion and the laws of hospitality.——56. **Potitur**; here of the third conjugation. **Quid non pectora cogis?** *what do you not teach (urge on) mortal breasts?* Both accusatives are governed by *cogis*, in analogy with verbs of teaching or demanding. H, 375; M. 229, 2.——58. **Primum.** He consults Anchises *first* as the most venerable and the most experienced in auguries.——59. **Refero**, *I report*, or lay before them.——60. **Animus**; for *sententia* or *consilium*. The infinitive follows in apposition, as in Hor., Epode 16, 17–21: *sit sententia ire*. H. 539, II; A. 270; B. 315, Rule 73; G. 553, II; M. 388, b, obs. 1.——61. **Dare classibus austros**; for *classis austris*. H. 636, IV, 2; A. p. 298, *hypallage;* B. 370, *c*, 2. See on IV, 653.——63. **Aggeritur**, *is heaped upon; added to*. **Tumulo**; the mound mentioned in 22. **Arae.** Sometimes a *pair* of altars stood to the *Manes* of a deceased person. See below, 305.——66. **Inferimus.** On the grave or ashes of the dead it was customary to pour libations of milk, honey, sacrificial blood, and unmixed wine.——68. **Condimus**, *we put to rest*. Without these ceremonies the Manes were supposed to be wandering in misery. See VI, 320–330. **Supremum**, *for the last time;* according to the custom described in note on II, 644.

69–120. Aeneas arrives at the island of Delos, where he is hospitably received by King Anius, the priest of Apollo. On consulting the Delian oracle, the Trojans are told to seek out the land from which their earliest ancestors were derived. This Anchises pronounces to be Crete.

69. **Pelago**; dative; supply *erat; when first the sea could be trusted;* i. e., in the spring or early summer.——70. **Auster**; for *ventus*.——71. **Deducunt**, *draw down*. Comp. below, 135. The ships were drawn up and sheltered on the land after a voyage had been completed. **Complent**, *cover;* i. e., with the ships. See VI, 5; IV, 397.——73. **Sacra tellus** refers to Delos, a small island in the midst of the Cyclades, the birthplace of Apollo and Diana, and the seat of one of the principal oracles of Apollo.——74. **Matri**; Doris, wife of Nereus. The dative limits *gratissima*. This verse retains the final vowels in *matri* and *Aegaeo*, unelided. See on I, 617. Neptune is called the Aegean because, according to Homer, Il. XIII, 21, 22, his palace was in the Aegean Sea.——75. **Pius**; because in this act Apollo showed his filial piety to his mother, who had found shelter in Delos. **Circum.** See on I, 13.——76. **Mycono e celsa Gyaroque**, etc., *which, when wandering about all seas and shores, the pious Archer bound to lofty Myconos and Gyaros*. This is shown by Wagner to be the authentic reading. *E* implies both that it is *attached to them*, and still at a distance from them; a usage of *e* illustrated in Hand's Thursellinus, under *ex*, 24. Vergil seems to have been unacquainted with the relative situation of these islands.——77. **Coli, contemnere.** See on I, 66. Before Delos was thus fastened it was uninhabited.——78. **Fessos.** The voyage was somewhat more than two hundred miles.——79. **Veneramur**, *we approach with reverence*.——80. **Idem.** H. 451, 3; A. 195, *e;* B. 285, end; G. 296; M. 488.——81. **Tempora.** See on I, 228.——82. **Occurrit**, *hastens to meet us*.——83. **Hospitio**, *in hospitality*.——84. **Templa.** The plural indicates the courts and porticoes as well as the *cella*, or temple proper. **Venerabar** implies approaching the temple as a worshiper,

and offering sacrifice on the altar. **Saxo vetusto.** The material is expressed either by the ablative alone, as I, 655, II, 765, V, 663, or by *ex* with the ablative, as IV, 138.——**85. Da,** *grant to us our own abode;* not absolutely *give*, but fix by revealing to us the place which the fates destine for our permanent (*proprium*) abode.——**86, 87. Serva altera Pergama,** *save the second Troy;* i. e., by your counsel save us, who are to found the second Troy. **Reliquias.** Comp. I, 30.——**88. Quem sequimur?** *what leader are we to follow?* For the use of the present, see on II, 322.——**89. Inlabere;** properly said of the inspiration of the priest, but here of information to be given to the suppliant directly by the voice of the oracle.——**90.** See on II, 172.——**91. —que,** *both*, is lengthened here by the ictus. **Limina** is put for the whole temple, and with *laurus* is in apposition with *omnia.*——**92. Mons.** Mount Cynthus. **Adytis reclusis;** abl. abs. The earthquake is connected with the sudden opening of the inner sanctuary. Comp. VI, 81.——**93. Submissi petimus terram,** freely translated, *we prostrate ourselves upon the ground.*——**94. Quae,** etc. *The land which first produced you from the stock of your ancestors;* i. e., produced you by producing your forefathers. See on I, 573. **Ubere laeto,** *in her fruitful lap;* on her teeming soil.——**97. Hic,** as in I, 272, refers to the place just mentioned. **Oris.** Abl. See on I, 285.——**101.** The oracle directs them to return to their mother country; but the question now is, what is the real mother country or cradle of their race.——**102. Genitor.** Anchises. Comp. above, 9 and 58.——**104. Iovis insula;** as Jupiter was born there.——**105. Mons Idaeus;** now *Psiloriti* or *Monte Giove*, in Crete. From this the *Trojan* Ida derived its name.——**106. Centum;** a round number; in Homer also, Il. II, 649, ἑκατόμπολις; in the Odyssey, XIX, 174, there are said to be *ninety* Cretan cities. **Regna,** *realms;* properly so called because in every city there was an ἄναξ, or *sovereign.* Comp. I, 338.——**108. Primum.** Comp. I, 1. Some traditions made Teucer a native of the Trojan country, others a Cretan, who migrated to the Troad. He is called *maximus* as the ἀρχηγέτης, or original father of the race.——**109. Regno;** dative.——**110. Nondum steterant,** *had not yet been built.*——**111. Hinc.** From Crete was derived the worship of Cybele, mother of the gods, *magna mater.* **Cultrix Cybelae,** *inhabitant of Cybele.* She had a temple on the Phrygian mount Cybele. Here, and in XI, 768, Ribbeck has adopted a MS. reading *Cybelus* for *Cybele.* **Aera,** *brazen cymbals,* and *brazen shields,* used by the priests, or Corybantes, in the worship of Cybele. Comp. Ge. IV, 151.——**112. Nemus.** There was a grove on the Trojan Ida consecrated to Cybele, in imitation of that on the Cretan Ida. **Silentia.** The strict secrecy of the *mysteries*, and the practice of exhibiting the figure of the goddess in a chariot drawn by lions, were also brought from Crete (*hinc erant*).——**116. Nec—cursu.** The distance from Delos to Crete is about 150 Roman miles. **Adsit.** H. 513, I; A. 266, *d;* B. 306, *a;* G. 575; M. 351, b, obs. 2.——**118. Aris;** abl. of situation.

121–191. Aeneas lands in Crete without opposition, as King Idomeneus has fled from the country. His new settlement is soon visited with plague and famine, and the Penates declare to him in a vision that the Delian oracle referred not to Crete, but to Hesperia, or Italy. Anchises recalls the tradition of the twofold origin of the Trojans (Teucer from Crete, and Dardanus from Italy), and advises him to set sail for Hesperia.

122. Idomenea. Idomeneus was one of the most distinguished of the Grecian chiefs at the siege of Troy. In fulfillment of a vow made during a tempest, to sacrifice to the gods the first object which should meet him on landing in Crete, he was compelled to make his own son, Merion, the victim. A pestilence which befell the people soon afterwards being attributed to this act, Idomeneus was expelled from his country, and, therefore, planted

a new dominion in the Sallentine district of Southern Italy. See below, 400, and XI, 264, sq.——123. **Hoste.** H. 421, II; A. 243, *a;* B. 256; G. 389; M. 261. The meaning is: "There is no one left in the country who will oppose us."——125. **Bacchatam;** *where Bacchus is worshiped on the hills.* There is no corresponding English term. Comp. Ge. II, 487. This island, the largest of the Cyclades, was noted for the cultivation of the vine, and for the worship of Bacchus.——126. **Niveam;** referring to the white marble of Paros.——127. **Cycladas.** Aeneas has particularized some of the Cyclades and some of the Sporades, and now sums up the whole in the terms *Cycladas* and *terris.* **Legimus,** *we sail along.* Comp. II, 208; Ge. I, 327. It governs the accusatives, *Naxon,* etc. **Concita,** *disturbed.* This reading rests on the best authority. The idea is that the number and proximity of the islands render the sea, thus pent up and interrupted in its currents, rougher and more dangerous.——128. **Vario certamine,** *in manifold strife;* i. e., with various cries of mutual encouragement, and with rival effort. Comp. V, 140.——129. **Petamus.** See on 134, below.——133. **Pergameam.** Supply *urbem.* The real name was *Pergamum.* **Cognomine.** See on I, 275.——134. **Arcem attollere tectis,** *to erect a citadel with* (lofty) *buildings;* i. e., build the usual fortifications, temples, and public edifices on the acropolis. The infinitive after *hortor* is poetic. H. 535, IV; A. 331, *a* and *g;* B. 315, *f,* 3, R.; G. 546, R. 1; M. 390.——135. **Iam fere** must be taken together; *even now.* Comp. V, 835–838. **Subductae.** See on 71.——136. **Conubiis;** here a trisyllable; *conubyis.*——137. **Iura domosque dabam,** *I was administering justice and assigning dwelling-places.* Comp. I, 507. **Tabida;** in an active sense; *wasting.* **Membris,** dat.; *to* (*upon*) *our bodies.*——138. **Corrupto caeli tractu,** *the region of the air being infected;* i. e., the region, or tract, of the atmosphere pertaining to Crete.——139. **Satis,** *upon our crops;* the same construction as *membris.*——140. **Animas;** for *vitas.*——141. **Steriles;** an instance of *prolepsis;* as 30. **Exurere;** historical infinitive. **Sirius.** Its rising, which occurs in the hot season, was supposed to produce drought, and sometimes pestilence.——143. **Ortygiae.** See 124.——144. **Ire.** See on *attollere,* 134. **Mari;** ablative absolute with *remenso,* as *pelago remenso,* II, 181. **Veniam precari.** The favor to be asked of Apollo is a revelation, informing them *what end,* etc.; the clauses introduced by *quam, unde,* and *quo* being thus dependent on the idea of responding or instructing implied in *veniam.*——145. **Fessis rebus.** Comp. I, 452. **Ferat,** like *da* in 85, is said of Apollo as being able to relieve them by declaring what the fates decree concerning them.——147. **Terris;** ablative of situation.——150. **Visi.** It was a dream, as in II, 270. **Iacentis.** Supply *mei,* limiting *oculos.*——151, 152. **Se fundebat** gives more fullness of meaning than *lucem fundebat.*——154. **Delato,** *when,* or *if, conveyed* to Delos. **Dicturus est,** *is on the point of saying; would say.*——155. **Ultro,** *of their own accord;* without being first invoked. This condescension is in return for the piety of Aeneas in saving the images of the Penates amidst such dangers.——156, 157. **Secuti, permensi** (*sumus*).——158. **Idem;** for *iidem.* **In astra;** a phrase probably symbolical here, as *ad aethera,* 462, of the glory of the descendants of Aeneas in general.——159. **Magnis** (*viris*), *a great people.* Some, however, understand *dis;* i. e., the Trojan *Penates.*——160. **Para.** Aeneas was not actually to build the *great city* of Rome, but only to prepare the way for it by founding *Lavinium.* See on II, 295.——161. **Non suasit,** *did not point out.* **Aut.** See on II, 602.——162. **Cretae.** H. 426, 1; A. 258, *c,* R.; B. 249, N.; G. 412; M. 296, a, obs. 1.——163–166; repeated from I, 530–533.——167. **Nobis.** The Penates identify themselves with the Trojans. **Dardanus.** The brothers Dardanus and Iasius were natives of Corythus, now *Cortona,* a city of Etruria. They migrated from Italy to Samothrace, and from thence Dardanus passed over to the Troad, where he married the daughter of Teucer

and received with her a share of the kingdom, which thus took the name of Dardania. The later name of Troy was derived from his grandson, Tros.——168. **Pater** is applied to Iasius as being, in common with his brother, an original member of the family, or one of the patriarchs. **Quo** must be referred to Dardanus as the conspicuous name; Iasius being merely appended as naturally associated with Dardanus.——170. **Requirat,** *let him* (Anchises) *seek*. Anchises is recognized as the chief adviser and director of their movements. **Tibi.** Aeneas.——173. **Nec sopor erat,** *nor was that* (wholly) *slumber*, or merely a dream; it was preternatural. **Illud.** The regular construction would be *ille*. See M. 313, obs. Comp. VI, 129.——174. **Velatas comas.** They were veiled or bound with the fillets. See II, 168, 296.——175. **Gelidus.** Comp. 30. **Corpore,** *from my body.*——177, 178. **Munera intemerata,** *libations of unmixed wine.* **Focis,** *on the hearth;* the altar of the Penates. **Laetus.** Join with *facio*, not *honore; I joyful*, or *joyfully, inform.* Comp. 169.——179. **Ordine pando,** *I narrate.*——180. **Prolem ambiguam,** *the twofold lineage.*——180. **Agnovit** governs the accusatives and the infinitive *deceptum esse* as direct objects.——181. **Novo.** It was natural that at this late day Anchises should be liable to err in deciding which of the early homes of his ancestors the oracle meant. **Veterum locorum;** an objective genitive after *errore; a new error in respect to old places*, or ancestral seats.——183. **Talis casus,** *such fortunes;* namely, as that we should wander so far, and settle in Italy.——184. **Repeto;** for *memini.* **Portendere;** supply *eam; that she prophesied.*——185. **Vocare,** *that she mentioned.*——187. **Crederet, moveret;** questions of appeal; *who could believe,* etc.——188. **Moniti,** *warned;* i. e., by the vision.——189. **Dicto,** the *word* or *command* of Anchises.——190. **Quoque,** *also* this settlement as well as the one in Thrace. **Paucis relictis,** *a few* (of our number) *being left.* In Vergil's time, Pergamum and the supposed descendants of the Trojan colonists still existed in Crete.——191. **Aequor;** acc. after *currimus; we traverse.* See on I, 67, and comp. V, 235.

192–266. The Trojans, having set sail from Crete, are driven about by a storm for three days and nights, and on the fourth reach the Strophades, small islands west of the Peloponnesus, where the Harpies dwell. They are annoyed by the Harpies and make an assault upon them. Celaeno, chief of the Harpies, pronounces a curse upon the voyagers, and they leave the island in terror.

193. **Caelum—pontus** (*apparet*). Supply *sed.* **Astitit;** a livelier word than *surrexit.*——195. **Inhorruit unda tenebris,** *the wave became rough in the darkness;* the sea became boisterous or *bristling*, and was overspread with the gloomy shadow of the clouds.——199. **Abstulit.** Comp. I, 88. **Ingeminant,** etc.; *the lightnings continually flash from* (lit. *in*) *the riven clouds.*——201. **Discernere,** etc. Palinurus does not perceive in the heavens, i. e., by looking at the heavens, when the day ends and the night begins. *Caelo* is the abl. of situation.——202. With **nec** supply *dicit*, which is occasionally omitted, as here, after *negat.* **Meminisse,** etc.; supply *se: and says that he does not know his course in the midst of the wave.*——203. **Tris adeo soles,** *three whole days; adeo* qualifying *tres; three, even so many.* **Incertos caeca caligine.** The days are called *uncertain* in which their way is uncertain on account of the profound darkness. Comp. V, 270.——206. **Aperire montis,** *to disclose its mountains;* to bring its mountains into view. **Volvere fumum.** Therefore the Trojans suppose it to contain the dwellings of men.——207. **Remis insurgimus.** They exchange sails for oars, in order to have the ships more under their command as they approach the shore, where there may be rocks and shallows.——209. **Strophadum.** The name of the islands is said to be derived from στρέφειν, as the pursuers of the Harpies, by the command of Jupiter, here *turned back* to Greece.——210. **Stant,** *are situated;* a lively

substitute for *sunt*, as *incedo*, I, 46, and *colitur*, above, 73.——**211. Insulae Ionio in magno.** The diphthong *æ* in *insulæ* is not elided, but shortened. See H. 608, II, n. 3; A. 359, *e*, and 355, *d;* M. 502, obs. 1.——**212. Aliae.** The others, whose names are known, were *Ocypete* and *Aëllo*.——**213. Clausa.** The house of Phineus was shut to the Harpies after they had been expelled by the Argonauts, Zetes, and Calais, who pursued them over the sea.



Harpy.

They had tormented Phineus by constantly devouring or defiling all the food that was placed upon his table.——**215. Pestis et ira,** *plague and curse.*——**216. Virginei volucrum vultus,** *the faces of the winged creatures are virgin-like;* literally: "they have (*sunt iis*) the virgin-like faces of birds."——**221. Caprigenum** agrees with *pecus*. **Nullo custode;** ablat. absol. They were sacred to the Harpies, and left to feed, as was usual with sacred animals, without a herdsman.——**222, 223. Divos—Iovem.** We devote a portion of the prey as a sacrifice to the gods, out of gratitude for our preservation. **In partem praedamque;** hendiadys for *in partem praedae*. Comp. I, 61.——**224. Toros;** *couches*, or seats of piled-up turf. **Dapibus.** H. 421, foot-n. 1; A. 248, *c;* B. 258, *a;* G. 405, R. 1; M. 260.——**225. Subitae,** instead of the adverb, *subito*. **Horrifico lapsu,** *in terrific flight*, or *descent;* ablat. of manner.——**226. Clangoribus** perhaps refers to the loud flapping of their wings on alighting. Comp. I, 397. But Wagner compares Hom. Il. III, 5, κλαγγῇ ταίγε πέτονται, and understands *their discordant cries*, indicated also in *vox dira*, 228.——**229, 230.** Comp. I, 310, 311.——**231. Aris;** altars erected for the sacrifices mentioned in 222, 223.——**232. Diverso caeli,** *from an opposite part of the heaven.* Comp. II, 716.——**233. Pedibus.** See 217.——**235. Edico,** *I direct;* as a verb of *commanding*, followed by the subjunctive (ut) *capessant*, and, as implying *I announce*, also followed by the infinitive, *gerendum esse*.——**236. Iussi.** Supply *facere*.——**236, 237. Tectos, latentia.** Proleptic. See on I, 637.——**239. Specula.** Some high rock serves as a watch-tower.——**241. Foedare;** in apposition with *proelia*. See on 60.——**242. Tergo.** *On the body.*——**246. Infelix;** *ill-boding.* **Rumpit** describes her fury; *shrieks forth.*——**247, 248. Bellum etiam pro caede, bellumne,** *war also in return for the slaughter of our oxen, even war?* In return (*pro*) for the oxen of which you have robbed us. **Laomedontiadae.** Here, a reproachful epithet, as Laomedon was base, comp. IV, 542; but not always so. See VII, 105; VIII, 18 and 158.——**249. Patrio regno,** *out of our father's dominion;* for the Harpies were daughters of Pontus or Poseidon. But *patrio* may mean *their own;* that assigned to them by Jupiter.——**251. Pater omnipotens.** Jupiter was the source of all the attributes of his children, and thus imparted to Apollo the gift of prophecy, and the power to inspire others with prophecy.——**252. Furiarum.** The poets do not always distinguish the Harpies from the Furies.——**253. Ventis vocatis,** *having propitiated the winds.* Comp. above, 115, and V, 59.——**254. Italiam.** See on I, 2.——**256. Nostrae caedis,** *of our slaughter;* your attempted slaughter of us.——**257. Ambesas.** See on *submersas*, I, 69. **Subigat;** after *antequam*. H. 520, I, 2; A. 327, *a;* B. 304, 2; G. 579; M. 360. **Malis;** join with *absumere*.——**259. Gelidus.** Comp. 30.——**260. Armis,** etc., *nor do they now wish any more to seek security with arms, but with vows and*

prayers.——261. **Pacem** is not improper in connection with *armis*, any more than with *votis precibusque;* for we can either fight for, or pray for *peace.*——262. **Sive—sint.** Their vengeance is to be deprecated if they are goddesses; their continued persecution, if they are only horrible monsters. The subjunctive is that of indirect discourse. M. 332, obs.——266. **Funem;** the *hawser*, or *cable*, which moors the ship to the shore.

267-277. The Trojans sail by the islands of the Ionian sea, Zacynthus, Dulichium, Same, Neritos, Ithaca, Leucate, and reach *Actium* in Acarnania, on the bay of Ambracia.

267. **Excussos—rudentis,** (see on 257) *to uncoil and let out the ropes;* both those by which the sails were unfurled, and those by which they were held in their places. They had let down and tied up the sails before landing. See 207.——270. **Iam apparet,** etc. They coast along the west side of Greece to Buthrotum.——271. **Neritos;** probably a small island near Ithaca, though some understand it to refer to the mountain of that name on the island of Ithaca.——275. **Et aperitur Apollo,** *and* (after we have passed by Leucadia) *the temple of Apollo opens to the view.* This was situated on the promontory of *Actium*, near the town of the same name, at the entrance of the Ambracian gulf. Shipwrecks frequently occurred here, and, hence, the temple is said to be dreaded by sailors.

278-289. At Actium they celebrate games in honor of Apollo, and leave a shield suspended on the door-post of the temple, with an inscription to commemorate their visit.

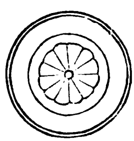
278. **Insperata;** because they have encountered such dangers on the sea, and sailed so near the homes of their enemies.——279. **Lustramur Iovi,** *we perform lustral sacrifices to Jupiter;* literally, "we are purified to Jupiter." It is now the fifth year since the sack of Troy, and Vergil takes the opportunity to represent the Trojans as performing a *lustration* according to the practice of the Romans; thus referring that custom to their Trojan ancestors. The lustral offering is made to Jupiter as supreme. Of course, offerings are also made to Apollo. Augustus had ordered quinquennial games to be celebrated in honor of Apollo at Actium, to commemorate his decisive victory achieved there, in B. C. 31, over Antony and Cleopatra. By representing Aeneas as performing lustral games at the same place, and as thus being the founder of the Actian games, he pays a high compliment to Augustus. **Votis;** meton. for *sacris*, *sacrifices.*——280. **Celebramus litora ludis;** *hypallage* for *celebramus in litoribus ludos.* See on 61.——281. **Oleo labente;** ablat. absol. The oil with which they were anointed flowed from their bodies while wrestling. So Forbiger. **Palaestras;** here, *athletic games.* ——284. **Circumvolvitur,** etc., *the sun is completing his great year;* is bringing the year to its close. The accusative is governed by *circumvolvitur* as a deponent verb. **Magnum** seems to be merely an epithet.——286. **Aere cavo;** an abl. of descript. **Gestamen Abantis,** *the equipment of Abas;* carried by Abas. This was an ancient king of the Argives, some one of whose descendants, Vergil imagines, was slain by Aeneas at Troy; thus leaving to the victor his shield as a trophy, which is now fastened upon the door-post (facing the visitor, *adversis*), so as to meet the eye of one entering the temple.——287. **Rem,** *the fact*, merely, that it is an offering made by Aeneas. **Carmine,** *with the verse;* the verse following.——288. **Aeneas;** supply *dedicavit; Aeneas consecrated these arms* (taken) *from the victorious Greeks.*

290-505. Aeneas sails again to the northward, and lands at Pelodes, the seaport of Buthrotum, in Epirus. At Buthrotum he has an interview with Helenus, the brother of Hector, and Andromache, formerly the wife of Hector, and more recently the slave of Pyrrhus, but now the wife of Helenus. By a wonderful combination of events, Helenus and Andromache have come to be the rulers of Chaonia, a part of Epirus.

Just before parting with Aeneas, Helenus, who is a priest and prophet, gives him instructions about his future course; informing him that his new kingdom is to be planted, not on the nearest (or Adriatic) shore of Italy, but on the farthest (or Tyrrhenian) shore; that he must pass round the peninsula, shunning the new Greek colonies established by Idomeneus, the Locri, and Philoctetes; that he must not enter the straits of Scylla and Charybdis, but sail round Sicily by the south, and enter the Tuscan Sea from Drepanum; that he must seek an interview with the prophetess or Sibyl at Cumae, who will give him directions for his future guidance.

291. **Abscondimus,** *we lose sight of;* or pass rapidly away from. **Arces,** *heights,* or *mountains.*——292. **Portu;** dative.——293. **Chaonio.** The harbor is so called because situated in Chaonia, a region of Epirus. The name of the port pertaining to Buthrotum was *Pelodes,* now *Armyro.* **Celsam;** as a common appellative of walled cities. The city was at some distance from the port, but not on high ground.——295. **Helenum;** one of the sons of Priam, renowned as a prophet. Being made prisoner by the Greeks, he was carried by Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, to Epirus. That the son of the principal enemy of the Greeks should now be a king in Grecian cities fills Aeneas with wonder. The position of the words aids the contrast of ideas.——296. **Coniugio;** as in II, 579.——297. **Patrio marito,** *a husband of her own country;* i. e., of Troy, the country which had become hers by marrying Hector. **Iterum cessisse,** *has again become subject to,* or *fallen to the lot of.* Helenus is her second *Trojan* husband.——299. The infinitives after **amore,** as in II, 10.——300. **Progredior.** Aeneas goes attended with a part of his companions only, and without Ascanius. Afterwards the Trojans are all entertained by Helenus. **Portu.** See on I, 2.——301. **Sollemnis dapes,** *annual funeral sacrifices.*——302. **Falsi Simoentis,** *the feigned,* or *counterfeit, Simois.* Helenus and Andromache had indulged their love of country by applying Trojan names to this stream and to other objects in their new kingdom. See 335, 336, 349, 497.——304. **Hectoreum ad tumulum,** *at the tomb of Hector.* This was a cenotaph, or tomb without the body or ashes of the dead. His real tomb was at Troy. **Viridi,** etc., *which* (formed) *of green turf* (and) *empty, she had consecrated.*——305. **Geminas aras.** See on *arae,* 63. **Causam lacrimis,** *an occasion for tears;* because the tomb and the altars would remind her of Hector. For the dative, see on *scaenis,* I, 429.——307. **Magnis monstris,** (*terrified*) *by the great prodigy.* To her the sudden apparition of Aeneas and his followers was the more likely to seem supernatural, because her mind was on the deceased Hector.——309. **Longo tempore;** for *longo post tempore.* H. 430; A. 256; B. 252, R. 2; G. 392, R. 2; M. 276, obs. 4.——310. **Vera facies,** *a living form.* **Te;** addressed to Aeneas.——311. **Recessit,** *has departed* (*from thee*). The sense is: "If thou art dead, and comest from the lower world, and from the assembly of Trojan heroes there, tell me where in that world is my Hector?"——313. **Clamore,** *with loud lamentations.*——314. **Subicio,** *I utter in reply.* **Raris,** etc., *I speak in faltering words.*——316. Answer to the question in 310.——317. **Deiectam,** *deprived of;* literally: *cast down from.*——318. **Excipit,** *overtakes* or *attends thee.*——319. **Hectoris Andromache,** etc., *once the Andromache of Hector, dost thou keep the marriage ties of Pyrrhus?* Not said in reproach, but in grief that her hard fate is such. Ladewig and others adopt the reading of Peerlkamp in this passage: *Aut quae digna satis fortuna revisit Hectoris Andromachen? Pyrrhin' conubia servas?* For the genitive, *Hectoris,* see on *Oilei,* I, 41. *E* in the interrogative *ne* is elided.——320. **Deiecit.** She is the victim of necessity and fate, but she can not escape some sense of shame in the thought of her connection with Neoptolemus.——321. **Virgo.** The allusion is to Polyxena, the daughter of Priam, slain as a sacrifice at the tomb of Achilles, who had been enamored of her, and had sought her hand in marriage.——323. **Iussa,** *when commanded.* The participle indicates the cause of *felix*

Sortitus, *allotments, distributions by lot.* Compare the style of this passage with that of I, 94, sqq.——325. **Nos**; for *ego;* in contrast with Polyxena.——326. **Stirpis Achilleae**; for *filii Achilli.* Pyrrhus.——327. **Servitio enixae**, *having borne children in slavery.* According to Pausanias, I, 11, she bore three sons to Pyrrhus: Molossus, Pileus, and Pergamus.——328. **Lacedaemonios.** Hermione was the daughter of Menelaus of Lacedaemon, and of Helen, the daughter of Leda. Her grandparents, Tyndarus and Leda, had promised her in marriage to Orestes, but her father gave her to Pyrrhus. Orestes, already frantic with the consciousness of having murdered his mother (*scelerum Furiis agitatus*), and still more maddened at the loss of his betrothed (*ereptae coniugis*), came upon Pyrrhus either at Phthia, his paternal home, or at Delphi, where he was worshiping at the altar erected to Achilles (*patrias aras*), and slew him.——329. **Famulamque.** The particle *que* here connects *famulo* and *famulam* in the sense of *et ipsam; gave me to Helenus a slave,* (being) *also myself a slave.*——332. **Patrias**; equivalent to *patris.*——333. **Morte.** Thiel makes this an ablative of time; *at the death.* See on IV, 436. **Reddita**, *being delivered up.* Ladewig says, *being given again to a king;* i. e., to King Helenus after King Pyrrhus. Helenus as a prophet had saved Pyrrhus on his homeward voyage, and thus won his gratitude.——335. **Troiano Chaone.** Chaon was a friend or brother of Helenus, for whom he is said to have sacrificed his life.——336. **Pergama Iliacamque arcem.** The second term defines the first by *epexegesis.* Comp. I, 2: *Italiam Lavinaque litora;* and I, 569. **Iugis**; ablative of situation; or dat. after *addidit*, as after *imponent*, VI, 774.——339. **Quid**; supply *agit; how fares the boy?* **Vescitur.** Comp. I, 546.——340. **Quem tibi**, etc. This is the only fragmentary verse of the Aeneid in which an idea is not fully expressed. *Quae* is found instead of *quem* in the Medicean MS. as quoted by Ribbeck; but *quem* is given in most MSS., and connects better with the following lines. The verse may be filled out as follows: *Quem tibi iam Troia obsessa est enixa Creüsa; whom Creüsa bore to thee when Troy was already besieged.*——341. **Tamen**, *still, though she be no more.* The story of Creüsa's disappearance at Troy may have reached Andromache during the several years of the wanderings of Aeneas.——342. **Ecquid**; an emphatic interrogative particle. See H. 378, 2; A. 240, *a;* M. 451, obs.; *do then,* etc. Do their deeds, and the knowledge that he is related so nearly to them, stimulate him to noble conduct?——343. **Avunculus.** Hector, according to Appolodor., III, 12, 5, was the brother of Creüsa.——345. **Incassum**, *in vain*, for grief can not restore the dead.——347. **Suos**, *his countrymen.*——349–351. **Troiam, Pergama**, etc. See on 302. **Arentem—rivum**, *the shallow stream with* (or *of*) *the name of Xanthus.* For the ablat., see H. 419, II; B. 263; G. 402; M. 272, obs. 3. **Amplector.** It was the ancient custom to embrace and kiss the threshold, the gate, and the door-post, either on leaving or revisiting the ancestral roof. Comp. II, 490. The Trojan names bring Aeneas to his home again.——352. **Teucri.** After the interview between Aeneas and his friends above described, all the Trojans are summoned, and invited to share in the hospitalities of King Helenus.——354. **Aulai medio**, *in the midst of the court*, or *atrium.* See on *media*, I, 505. **Libabant pocula**, *they poured out cups of wine in libations.* Comp. I, 936. So remarkable a meeting required special honors to the gods. For *pocula*, see below.——355. **Impositis auro dapibus**, *having placed the feasts* (or sacrifices for the gods) *on golden chargers;* as at a Roman *lectisternium.* **Pateras tenebant.** They held the goblets while making libations. These religious ceremonies open the banquet given to the guests.——359. **Interpres divom.** The knowledge of future events was derived either from direct in-

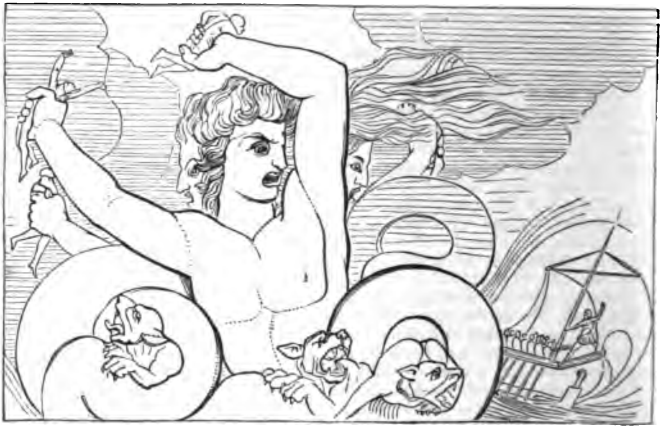

Patera.

spiration or from signs. Helenus had both gifts. He receives the direct influence of Apollo, like the Pythia on the tripod at Delphi, or like the priests in the oracular grotto of Claros, in Ionia; he also understands the warnings of the stars, and the notes and the flight of birds; that is, he is a *prophet*, an *astrologer*, and an *auspex*.——362, 363. **Prospera religio,** *auspicious augury.* **Numine,** *by revelation;* by divine tokens. The clause is explanatory of the foregoing. **Repostas;** for *repositas; remote.* Comp. VI, 59.——365. **Dictu nefas.** H. 547, 1 and 2; A. 303; B. 326, *b;* G. 437, R. 1; M. 412, obs. 1.——367. **Obscenam famem,** *dire, unnatural hunger;* that impels to revolting or unnatural food. **Vito;** indicative for the indirect interrogative *vitem*, or *vitanda sint*, dependent on *fare*. For the *present tense*, comp. II, 322. Ladewig makes these questions *independent;* regarding *possim* as potential. **Quid sequens,** (by) *pursuing what course.*——369. **De more.** Comp. I, 318.——370. **Vittas resolvit.** The fillets must be removed from his head when about to be inspired, "that the god," says Schmid, "might work freely in him." See VI, 77, sqq.——371. **Limina.** Vergil understands that Apollo has a temple in the new Pergama of Helenus, as in the old Pergama.——372. **Multo,** *powerful.* **Suspensum,** *awed.*——374, 375. **Nam** introduces the ground on which Helenus reveals the will of the gods to Aeneas; namely, the fact just mentioned by Aeneas in 362-364. **Maioribus auspiciis,** *under the greater auspices;* i. e., under those of the greater gods. Jupiter himself directs Aeneas. **Manifesta fides** (*est*), *is a manifest truth. Ire* is the subject of *est*.——376. **Sortitur,** *determines.* **Volvit vices,** *disposes events.* See on *volvere*, I, 9 and 22. **Is vertitur ordo,** *such is the course of things moving round;* i. e., in the urn of destiny. *Is* and *sic* explain and corroborate the *manifesta fides*, and do not refer to the following revelation.——377. **Quo;** followed by the subjunctive. H. 497, II, 2; A. 317, *b;* B. 298, 1, R.; G. 545, 2; M. 440, obs. 5. **Hospita,** *foreign.*——380. **Fari,** etc., *Juno*, i. e., the dread of Juno, *forbids him to utter.*——381. **Italiam.** Not the whole of Italy, but that part which is destined for the Trojans. *A long, difficult* (*invia*) *voyage separates* that destined *Italy far* from you *by continuous lands* (*longis terris*).——383. **Procul,** *afar*, with reference to Epirus. **Terris** is an ablative of means, to be joined with *dividit*. It refers to the southern part of the peninsula, and also to Sicily, which they must pass round before they can reach their new country. Supply *cuius* before **portus:** *whose ports, as if near by*, etc.——384. **Lentandus,** *must be bent;* must be dipped.——385. **Salis Ausonii,** *of the Ausonian sea;* that part of the sea which lies between Tuscany and Sicily.——386. **Infernique lacus.** Lake Avernus. *Lustrare* here is used in the sense both of *traverse* and of *survey*, or visit. See Z. 775; A. p. 298, *zeugma;* H. 636, II, 1; M. 478, obs. 3. **Aeaeae;** from *Aea*, a city of Colchis. **Insula** refers to the promontory of Circeium,



Cortina and tripod.

now *Monte Circello*, having the sea on one side and the Pontine marshes on the other, and probably once an island.——**387. Possis**; the subjunctive after *antequam*. See on 257.——**389. Cum**, etc. The sow and her progeny of thirty young, found near the Tiber (as described in VII, 82), will indicate the place where Aeneas shall build the new city. **Tibi**; dat. of the agent; to be joined with *inventa*. **Secreti**, *solitary*.——**392. Nati.** Supply *iacebunt*.——**396. Has, hanc**, *these coasts, this part* of the Italian shore, near us, on the Adriatic and the gulf of Tarentum.——**399. Narycii Locri.** A colony of Locrians from Naryx, or Narycium, opposite Euboea, said to be the followers of the Oileian Ajax, settled on the coast of Bruttium, near the present village of *Motta di Burzano*. They were also called the Locri Epizephyrii.——**400. Sallentinos.** The Sallentine fields, between the Tarentine gulf and the Adriatic, are now the *Terra di Otranto*, or district of Otranto. **Milite**, *soldiery*; collective, as I, 495.——**401. Idomeneus**, on being driven from Crete (see 121, 122), settled in the southeastern part of Italy. **Ducis Meliboei**; Philoctetes, who was a companion of Hercules, and on returning from Troy to Meliboea, his native city in Thessaly, was driven away by a sedition of the people, and settled in Petelia, near the modern Strongoli, which, according to Cato's account, had been founded long before, and was now fortified by Philoctetes with a wall.——**402. Philoctetae** limits *muro*. **Subnixa**, *resting on*. Comp. I, 506.——**404. Litore.** The shore where the first landing shall be made in Italy.——**405. Velare**; imperative passive; *be veiled; cover thy head*. Comp. II, 707. This was the custom of the *Romans*, not of the Greeks, when sacrificing. **Comas**, Greek accusative, modifies *velare*.——**406. Inter sanctos ignis**, *amidst the holy fires*; i. e., *during the holy sacrifices*.——**407. Hostilis facies**, *adverse appearance*; the sight of any inauspicious object, which would vitiate the omens (*turbet omina*) ascertained by inspecting the victim, rendering them either unavailing or evil. *The face of an enemy*, as some understand, can hardly be the meaning here.——**409. Religione**, *religious custom*.——**410. Digressum**, *having departed*; i. e., after you shall have left that first landing-place in Italy. **Orae.** For the case, see on I, 377.——**411. Angusti**, in prose, would agree with *claustra*. **Rarescent**, *shall begin to open* (to the view).——**412. Laeva.** Turn to the south, follow the shore on your left, instead of going through the straits to the north, and on your right, as you face the east coast of Sicily.——**414. Haec loca**; the places on the right. The tradition seems to have been that the rent between Italy and Sicily was first produced by some volcanic convulsion, and that it was perpetuated and increased by the rush of the sea through the channel thus formed.——**415. Tantum valet mutare**, *has so much power to change things; can effect such changes*.——**416. Protinus**; join with *una*; *continuously one*.——**417. Medio**; ablat. of place; *in the midst, between*.——**419. Litore.** Heyne says that *litore* is put here for *mari*; but it is more naturally taken as an ablative of situation after *diductus*: *separated, at the shore*; or, perhaps, *in respect to the shore*. **Angusto aestu**; ablat. of manner after *interluit*; *with a narrow flood*.——**420. Scylla**, now *Sciglio*, on the Italian side of the strait, is a lofty rock, surrounded by smaller rocks, producing a roaring of waves, described in the fable as the barking of dogs. **Charybdis**, at the point corresponding to the modern *Caloforo*, is a whirlpool which is most noticeable when southerly winds force a great mass of waters into the strait, and against the Sicilian shore.——**421. Ter**, Od. 12, 105: τρὶς ἐπ' ἤματι; *three times a day*.——**422. In abruptum**, *down to the bottom*, or *headlong*. **Sub auras.** See on 576.——**426. Prima hominis facies**, etc. *The upper part of the form* (is that) *of a human being*.——**427. Pube tenus**, *as far as the groin*. **Postrema.** Supply *facies*.——**428. Delphinum—luporum**, *joined as to the tails of dolphins to the womb of wolves*; having the tails of dolphins joined to the *belly* of wolves. **Lupi** is substituted here for *canes*. See 432.——**429. Metas**; prop-



Scylla. (Flaxman.)

erly the goal, or turning point, in the race-course; here, for *promontory*. — **435. Pro omnibus,** *for, in place of, all other things;* one thing to be observed, even if all others are neglected.——**437. Primum,** *first of all;* before all other deities; join with *numen*. Comp. V, 540.——**438. Cane vota.** Vows are expressed in the rhythmical form, or chant, common to all religious formulas. Comp. II, 176.——**439. Victor;** because he will have overcome all difficulties.——**440. Finis,** for *ad finis*. **Mittere,** *thou wilt be conveyed*.——**442. Divinos lacus.** See on 386. **Silvis;** ablat. of cause. The lake was only about a mile and a half in circumference, and, at that time, hemmed in with woods. See VI, 238. Hence it may be said to resound *with woods*.——**446. Digerit in numerum,** *places in order*. She arranges the leaves so that the words on them form sentences in verse. Forbiger understands it also of the order of events.——**448. Eadem** refers to the prophecies; object of *prendere*.——**449. Ianua,** etc., *the door disturbs them* by admitting the wind.——**450. Deinde,** *thenceforth;* answering to the foregoing *cum*. **Cavo saxo;** the same as *sub rupe*, 443, and *antro*, 446.——**452. Inconsulti,** *uninstructed;* without any responses, since, when they enter, the leaves are so disturbed as to be unintelligible.——**453.** *Here let not any amount of delay* (*expenditure of delay*) *be of so much* (value) *to you*, or *in your estimation*. **Tanti.** H. 404, n. 1; A. 252, *a;* B. 238, R. 4; G. 266; M. 294.——**454, 455. Et vi cursus,** etc., *and though your voyage urgently invite your sails to the sea*. The more natural expression would be, *ventus vela vocet*. **Vi,** βίῃ, *vehementer*, *urgently*. ——**456. Quin,** *so that not*, connects the dependent clause with *ne fuerint tanti*. H. 504; A. 319, *d;* B. 297, 2; G. 550, R. 2; M. 375, c.——**457. Ipsa canat.** That she may not in the case of Aeneas commit her prophecies to the uncertain leaves. The subjunctive depends on *poscas*. **Volens,** *kindly; sua sponte*.——**459. Quomodo;** interrogative, *how;* the question is dependent on *expediet*.——**460. Dabit;** as in 85.——**461. Licet.** H. 503, I; A. 320; B. 301, 5; G. 634; M. 364.——**462. Ingentem;** an instance of prolepsis.——**463, 464. Postquam—dehinc;** like *cum—tum; after—thereupon*. **Auro gravia,** etc., *heavy with gold and with cut ivory;* i. e., massive vessels of gold and

carved ivory. The final vowel of *gravia* is lengthened here by the *ictus*. ——465. **Stipat carinis,** *loads to the ships,* instead of *loads the ships with.* See on I, 195.——466. **Dodonaeos lebetas.** It was said that bronze caldrons were suspended on the oak-trees of Dodona that the priests might learn the will of Jupiter and the fates from the sounds produced, when the kettles were struck against each other by the wind. Dodona was in the dominions of Helenus.——467. **Loricam—trilicem.** A coat, or hauberk, of chain mail, in which the hooks, or rings, fastened into each other (*consertam hamis*), were of gold, and in three layers; that is, it was of three-ply golden chain-work.——468. **Conum galeae** is equivalent to *galeam.* See woodcut on page 61.——469. **Arma Neoptolemi.** See 333, and II, 470.——469. **Sua.** See on *sua,* I, 461.——470. **Duces,** *attendants,* or *grooms for the horses.* Some, with Forbiger, understand *pilots* or *guides.* But Ladewig quotes Liv. XLIII, 5, to show that with presents of horses, grooms (*agasones*) were also given; and it would appear from 569 and 690 that Aeneas had received no one from Helenus who knew the way, and could act as a *guide.*——471. **Remigium;** for *remiges, rowers.* Aeneas might need oarsmen, as some of the Trojans had been left in Crete, and others may have perished. **Socios.** The old companions of Aeneas, as opposed to *remigium* or *remiges,* those just added to his company. **Armis;** in its usual meaning.——472. **Velis;** ablat. of manner. **Iubebat Anchises.** Comp. 9.——475. **Dignate,** *deemed worthy of.* See on I, 334.——476. **Bis erepte.** See on II, 642.——477. **Tibi.** See on II, 274. **Tellus.** See on *en,* I, 461.——478. **Hanc;** *this,* or the nearest shore of Italy, as in 396. **Praeterlabare.** Supply *ut,* after *necesse est.*——480, 481. **Quid ultra provehor,** *why am I hurried too far* (in discourse)? *ultra,* i. e., *quam opus est.*——483. **Subtemine;** here, a thread of gold wrought into the cloth in figures.——484. **Nec cedit honori,** *nor does she fail to show equal respect;* literally, *nor does she come behind the honor;* namely, that which Helenus has shown to the Trojans. Others understand, *the honor due to Ascanius.* For the form of the *chlamys,* see page 141.——485. **Textilibus,** *woven.* Phrygia was famous for beautiful woven fabrics.——486. **Et haec.** Helenus has made appropriate presents to your friends; I make *these also* to you.——487. **Sint, testentur.** See on I, 20.——489. **Mihi** limits *super,* which has the force of a present participle of *superesse; (the only image) that survives to me.*——491. **Pubesceret,** *would be growing up.*——493. **Vivite felices;** a parting salutation, like our *farewell,* but more impressive, because less frequently used. **Quibus,** etc., *whose destined* (*sua*) *fortune is already achieved.* **Alia ex aliis in fata,** *from one destiny to another;* nothing settled and fixed like that implied in *sua.*——497. **Effigiem Xanthi.** See on 302. ——499. **Auspiciis.** See on II, 396. **Fuerit;** fut. perf. **Obvia,** *exposed to.*——500. **Thybridis,** an older form for *Tiberis,* limits *vicina.* H. 391, II, 4; A. 218, *d;* B. 234, R. 1; G. 356; M. 290.——503. **Epiro, Hesperia,** (situated) *in Epirus* (and) *Hesperia;* referring to Rome and Buthrotum.——504. **Utramque;** in apposition with *urbes.* We may translate thus: *We will make our kindred cities and nearly-related nations, in Epirus, in Hesperia, which have the same Dardanus as their progenitor, and the same fortunes, both one Troy in spirit.*——505. **Ea cura,** *this duty.* Perhaps Vergil has in mind the friendly relations actually established by Augustus, after the battle of Actium, with the people dwelling in the Chaonian country.

506–587. Aeneas sets out again on his wanderings. He sails as far north as the Ceraunian promontory, and from thence crosses over to the port of Venus (*portus Veneris*), on the Italian side, in Calabria. After sacrificing, and seeking, according to the directions of Helenus, to propitiate the favor of Juno, they resume their voyage, and pass by the harbor of Tarentum, the promontory of Lacinium, Caulon, Scyllaceum, and then come in sight of the volcano of Aetna, to the shores of which they are driven in seeking to shun the terrors of Scylla and Charybdis. The country about Aetna is

inhabited by the giant race of Cyclops. The Trojans pass a night on the shore at the foot of Mount Aetna, and are terrified by the strange noises of the volcano.

506. Pelago, *on*, or *over the sea*, as in II, 179. **Ceraunia;** mountains on the coast of Epirus, north of Buthrotum, forming the promontory nearest to Italy. **Iuxta** also follows its case in IV, 255.——**507. Italiam.** See on I, 2. ——**508. Ruit,** *sets;* contrary to the signification of the same word in II, 250. **Opaci;** proleptic, belonging in sense to the predicate.——**510. Sortiti remos,** *after assigning the oars by lot.* Perhaps they determined by lot which body of men should be ready to take the oars when the signal should be given at midnight to commence the voyage across the gulf. Otherwise, Ladewig suggests, there might be disorder and delay.——**512. Nox Horis acta.** Night is conceived of as a goddess riding through the sky in a chariot conducted, like the god of day, by the hours, which are also personified. Comp. V, 721.——**517. Oriona.** The first two syllables here form a spondee. See on I, 535, ad fin.——**518. Cuncta constare,** *that all things are tranquil. Constare* is like the English "settled," applied to the weather.——**519. Signum.** Vergil is thinking of the Roman signal given by a trumpet. Comp. 239. **Castra.** See on IV, 604.——**522. Humilem;** appearing low because distant in the horizon. In fine weather it is possible to see entirely across the Adriatic from Otranto to Albania.——**527. In puppi.** He stands near the image of the tutelar god in the hinder part of the ship.——**528.** The genitives are governed by *potentes.* See on I, 80.——**529. Vento;** an ablative of means. **Secundi.** Comp. *subitae*, 225.——**530. Portus.** The harbor intended is probably *portus Veneris*, now *Porto Bodisco*, or *Porto di Vudisca*, about six miles south of Hydruntum, the modern *Otranto.* **Patescit.** Comp. *rarescent*, 411, and note.——**531. In arce,** *on a height.* The temple of Minerva, built by Idomeneus, was on a summit, and from a distance appeared to be near the shore. But as they approached, the lower grounds between this height and the water gradually came in sight, and thus the temple seemed to recede (*refugere*) from the shore.——**533. Ab Euroo fluctu,** (sheltered) *from the eastern wave.* Comp. 570. Others make *ab fluctu* the agent of *curvatus.*——**534. Cautes,** *cliffs*, or rocky promontories at each extremity of the harbor. These break the force of the waves, and also conceal the harbor itself (*ipse latet*), though they open to the eye (*patescunt*) of the voyager as he draws near. They are the points of two ridges of towering rocks (*turriti scopuli*) which run out into the sea, on either side, in two natural walls.——**535. Gemino—muro,** *send down their arms in two similar walls.* Comp. I, 162.——**537. Primum omen,** *as the first omen.*——**540. Bello;** dative, as in II, 315. **Armenta** and **quadrupedes** are here varied terms for *equi.*——**541. Olim,** *sometimes.* **Curru,** dative.——**542. Iugo,** *with*, or *under the yoke;* an ablat. of manner.——**543. Et,** *also;* a token of peace *as well as* of war.——**544. Quae prima.** The temple of Pallas is the first shrine which presents itself on their arrival, and thus the goddess seems to be the first to greet them.——**546. Praeceptis,** *according to the instructions.* See 436, sqq. **Maxima,** *as the most important.* See on I, 419.——**549. Obvertimus.** Supply the dative, *pelago.* Comp. VI, 3. The sail-yards are turned by the ropes attached to the *cornua.* Hence, to turn the *cornua* is to turn the yards; and this, again, is to turn or give direction to the sails, which must receive the wind from aft, and belly towards the front; that is, in the present case, towards the sea.——**550. Graiugenum.** See 398, sqq.——**551. Hinc,** *then*, *next.* **Herculei.** One tradition ascribed the founding of Tarentum (now *Taranto*) to Taras, son of Neptune, another to Hercules, and still another to Phalantus, a descendant of Hercules.——**552. Diva Lacinia.** The temple of *Iuno Lacinia*, one column of which is still standing, was on the promontory of Lacinium in Bruttium, six miles southeast of Croton. **Contra,** *opposite* to the Tarentine shore.——**553. Navifragum;** on account of frequent gales, and the want of

harbors.——**554. Tum,** *then*, after having coasted the southern extremity of Italy, and doubled Cape Spartavento, they come in sight of Aetna. **E fluctu**; far off on the sea and rising therefrom.——**556. Voces,** *sounds;* roaring of the *dashing waves at* or *on the shore.*——**558. Haec—illa,** *this certainly is that Charybdis*, that, namely, which Helenus described to us.——**559. Canebat.** See 420, sqq.——**560. Eripite.** Supply *vos.* **Rudentem** describes the noise made by the water as the prow rushes through.——**565. Ad Manis**; a bold figure to signify down to the very bottom. **Desedimus,** *we have sunk;* we are already in the lowest depths.——**566. Clamorem,** *a resounding echo. Clamor*, *voces*, and *gemitus*, are all applied here to the noise of waves.——**567. Elisam,** *dashed forth.* **Rorantia astra,** *the dripping stars*, or *sky*. The expression is bold, but justified by the appearance of objects at the moment through the spray.——**568. Reliquit,** *has left.* This action precedes **allabimur.** We float to the shores of the Cyclops, *after* we have been deserted both by sun and wind. Comp. 131.——**570, 571. Et ingens ipse.** So far as regards the haven *itself*, it is capacious and safe; but the noises and fires of the neighboring mountain suggest danger.——**573. Turbine fumantem,** etc., *smoking in a volume of pitchy blackness and with glowing ashes.*——**576. Sub auras** is not *high* into the air, but simply up into the open air, as opposed to the inner depths of the mountain.——**577. Glomerat,** *rolls, gathers up*, at the mouth of the crater.——**579. Insuper.** Comp. I, 61.——**580. Flammam expirare,** etc., *that huge Aetna placed above* (him) *emits the flame* (breathed forth by the giant) *from its broken cavities.* **Caminis**; the openings forced (*ruptis*) by the flames through the sides of the mountain.——**582. Subtexere,** *overspreads.* The subject is *Trinacriam*, though we should have expected *Aetnam.*——**583. Monstra,** *prodigies;* the noises of the volcano, which the Trojans do not comprehend.

588–654. In the morning the Trojans discover a stranger approaching from the woods. He describes himself as a follower of Ulysses, lately deserted by his companions, when they had fled in haste from the island, after escaping from the cave of the Cyclops, Polyphemus. The cave of Polyphemus and his bloody feasts are described by Achemenides, the stranger.

588. Primo Eoo, *at the first dawning.* H. 429; A. 256; B. 251, *a;* G. 392; M. 276.——**590. Macie**; abl. of manner.——**591. Cultu** refers to his clothing and external appearance.——**593.** With the nominatives supply *erant illi.*——**594. Tegumen,** for *vestis.* **Cetera,** *as for the rest.* Apart from his squalid appearance, the other indications of language, dress, and equipment proved that he was a Greek, and, indeed, he had been engaged in the Trojan war.——**599. Testor**; equivalent to *precor.* ——**600. Lumen,** for *aëra.*——**601. Terras,** for *ad terras.* See on I, 2.——**602. Scio** is a monosyllable here.——**605. Spargite me**; equivalent to *me discerptum spargite.*——**606. Pereo** retains its final vowel before *hominum*, without shortening it. **Hominum**; emphatic; *of men;* not by the hands of monsters like Polyphemus.——**607. Genibus**; probably intended for the dative, joined with *haerebat.* So Forbiger. But, on account of the order of the words, some take it for an ablative after *volutans, on (his) knees.* **Volutans.** Supply *se; prostrating himself.*——**608, 609. Fari, fateri**; for the infinitive, see on 134. **Deinde** belongs to *hortamur* understood. It does not always stand at the beginning of its clause. See I, 195. **Agitet,** *is* (now) *pursuing him.*——**610. Multa.** Comp. I, 465, and note.——**611. Pignore.** The pledge is the giving of the right hand.——**614. Nomine,** preferred by Ribbeck to *nomen.* **Genitore—paupere,** *my father Adamastus being poor,* denotes the reason why Achemenides had engaged in the Trojan war.——**615. Fortuna**; the poverty to which he was born.——**616. Crudelia limina.** Several of his companions had been killed and devoured by the Cyclops, Polyphemus, who had confined the whole

party in his cave, until they escaped through the artifice of Ulysses. **Linquunt.** See on I, 494.——618. **Sanie dapibusque cruentis,** (*the house*) *of blood and of gory feasts.* Thiel and Forbiger agree in making these limiting ablatives of quality, though the omission of the adjective with *sanie* is very harsh.——619. **Ipse;** Polyphemus. See on I, 40. Supply *est.*——621. **Nec visu,** etc. No one can endure to behold him or to speak to him. **Ulli** limits the predicates *visu facilis* and *dictu affabilis.* For the supine, see on I, 111. ——629. **—ve.** See on II, 602.——630. **Simul,** for *simul atque; as soon as.* ——631. **Per** denotes extension, and suggests the enormous length of the giant's body.——633. **Per somnum;** join with *eructans.* **Mero.** The wine given to him by Ulysses. The story is narrated in the 9th Book of the Odyssey, 182–542.——634. **Sortiti vices,** *having determined our parts by lot;* i. e., the parts, more or less dangerous, which each should take in the transaction.——635. **Telo.** The instrument used was a sharp-pointed stake.—— 637. **Phoebeae lampadis.** Comp. IV, 6. **Instar;** in apposition with *quod.* See on II, 15.——641. **Qualis** refers to his appearance and his features, **quantus** to his size.——645. **Tertia iam—complent.** Already the moon is coming to the full for the third time.——646. **Cum,** in the sense of *since*, an adverb of time, is followed by the indicat. present.——647. **Ab rupe;** comp. E. I, 8; the situation of the Cyclops; (towering, or, perhaps, descending) *from the rocks.* See 554. 655, 675.——651. **Primum.** After long watching, now, for *the first time,* he has caught sight of ships, and these the Trojan fleet.—— 652. **Huic—addixi,** *whatever it should prove to be, I resolved to give myself up to it.* *Fuisset* serves as a future perfect subjunctive after the *past, addixi.* At the moment when he made the resolution his form of expression would have been *addicam, quaecumque fuerit.*——654. **Potius.** Rather than leave me to be destroyed by the Cyclops.

655–681. **Polyphemus, who has been deprived of his eye by the artful Ulysses, descends to the shore to wash the blood from the socket. He overhears the Trojans as they attempt to sail away, pursues them far into the water, and then utters loud cries which call forth all his giant brethren. They stand about on the hills casting threatening looks in vain at the Trojans, who are already beyond their reach.**

658. Observe the ponderous line adapted in sound to the object described. ——659. **Trunca—firmat,** *a lopped-off pine-tree* (held) *in his hand guides and assures his steps.* Comp. VI, 30.——660. **Ea.** See on *hoc,* I, 17.——662. **Ad aequora,** *to the open sea;* where he could most easily lave his eye. The expression elaborates the idea contained in *altos fluctus.* Some, however, take the line as an example of *hysteron proteron.*——663. **Inde** refers to *aequora;* he washes it with the water dipped with his hand from the sea.——664. **Gemitu,** for *et gemens;* comp. II, 323. It denotes the *manner* of the act expressed in *dentibus infrendens,* while *dentibus* itself is the manner of *infrendens.*—— 666. **Inde;** of place. **Celerare;** historical infinitive.——667. **Sic merito,** *having thus deserved;* i. e., to be received into our ships.——669. **Vocis.** Comp. 556. It refers here, according to Heyne, to the noise of the oars.—— 671. **Ionios;** i. e., coming from the direction of the Ionian Sea. **Potis.** Supply *est* and *ille.* **Aequare—sequendo,** *to equal the waves in pursuing;* to overtake those who are borne on the swift waves.——673. **Penitus exterrita** (*est*), *far within* (its borders) *was terrified.*——676. For the difference of number in the verbs here, see on II, 31.——677. **Nequiquam** qualifies the whole phrase, *astantis lumine torvo.*——679. **Vertice;** ablat. of situation. ——681. **Constiterunt.** See on II, 774. The perfect of this verb is often used as a present. The oak was sacred to Jupiter, and the cypress to Hecate, the Diana of Hades.

682–715. **They leave the shores of the Cyclops, and coasting by the mouth of the river Pantagia, the towns of Megara and Thapsus, the bay of Syracuse, then by the**

river Helorus and the promontory of Pachynum, they sail westerly by Camarina, Gela, Mount Acragas, or Agrigentum, and doubling Lilybaeum, the western cape of Sicily, arrive at Drepanum, where they are received by king Acestes, and where Anchises dies.

682. **Praecipitis** agrees with *nos*. **Quocumque rudentis excutere,** *to uncoil the ropes for any course whatsoever.* Comp. 267.——683. **Ventis secundis;** dat.; *to the guiding winds;* to whatever course they may be favorable.——684-686. Jahn, with Heyne, regards these verses as probably interpolated. They are given, however, by all the manuscripts. The wind was bearing the fleet to the northward, and directly toward the straits of Scylla and Charybdis. The warning of Helenus is opposed to this course, yet the danger from the Cyclops seems at the moment so much greater than any other that they resolve to sail back (*certum est*, etc.) towards the straits; but then suddenly a breeze is sent by a favoring divinity from the north, and thus they escape both the perils of the straits and of the Cyclops. This is substantially the explanation of Ladewig. **Utramque** is in apposition with *Scyllam* and *Charybdim*, which are governed by *inter*. **Discrimine parvo;** ablative of description; *with small distance* (*of death*). Translate thus: *On the other hand, the instructions of Helenus warn them not to hold their courses between Scylla and Charybdis, each* (whether they go through the strait on the right or the left side) *being a way but little distant from death.* **Ni;** for *ne*. **Dare lintea retro** must be understood of their return towards the straits; for the wind was then in that direction, and, as Ladewig remarks, they could not have resolved to use their sails *against* the wind.——687. **Angusta,** *narrow;* because Pelorus is situated on the straits.——688. **Vivo.** See on I, 167. The Pantagia flows into the sea below Leontini between rocky banks. Hence its mouth is *of natural rock.*——689. **Thapsum;** *a level* peninsula bounding the Megarean Gulf on the south side.——690. **Talia,** *such things* (as these); or, less naturally, with Conington and others, *such shores* (*litora*). **Relegens retrorsus,** *coasting back again.* Vergil conceives Achemenides to have approached the coast of the Cyclops from the southern point of Sicily. He is now sailing with Aeneas in the contrary direction. **Errata** = *pererrata; which had been wandered over.*——692. **Sinu;** dative after *praetenta*. The bay of Syracuse is formed by Ortygia and Plemyrium.——697. **Iussi;** *commanded;* i. e., by *Anchises.*——698. **Exsupero,** for *praetervehor; I sail by.* **Helori.** The river Helorus runs into the sea a little above the promontory of Pachynum with a very gentle current, which is sometimes even rendered stationary by the easterly wind, so that the neighboring lands are overflowed and fertilized.——701. **Camarina.** Not the city itself, but a lake near the city, was forbidden by the oracle of Apollo to be removed. And when the inhabitants, on account of pestilence, caused the lake, in spite of the oracle, to be drained, the city was thus exposed to its enemies, who passed over the bed of the lake and captured it.——702. **Immanis,** *wild* or *savage*, is referred by Forbiger to *fluvii*, but understood by most editors to agree with *Gela*, and translated *fierce*, in reference to the character of its rulers. **Gela** takes the long *a* final from the Greek.——703. **Acragas;** a hill on which was situated the splendid city of Agrigentum, some ruins of which are still in existence.——704. **Magnanimum,** etc. This would seem to be rather the remark of the poet than of Aeneas.——705. **Datis ventis;** ablat. abs. **Selinus;** mentioned both by ancient and modern writers as remarkable for the abundance of palm-trees in its vicinity.——708. **Saxis caecis,** *by reason of the hidden* (or submerged) *rocks.* Join with *dura*, *dangerous.*——711. **Nequiquam,** (*saved*) *in vain;* because he was not suffered to see the end of all their wanderings, and the accomplishment of their enterprise.——718. **Conticuit** refers to the *voice* of the speaker; *he ceased to speak;* **quievit,** to the task and fatigue of narrating; *he rested.*



Melpomene, the Muse of Tragedy.

BOOK FOURTH.

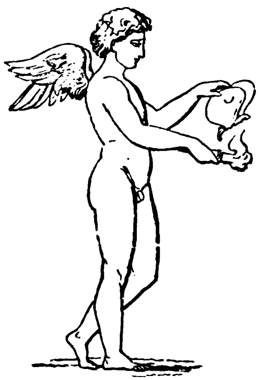
Dido—her love and death.

1-89. Dido confides to her sister Anna the passion she has conceived for Aeneas and, encouraged by her, she begins to think of winning him to an alliance in marriage; meanwhile the public works of Carthage and the duties of government are neglected.

1. At denotes the return from the narrative of Aeneas to that of the poet, which was interrupted at the end of the first book. **Gravi cura,** *with deep passion*.——**2. Saucia.** See I, 719-722. **Alit**; not voluntarily, for at first she resists the feeling.——**3. Multa, multus,** *great*, in the sense of *abundant;* proved by many great deeds. This seems more natural than, with Jahn and others, to join these words with *recursat* in the predicate. **Honos**; the glory of his family, as sprung from Jupiter and Venus. Comp. 12, and

X, 228.——**8. Male sana.** Comp. II, 23.——**9. Insomnia**; *somnia graviora et terribilia, startling dreams.*——**10. Quis—hospes**; an elliptical expression, equivalent to: *quis est hic novus hospes, qui successit?*——**11. Quem**, etc., *bearing himself what one in countenance!* i. e., *presenting what a noble countenance!* **Pectore et armis**; qualities of *hospes*. Supply *est*. *Armis;* from *arma*. Though Forbiger, Ladewig, and others refer *armis* to his bodily frame, deriving it from *armus*, and explaining it of his form or stature. Comp. XI, 644.——**12. Genus**; accusative after *esse*. *Eum* understood, is the subject.——**13. Degeneres animos,** *souls of base descent.* The heroism of Aeneas confirms his claim to a divine origin.——**15. Fixum immotumque**; in agreement with the following clause, which is the logical subject of *sederet*.——**17. Deceptam.** See on I, 69.——**18. Pertaesum.** Supply *me*. H. 410, IV; A. 221, *b;* B. 237; M. 226.——**19. Potui succumbere,** *I might have yielded.* H. 476, 4; A. 308, *c;* B. 306, *c*, R.; G. 246, R. 1; 599, R. 3; M. 348, c, obs. **Culpae.** Loving and marrying another after Sychaeus, to her mind, was a fault; for she had resolved to remain true to him.——**21. Sparsos Penatis.** For the construction, see on II, 413.——**22. Hic,** refers to Aeneas. The quantity here is short, as in VI, 792. **Labantem**; an instance of prolepsis.——**24. Optem**; H. 484, I; A. 267; B. 309, *a;* G. 253; M. 351, a. **Prius** is expressed again in *ante*, 27, owing to the length of the intervening passage.——**24, 25. Dehiscat, redigat.** See on *memoret*, II, 75.——**26. Erebi**; a god of Hades, for Hades itself.——**29. Habeat**; supply *eos*, referring to *amores; let him keep them.*——**30. Sinum—obortis,** *she bedews her* (own) *bosom with gushing tears.*——**31. Luce**; for *quam vita*. **Sorori,** *to thy sister;* more expressive than *mihi*.——**32. Solane—iuventa,** *wilt thou solitary through thy whole youth pine away with grief?* literally, *be wasted away grieving.* *Iuventa* is an ablative of time, modifying the phrase *moerens carpere*.——**33. Noris**; future perfect (*noveris*) with the sense of a *future*.——**34. Id**; i. e., your abstaining from marriage. **Sepultos**; naturally transferred from the buried body to the *Manes*, at rest in Hades, and free from earthly anxieties.——**35. Esto,** *granted* (*that*)*;* referring to what follows. **Aegram,** *in thy grief;* mourning for Sychaeus.——**36. Libyae**; the genitive denoting origin. **Tyro**; an ablative, also denoting origin; *a Tyro, from* or *of Tyre;* equivalent here to *Tyrii*.——**37, 38. Triumphis dives**; because it abounded in warlike tribes and chiefs continually engaged in internal wars.——**38. Amori.** *Pugno, bello, certo,* and *luctor*, take the dative by poetic usage.——**40. Gaetulae urbes.** The Gaetuli dwelt in the country south of Numidia. Some of them retained their nomadic habits, and others dwelt in villages composed of huts.——**Genus**; in apposition with *urbes*. See on *genus*, I, 339.——**41. Inhospita Syrtis.** Inhospitable on account of the barbarian tribes in its neighborhood.——**42. Siti,** ablative, cause of *deserta*. **Tyro,** *from Tyre.* The idea of *motion from* is implied in *surgentia*. **Dicam.** See on **temperet,** II, 8.——**44. Germanique minas**; added by way of *epexegesis*, to define more particularly the nature of the war.——**45. Iunone.** Ablat. absolute with *secunda*. As Juno is the guardian of Carthage, if she has favored the coming of the Trojans, it must be for some good to her people. It seems hardly probable that her name should be mentioned here simply because she is the goddess of marriage.——**49. Quantis rebus,** etc., *by what achievements will the Carthaginian glory raise itself!* Others: *with what resources*, or *with what fortune*, etc. Comp. *factis*, III, 462.——**50. Tu,** both in the 47th and 50th verses, is used to impress the advice more forcibly.——**54. Incensum,** (already) *burning.*——**55. Pudorem.** Her regard for the memory of Sychaeus led her at first to look upon the love of Aeneas as a violation of duty and as a cause of shame.——**56. Per aras,** *at the altars;* namely, of the gods immediately mentioned.——**57. De more**; join with *mactant*. Comp. III, 369. **Bidentis.** *Bidens*, as a victim for sacrifice, usually, though not invariably, means *a sheep*. According to Hyginus

(see Aul. Gell. XVI, 6), the *bidens* is a sheep which has two long and conspicuous teeth in the full set of eight. Dr. Henry says that the sheep in this condition is from one to two years old. At this period two of the eight milk-teeth of the lamb have been supplanted by two long teeth of the permanent set.——**58. Legiferae.** Ceres, according to an old poet, Calvus, quoted by Servius, "instituted laws, and marriage, and founded great cities." ——**61. Inter cornua,** (*she pours the libation*) *between the horns;* thus consecrating the victim. She is occupied both in propitiating the gods by sacrifice, and in divining the future by inspecting the entrails (*inhians exta*).——**62. Pinguis;** because of the numerous victims sacrificed upon them.——**63. Instaurat,** *fills up the day with offerings;* "renews" the sacrifices throughout the day.——**64. Pectoribus** lengthens the final syllable here.——**66. Est,** from *edo; devours.* **Mollis flamma,** *the subtle fire.* Wagner and others take *mollis* in the accusative plural agreeing with *medullas*, and meaning *penetrable* or *yielding*.——**69–73. Qualis—harundo,** *such as the hind, which unguarded the shepherd, having sped his arrow while pursuing with his weapons, has transfixed from afar in the Cretan woods, unconsciously leaving the swift arrow* (in the wound). **Liquit** is closely appended by **que** to the foregoing proposition, and equivalent to a present participle.——**75. Sidonias opes,** *Phoenician wealth;* the splendor of her new city. **Paratam,** *prepared* to receive Aeneas, and thus to save him from longer trial and delay.——**77. Eadem convivia;** that is, a repetition of the banquet of yesterday.——**80. Ubi digressi** (*sunt*), *when they* (the guests) *have retired.* **Vicissim,** *in her turn;* in contrast with *labente die*.——**82. Stratis relictis,** *on the couch left* by Aeneas.——**84. Ascanium.** He too is absent; but, in fancy, she caresses him; in the same sense as she hears and sees Aeneas. Conington, however, takes *detinet* literally.——**85. Si,** (seeking) *whether*. See on I, 181.——**87. Bello;** dative after *parant*.——**88, 89. Minae murorum ingentes,** for *muri ingentes et minantes*.——**89. Machina.** Either the *warlike engine*, as in II, 46, or the tower on which it is to be placed.



Cupid torturing Psyche.

90–128. Juno seeks to entrap Venus, and to prevent the founding of the destined Trojan empire in Italy, by proposing to bring about a marriage between Aeneas and Dido, to which Venus, knowing that the fates can not thus be frustrated, artfully consents.

90. Quam refers to Dido.——**91. Famam;** i. e., care for fame.——**94. Numen;** subject of *est* understood; *your divinity is great and famous.* Some, but not on good MS. authority, read *nomen* in the accusative.——**96. Adeo** adds force to *me; nor me, at least;* even if it escapes others. **Veritam,** *having feared;* that is, "because you have feared." ——**98. Quo,** etc.; supply *tenditis.* "What further object have you to accomplish by such a contest? You have already entrapped Dido."——**102. Communem,** *in common.*——**102, 103. Paribus auspiciis,** *under our united auspices.*——**104. Dotalis,** *as a dowry.* This is, by the Greek and Roman custom, a gift presented by the bride, or by her father, to the bridegroom. Here Juno takes the place of the parent. **Tuae dextrae;** i. e., to thy protection and control; as Venus would thus become the mother-in-law of Dido.——**105. Olli** limits *dicere*, understood after *est*

ingressi. Venus meets Juno with still deeper dissimulation.——**106. Regnum Italiae,** *the* (destined) *kingdom of Italy*, or Roman empire that the fates had decreed. Juno intends, if possible, to detain Aeneas and the Trojans in Carthage, so that Libya, instead of Italy, may be the seat of the great dominion; thus the destined empire would be *turned away* or *aside* (as it were) to Africa.——**109. Factum,** *the act;* namely, of uniting the two races.——**110. Fatis;** ablative, cause of *incerta feror*, not of *incerta* alone. The fates make me uncertain; I am wavering in doubt as to the fates. **Si;** interrogative; *whether.*——**114. Excepit,** *replied;* literally, *took* (the discourse) *from* (her); or, took it up where she ceased.——**117. Venatum.** See on II, 786.——**120. Nigrantem,** etc., *black with mingled hail.*——**121. Alae;** applied frequently to the cavalry of a legion; here, to horsemen, or mounted huntsmen.——**123. Nocte;** as in I, 89.——**124. Speluncam.** See on I, 2.——**125. Adero.** As *Iuno pronuba* she presides over nuptials.——**126. Conubio,** etc. Comp. I, 73.——**128. Dolis repertis,** *the stratagem being detected.* She smiled, for she knew from her late interview with Jupiter (I, 227, sqq.) that the fates would prevent the fulfillment of Juno's design of keeping the Trojans away from Italy.

129–172. Aeneas and Dido, with their attendants, go to hunt among the mountains. Through the contrivance of Juno, they are overtaken by a storm, and both are brought together into the same cave.

131. Lato ferro. See on *silvis*, I, 164.——**132. Ruunt** is joined by zeugma with all the nominatives. *Efferuntur* would have been more proper with *retia*, *plagae*, and *venabula*. **Odora canum vis;** for *canes acri odoratu; the keen-scented hounds.*——**137. Chlamydem.** See the figure of Apollo below. For the accusative after *circumdata*, see on *exuvias*, II, 275. **Limbo;** an ablat. of description.——**138. In aurum.** Her hair is either bound with a band of gold, or by a net of golden threads.——**139. Fibula;** a clasp, fastening the girdle round her waist. Comp. I, 492; and see also note on I, 448, 449.——**143–150.** Aeneas is compared to Apollo, as in I, 498–504, Dido to Diana. Apollo in the summer visited Patara, on the banks of the Xanthus in Lycia, and in winter his native Delos. This seems to me the more natural interpretation; though the commentators generally, excepting Long, understand *hibernam Lyciam* to mean his *winter residence, Lycia*, which, they suppose, he leaves for Delos in the summer, and though Servius says that, according to the ancients, Apollo delivered oracles in the winter months at Patara, and in Delos the rest of the year. To this island resorted his worshipers from far and near; among them the **Dryopes** from Parnassus, and the Sarmatian **Agathyrsi,** who practiced tattooing their skins. Hence **picti.**——**142. Agmina iungit,** *joins his train* with hers. Comp. II, 267.——**148. Fronde;** i. e., the laurel, sacred to Apollo. **Fingens.** His statues represent the hair neatly arranged. **Auro.** A golden diadem. **Tela.** The arrows in his quiver.——**149.** Aeneas is as buoyant in movement, and as glorious in his looks, as Apollo.——**151. Ventum** (*est*). For the tense after *postquam*, see on I, 216.——**152. Deiectae,** etc.; comp. X, 707; *driven down* or *descending from the summit of the rock.*——**154. Transmittunt cursu,** for *transcurrunt.* The reflexive *se* is sometimes omitted after *transmittere*, as often after *traicere.*——**155. Montisque relinquunt** = *montibus relictis.*——**158. Votis;** join with *optat* as an ablat. of manner.——**164. Amnes,** *torrents;* instantly formed by the rain in hilly regions.——**166. Prima;** for *primum.* Others translate: *ancient, earliest,* as in VII, 136. What the *signal* (**signum**) is, the poet does not say. Tellus and Juno both foster marriage rites.——**167, 168. Conscius conubiis,** *witness to the nuptials;* referring both to the lightning and the air. For the dative after *conscius*, see H. 400, I; A. 234; B. 245; G. 356; M. 289, obs. 2.——**168. Ulularunt.** The flashing of the lightning and the howling of

the nymphs seem to be tokens of calamity; though Ladewig and Henry, contrary to the usual interpretation, take them as auspicious omens, corresponding to the nuptial torches and bridal songs customary at real marriages. But this seems very unnatural, especially in connection with the following lines.——170. **Specie famave,** *by propriety or report.*



Apollo (Belvedere).

173–195. Fame, a monster whose form and character are described, reports the alliance of Aeneas and Dido to Iarbas, a powerful Gaetulian prince, who is a suitor for the hand of Dido, and from whom she had purchased the right to settle in Africa.

173. The following description of Fame was probably suggested by Od. 24, 413, and Il. 4, 440, sqq.——173-175. **Fama—eundo.** *Fame, than whom no other evil flourishes swifter in motion (moves with greater swiftness), and gains strength (while gaining strength) by traveling.* The more usual punctuation

makes a separate clause of *qua—ullum.*——**176. Primo.** When a rumor first springs up, it is reported with something of doubt and timidity.——**178. Ira —Deorum.** Terra was provoked by the vengeance or punishment (*ira*) which the gods inflicted upon her children, the Titans, in hurling them down to Hades. So Thiel, after Ruaeus; but, perhaps, better understood: *incited with anger against*, or *towards the gods;* the genitive, in that case, denoting the object or occasion.——**181. Cui** limits *sunt* (understood after *oculi*), and *sonant.* **Quot—tot.** For every feather there is an eye, a tongue, and an ear. ——**184. Caeli medio terraeque,** for *inter caelum et terram.*——**185. Stridens** refers to the rushing sound of her wings. **Somno;** Freund makes an abl. of manner.——**186. Custos,** *as a guard, watch,* or *spy;* that she may detect everything. **Tecti** here, as opposed to *turribus, palaces,* or *public buildings,* signifies the private dwelling.——**188. Nuntia;** in apposition with *illa.*——**189. Tum,** *now;* while Aeneas was at Carthage.——**192. Cui viro,** *to whom as a husband.* **Dignetur;** subjunctive in the *oratio obliqua.* H. 524 and 525, 1; A. 340; B. 310, *d;* G. 653; M. 403, b.——**193. Hiemem fovere;** a bold expression for *hiemem inter voluptates transigere.* **Quam longa** (*sit*); *as long as* (it is); i. e., *the entire* winter. Comp. VIII, 86.——**194. Regnorum;** the kingdoms of both; that of Dido, as well as the future kingdom of Aeneas. **Virum—ora,** *the mouths of men.*

196–218. Iarbas calls upon Jupiter, his reputed father, to avenge the insult cast upon him by Dido in rejecting his offers of marriage, and receiving Aeneas, a mere fugitive from Asia.

201. Excubias, *watch-fires;* in apposition with *ignem.* The fire was keeping, as it were, never-ending vigils in the service of the gods.——**202. Pingue.** See on 62. **Variis,** *changing; ever renewed.* **Solum** and **limina;** accusatives after *sacraverat.*——**203. Animi.** For the genit., see on II, 61.——**204. Media inter numina,** *in the midst of the images of the gods;* in the temple.——**206. Nunc.** Hitherto the worship of Jupiter has been unknown in this country; it is I, Iarbas, who have honored Jupiter by establishing it here. ——**207. Epulata,** *after feasting; after the festive banquet.* **Lenaeum honorem,** *the libation of wine.*——**209. Caeci,** *without aim.* Are the lightnings, after all, not under thy direction?——**210. Inania—miscent,** *and do they* (the lightnings) *mingle vain thunders?* do they occasion thunders which, after all, are not tokens of thy displeasure?——**212. Pretio.** See I, 367.——**213. Leges,** for *imperium, dominion* (*over the place*). So Heyne.——**215. Paris.** The term is applied to Aeneas in contempt of his nation, as well as of his present connection with Dido. Iarbas would claim to be another Menelaus.——**216. Maeonia;** more strictly a Lydian country, but distinguished by the same habits of dress as Phrygia, whose inhabitants wore a peaked cap with lappets passing round the face, and meeting under the chin. See head of Priam, p. 57. In the cut on the following page the lappets are folded up on the temples. **Mentum, Crinem;** the Greek accusative. **Madentem.** Anointing the hair with perfumed oils was also a custom of Asiatic origin.——**217. Subnexus,** *tied beneath,* or *fastened,* is generally preferred to *subnixus,* which, however, has the best MS. authority. **Potitur;** here of the third conjugation, as III, 56. ——**218. Inanem,** *empty;* that brings me no real advantage; referring to the fame which he enjoys of being the son of Jupiter.



Jupiter Ammon.

219-278. Jupiter sends down Mercury to reproach Aeneas for his forgetfulness of his destiny and duty in lingering so long at Carthage, and to require him to prepare immediately for his departure.

219. Aras tenentem. To be taken literally. Worshipers laid hold upon the altars as if thus to come into close contact with the god of the altar.——**220. Moenia.** Carthage.——**228. Ideo,** *for such a purpose;* namely, as that



Phrygian or Trojan youth.

of dwelling at Carthage. **Bis.** Aeneas was rescued by his mother from Diomed (see on I, 97), and again when in danger of perishing in the sack of Troy. See II, 632, 633. **Vindicat.** The present tense implies *has saved and is still saving.*——**229. Fore.** Supply *illum.* The inf. depends on *promisit.* **Gravidam imperiis,** *teeming with empires;* the mother of empires.——**230. Qui regeret.** H. 503, I; A. 320; B. 301, 1; G. 634; M. 334, obs.——**231. Proderet,** *should propagate.* **Mitteret.** Aeneas was *destined to* subjugate the world through his representatives, the Romans.——**232.** After **accendit** supply *eum.*——**233. Ipse,** in contrast with Ascanius.——**234. Pater.** Does he *a father* envy?——**235. Spe** does not lose its vowel here.——**237. Hic—esto,** *let this be our message.*——**242. Virgam,** the *caduceus,* or *wand.*——**244. Morte—resignat,** *opens the eyes* (of the deceased) *from death.* He unseals the eyes of

the dead before conducting them to Hades.——245. **Illa fretus**, *depending on this; sustained by this.*——248. **Atlantis**, etc., *even Atlas, whose pine-bearing head*, etc. **Cui** limits *cinctum; the head being surrounded to whom. Piny* is a frequent appellative of mountains.——250. **Mento**; abl. *from the chin.*——252. **Nitens**, *poising himself.* Mercury first rests on Mount Atlas, and then darts down to the place of his destination.——253. **Toto corpore**, *with his whole weight;* allowing the weight of his body to have its full effect, without any resistance from the wings.——254. **Avi.** Some bird of the kind that feeds on fish, and darts down to the water, when it has caught sight of its prey.——256–258. **Haud aliter—proles.** The authenticity of this passage is disputed.——257. **Ad.** Most of the MSS. omit *ad*, or substitute *ac*. We must choose between its unusual position after its case, and the awkwardness of the passage without the preposition. **Secabat** has the same termination as *volabat* in the foregoing verse. Such οἱμοιοτέλευτα, or like endings, are occasionally met with in Vergil. See III, 656, 657; V, 385, 386; VI, 844, 845.——259. **Tetigit.** For the tense, see on I, 216. **Magalia.** See on I, 421.——260. **Tecta novantem**; for *nova tecta aedificantem.*——264. **Discreverat.** She had inserted between the long threads of the cloth (*telas*) cross-threads of gold. The cloak was woven, therefore, by Dido herself, in accordance with primitive customs.——265. **Karthaginis**, "Art thou, Aeneas, laying the foundations of mighty Carthage, Carthage, the city of Juno, who seeks your destruction?"——268. **Tibi**, for *ad te.*——271. **Teris otia**, *do you* (idly) *squander time.*——274. **Iuli.** See on I, 267.——276. **Debentur.** They are *due* or *destined* to him by fate.——277. **Mortalis visus**, *human vision;* referring only to Aeneas here. **Medio sermone**, *in the midst of his words;* when he had scarcely ceased to speak, and without waiting for an answer.



Mercury.

279–295. Aeneas calls his captains together in secret, and orders them quietly to get everything in readiness for the voyage.

283. **Agat**, etc. The subjunctives imply doubt; *what can he do*, etc. See on III, 39. **Ambire**, *approach;* literally, *to go round*, as if in danger of a hostile reception.——286. **In partis rapit varias**, *hurries* (*his thoughts*) *in different directions;* thinks rapidly of various expedients.——287. **Haec**; with *sententia.*——288. **Vocat.** His plan is explained by what he does.——289–291. **Aptent, cogant, parent,** and **dissimulent**, depend on the foregoing line, which implies a command or exhortation.——290. **Arma parent.** They must arm themselves that they may be ready to resist any attempt to prevent their departure. See below, 592, sqq. **Rebus novandis**, *for forming new*

plans, or *for renewing their adventures*.——**292. Nesciat, speret.** See on *dignetur*, 192. **Rumpi**; the present, because the matter is already in progress.——**293. Tentaturum** (*esse*); the construction passes over into the infinitive, depending on *dicens* or *putans* implied. **Aditus,** *the approaches;* the ways of addressing her so as to give the least offense. Supply *sint* after *tempora*, and *sit* after *modus*.——**294. Rebus** is in the dative after *dexter; adapted to circumstances*. **Ocius**; supply *dicto; quicker than said*. Comp. I, 142. **Omnes.** The Trojan chiefs.

296-449. Dido becomes aware of the secret preparation of the Trojans, and bitterly reproaching Aeneas, still begs him, with entreaties, and by repeated messages, conveyed by Anna, to change his purpose, or, at least, to postpone his departure.

297. Prima excepit, *the first to detect*. **Omnia—timens,** *fearing all things* (even while) *secure*.——**298. Eadem,** *the same* which had already roused Iarbas. **Furenti** is *proleptic*. The report rendered her furious.——**300. Inops animi.** Comp. 203, and II, 61.——**301. Commotis sacris.** When the vessels and symbols are brought forth from the temple.——**302. Audito Baccho,** *when Bacchus is heard;* that is, when the cry, *Io! Bacche*, is heard, announcing the Bacchanalian rites.——**303. Orgia**; subject of *stimulant*.——**305. Sperasti,** etc., *did you hope even that you could conceal*, etc. Not only has he resolved to leave her, which she regards as an outrage, but expected to conceal his departure.——**307. Data dextera.** The right hand given in mutual pledge of love.——**308. Moritura,** *destined to die*. He must know that neither her honor nor her disappointed love will suffer her to live if he departs.——**309. Moliris,** for *paras*. Comp. III, 6.——**310. Aquilonibus**; abl. of time; *in the stormy winds; in the wintry season*.——**314. Mene fugis?** *is it I whom you flee?* **Per.** For the separation of this preposition from its case in adjurations, see H. 569, II, 3; B. 332, *b;* G. 415, R.; Z. 791. **Dextram.** Comp. 307.——**316. Inceptos.** The formal marriage had not yet taken place, but Dido understands that a private betrothal, or the *beginning* of the nuptials, has been made.——**317. Quicquam meum,** *anything in me*.——**318. Domus labentis**; *my house*, or family, *falling* or ruined, if you now desert me.——**320. Nomadum**; for *Numidarum*.——**321. Infensi Tyrii.** Nothing was more natural than that her Carthaginian or Tyrian nobles should be jealous of Aeneas and the new-comers.——**322. Sidera adibam,** *I approached the stars;* I was highly renowned. Comp. III, 462.——**323. Moribundam.** See on 308.——**324. Hoc nomen,** etc.; since I am permitted now to call thee only stranger, instead of husband.——**325. Quid moror?** i. e., to die. **An,** *is it then?* M. 453.——**326. Destruat.** H. 519, 2; A. 328; B. 304, 3; G. 574; M. 360, b.——**327. Suscepta fuisset.** Among the Greeks and Romans it was the custom for the father of the new-born infant to lift it up (*suscipere* or *tollere*) in his arms, in token of his intention to protect and rear it; hence, *suscipi* in a secondary sense, *to be born*.——**329. Tamen,** *but, if, only*.——**330. Capta,** *captured*, either by Iarbas, or some other enemy. Others translate, *deceived*.——**332. Obnixus,** *struggling* against his emotions. The perfect participle for the present. Comp. I, 155.——**333. Plurima**; translate in the antecedent clause, as I, 419; *I will never deny that you have done very many favors to me* (literally, *deserved of me*), *which you can enumerate in speaking*.——**337. Pro re,** *for the affair*, *for* (in defense of) *my conduct*. Ladewig quotes from Sall. Iug. 102, 12: *Pauca pro delicto facit*.——**339. Praetendi,** etc., *I have never carried before thee* (caused to be carried before thee in bridal procession) *the torches of a husband;* marriage torches. **Aut.** See on II, 602. **Foedera.** Marriage contracts.——**340, 341. Meis auspiciis,** *under my own direction;* at my option. **Componere curas,** *to end my toils*, or *troubles*.——**342, 343. Dulcis reliquias,** *the dear remnant*. Comp. I, 30. **Colerem,** *I should cherish;* should be now cherishing in my own native land.

——344. **Posuissem**, etc., *I should have built for the conquered with my own hand a new-created Troy.*——346. **Lyciae sortes**, *Lycian fates;* so called from the Lycian oracle of Apollo at Patara. See on 143.——347. **Hic amor**, *this is my love;* this destined Italy is the land which I must love as my own. ——349, 350. **Quae invidia est** (*tibi*)? etc., *what envy have you at the Trojans settling*, etc.? **Et nos**, etc., *it is right for us also* (as well as you).——353. **Turbida imago.** The countenance of his father, seen in his dreams, seems troubled, and to reproach him for dallying in Carthage. See on VI, 696. ——357. **Testor utrumque caput**; i. e., both thine and mine. But some think the two gods, Jupiter and Mercury, are intended.——363. **Totum**, *his whole person*, or *form;* from head to foot.——364. **Luminibus tacitis**; speechless at first with amazement and anger. Join *sic* with *accensa; being thus enraged.* **Profatur** is the historical present, not the same usage of the present as in the two verbs preceding with *iamdudum*, which denote what has been going on, and is still continuing.——366. **Cautibus** is construed with *horrens; rough, with jagged rocks.*——367. **Admorunt ubera**, *gave thee suck.*——368. **Nam quid** etc. Why should she conceal her indignation? For what greater wrongs (**ad quae maiora**) can she reserve herself?——369. **Fletu** is in the dative after *ingemuit*, which takes either the acc. or dat. of the cause. See Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 21: *quem vidit nemo ulli ingemiscentem malo.* The third person of the verb indicates that, in her scorn and distraction, she does not address Aeneas directly.——371. **Quae quibus anteferam**, *what shall I say before what? To what* (*emotion*) *shall I first give utterance?* Comp. Ge. II, 256.——373. **Nusquam tuta fides.** If Aeneas has violated his faith, nowhere in the world can man be trusted. **Litore**; ablative of situation.——374. **Excepi**; not *accepi*, as if he had come of his own accord to Carthage.——376. **Incensa feror.** Comp. 110. **Nunc**, *now;* when it suits your convenience.——379. **Scilicet**; in bitter irony. **Is labor, ea cura.** See on II, 171. The fortunes of Aeneas, forsooth, are the occasion of labor and anxiety to the gods in their tranquillity.——382. **Pia.** Comp. II, 536. **Quid possunt**, *have any power; quid* acc. of specification.——383. **Hausurum**, *that you will suffer;* drain to the bottom, take in the whole, suffer all extremes; *te* would be expressed in prose. **Dido**; accusative after *vocaturum.*——384. **Atris ignibus**, *with smoky fires;* suggested by the idea of the Furies, who pursue the guilty with flaming and smoking torches. The meaning of the passage is this: As long as I live I shall, though absent, be present to your conscience, like a Fury; and when I am dead, my ghost shall haunt you everywhere.——387. **Manis**; for *Hades.*——388. **Dictis**; the ablative of manner, to be joined with *abrumpit.* **Medium sermonem.** See on 277. **Auras**, for *lucem, the light of day.*——390. **Multa**; adverbial; (*delaying*) *much.* See on I, 465. **Metu**, *through fear* that if he says anything more in his own defense, he will but increase her anger.——392. **Thalamo**; dative for *in thalamum.* Comp. V, 451. **Stratis**; ablative.——397, 398. **Litore deducunt**, *draw down* (*the ships*) *from the shore;* launch. Comp. III, 71.——399. **Frondentis.** In their haste the Trojans bring branches from the woods with the leaves still on, and timber unhewn, for forming oars, yards, benches, etc.——401. **Cernas.** The second person singular of the *imperfect* subjunctive is the usual form in prose for expressing the indefinite *one might*, *could*, etc.; H. 485, note 1; Z. 528, n. 2; A. 311, *a;* B. 308, *a;* G. 250; but the present here is more lively.——404, 405. **It—convectant**; both agree with *agmen.* See on II, 31. ——406. **Obnixae.** For the construction, see H. 438, 6; B. 267; A. 187, *d;* G. 202, R. 1, II, exc.; M. 215, a. **Agmina cogunt**, *keep the ranks together.* ——407. **Moras**; for *morantis.*——409. **Fervere**, *glow;* animated with the stir of the multitude hastening their departure.——412. **Quid cogis.** See on III, 56.——413. **Ire in lacrimas**, *to descend to tears;* that is, to tearful entreaties.——414. **Animos**, *her proud spirit.*——415. **Frustra moritura.** She

would die in vain, if it should after all be true that Aeneas may be won back.——418. **Imposuere coronas**; in token of joy at their departure.——419, 420. **Si—potero**, *if (since) I might have expected such grief, I shall also have proved able to endure it.* It is what I ought to be expected to sustain, inasmuch as it was easy to foresee that it would come. **Tamen**, *yet*, though I express this hope of bearing up under the trial.——422. **Colere, credere**; historical inf.——424. **Hostem superbum.** *The haughty foe*, once a friend, now, like a disdainful enemy, unmoved by prayers.——426. **Aulide.** See on II, 116. **Ve.** See on II, 602.——430. **Ventos ferentis.** Comp. III, 473.——433. **Tempus inane**, *a trivial delay*; a brief period which can be of little importance to him. **Spatium**, *respite*; opportunity for my grief to subside.——434. **Dolere**, *to endure grief.*——435. **Oro.** Supply *te.*——436. **Quam—remittam**, *which, when you shall have granted to me, I will repay* (it) *generously* (*cumulatam, heaped up*) *at my death.* **Morte**; an ablative of time, as below, 502, and III, 333. So Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 97. No interpretation of this much-disputed passage is satisfactory.——438. **Fertque refertque**, *both bears, and bears again* (to Aeneas). Comp. V, 709; XII, 866.——440. **Placidas.** He is disposed to give a kindly hearing, but duty forbids. Or, perhaps, *placidas* here means *insensible.*——443. **It stridor**, *the rush* (of winds) *resounds.* **Altae**; proleptic.——448. **Tunditur**, *is plied*, or *assailed.*——449. **Mens.** The resolution of Aeneas. **Lacrimae.** The tears of Dido and Anna.——450. **Fatis exterrita**, *rendered frantic by her fates*, or *destiny*, now fully confronting her.——452, 453. **Quo magis peragat—vidit**, *that she may the more readily accomplish her design, she saw.* The sequence of tenses is irregular. The subjunctive here with *quo* denotes the destination or purpose of some higher power; as if she were made to see these signs, that she might thus be led on to her fate.——455. **Obscenum**, *ill boding.* Comp. III, 262. ——456. **Visum**; substantively; *appearance.*——457. **In tectis**, *within her palace.* In the open court of the palace there was a memorial temple dedicated to the Manes of Sychaeus.——459. **Velleribus niveis**, *with snowy woolen bands*, or fillets. See on I, 417.——462. **Bubo** is feminine only in Vergil. It was a bird of ill omen, and whenever it appeared in Rome an expiatory sacrifice was made. **Culminibus**, *on the* (palace) *roofs.*——464. **Vatum priorum**; the priests, perhaps, who had been present at the former sacrifices, mentioned in 65.——467, 468. **Semper—terra**; an impressive foreshadowing of death. **Viam.** H. 371, II; A. 238; B. 214; G. 331; M. 223, c, obs. 4.——469-473. Her mind is filled with diseased fancies; she is like Pentheus, who was driven mad by the Furies (Eumenides, Dirae) because he opposed the introduction of the Bacchanalian rites into his kingdom of Thebes, or like Orestes, also represented on the stage (**scaenis**) as pursued (**agitatus**) by the Furies. In the *Bacchae* of Euripides, 916, which Vergil seems to have in mind, Pentheus says: "I seem to see two suns, and Thebes, and the seven-gated city double." In the Eumenides of Aeschylus, Orestes, 1057, fleeing from the avenging shade of Clytemnestra, and from the Furies (comp. III, 331), seeks refuge in the temple of Apollo at Delphi. The Furies follow to the door of the sanctuary, which they are afraid to invade, and therefore sit, guarding the entrance (*sedent in limine Dirae*).

474-552. Dido makes preparation for her suicide by causing a funeral pyre to be erected in the court of the palace, ostensibly for the purpose of burning an image of Aeneas, and the arms and clothing left by him; which ceremony, she assures Anna, will magically work the cure of her love for Aeneas, or else restore him to her affections. A sorceress from the Hesperides has given her instructions to perform the ceremony, with the promise of such a result; and Dido causes Anna to believe that she intends nothing more than to go through with these magic rites. In the night, when by herself, she gives utterance to her bitter anguish.

475. **Secum**, *with herself* (*alone*); without the knowledge of Anna, or any

confidant. **Modum**; the mode of accomplishing her death.——476. **Exigit**, *plans; thinks out.* The deceptive conversation with her sister, which immediately follows, is a part of the plan.——477. **Spem—serenat**, *shows calm hope in her countenance.* Comp. I, 209.——479. It was a common superstition that incantations had power to bind or release lovers. See E. VIII, 68, 90.——483. **Massylae**; for Libyan.——484. **Hesperidum templi.** The temple, or *sacred enclosure* of the *Hesperides*, is the fabulous garden of the Hesperides, sometimes assigned to the Canaries, or "islands of the blest," but apparently by Vergil to the western shore of Mauretania. The dragon guarded the golden apples, and the priestess, who is now in Carthage, and known to Dido through the information of others (*monstrata*), had exercised such power over the monster as is related of Medea, who soothed the rage of the Colchian dragon by means of honey mingled with drugs. **Epulasque.** The connective —*que* here joins the attribute *custos*, and the attribute expressed by the relative clause, *quae dabat*, etc., *the keeper and the one who.* etc. **Servabat.** The priestess preserved the fruit by keeping the dragon watchful.——486. **Spargens**, etc., *sprinkling liquid honey;* i. e., on the food. **Soporiferum** has no reference here to the present action, but is used as the general appellative of *papaver*.——487. **Carminibus**, *by her incantations;* magical rites accompanied by forms of words in verse.——488. **Curas**, *pangs of love.*——490. **Videbis** is applied to *mugire*, because visible motion as well as sound is conceived of in the quaking of the earth.——493. **Invitam.** The apology is rendered necessary by Roman rather than by Carthaginian manners; for magic rites were not reputable at Rome. **Accingier.** Supply *me; that I am girt with; that I have recourse to.* For the old infinitive in *ier*, see H. 240, 6; A. 128, *e*, 4; B. 95, *g*, 4; G. 191, 2; M. 115. For the accusative **artis**, see on *exuvias*, II, 275.——494. **Secreta**, *unobserved.* **Tecto interiore**, *in the interior*, or court, *of the palace.* **Sub auras**, Heyne explains here as *sub divo*, *in the open air.*——498. **Iuvat**, etc., *it pleases* (me), *and the priestess directs.*——500. **Tamen.** Though the deadly paleness that suddenly overspreads the countenance of Dido might have excited suspicion, yet Anna does not believe that her sister is contriving her death under the pretext of sacred rites.——501, 502. **Nec mente concipit**, *nor does she imagine.*——502. **Aut.** See on II, 602. **Morte**; an ablative of time, as in 436. She apprehends nothing more serious than such funeral rites as were performed at the death of Sychaeus.——504. **Penetrali in sede**, *in the secluded court;* namely, the *tectum interius* mentioned in 494.——505. **Taedis—secta**; join with *ingenti.* Comp. I, 165, 190, 648; VI, 214.——506. **Intendit—sertis**; for *intendit loco serta.*——507. **Super**; adverbial, *above;* on the couch.——508. **Effigiem**; an image of wax, which, as it melted in the fire, was supposed to betoken either the softening and yielding of the estranged lover, or else his wasting away and death. Comp. E. VIII, 76, and note. **Futuri**, *of what is to come;* i. e., of her approaching death.——509. **Sacerdos**; the sorceress mentioned in 483.——510. **Ter centum** = *trecentos;* for a large and indefinite number. **Tonat ore**, etc., *she utters aloud* the names of three hundred gods. Comp. VIII, 716. **Chaos** is sometimes applied to the infernal regions, as denoting immeasurable void space, and here personified as an infernal god.——511. **Tergeminam Hecaten**, *triple-formed Hecate.* Hecate, who is also meant by the following words, **tria ora Dianae**, was of *triple form* (*triceps*, *triformis*, see p. 121), because she was Luna in heaven, Diana on earth, and Hecate in Hades.——512. **Simulatos**, etc., *counterfeit waters of the Avernian lake;* common water being used instead of the genuine water of the Avernus.——513. **Messae quaeruntur**, *are sought and cut.* **Aënis.** Bronze was more potent in magic than iron.——514. **Lacte**, *juice.*——515, 516. **Quaeritur—praereptus amor**, *and the charm, torn from the forehead of the colt just foaled, and snatched beforehand from the mother, is sought for.* **Amor**, *love-*

charm, is put here for the *hippomanes* or excrescence on the forehead of the new-foaled colt, which the dam was supposed instantly to seize and swallow, unless anticipated.——**517. Ipsa.** Dido. **Piis**; *pure.* Before making a sacrifice the hands are washed in running water.——**519. Testatur deos.** She calls upon the gods to witness and avenge her wrongs.——**519, 520. Conscia fati sidera.** The stars look down upon the destinies of men.——**520. Non aequo foedere,** *not on equal terms;* i. e., with unrequited love.——**521. Curae**; dative of the end; (*has*) *for a care;* has under his protection.——**526. Quaeque,** *both those* (the birds) *which,* etc.; both water-fowl and land-birds.——**527. Somno**; abl.——**529. At,** etc., *but not thus did Dido* (soothe her woes). **Animi.** See on II, 61.——**531. Ingeminant curae,** *her griefs redouble;* storm with twofold violence.——**532. Aestu.** Comp. VII, 19.——**533. Sic adeo insistit,** *so therefore she persists;* that is, in recurring to her woes, and her desperate purpose.——**534. En, quid ago?** *Lo! what shall I do?* The present as in II, 322. **Rursus**; join with *experiar.* **Inrisa**; *after being set at naught;* namely, by Aeneas.——**536. Sim dedignata,** etc.; H. 515, III; B. 303; *though I have so often already scorned them as suitors.*——**537. Igitur** supposes that the answer *no* has been given to the foregoing question. **Ultima iussa,** *the most debasing commands;* putting myself under their power as the humblest slave.——**538. Quiane iuvat,** etc.; supply *eos; because* (forsooth) *it is a pleasure to them to have been formerly relieved by my aid.*——**539. Bene**; join with *memores.* **Stat,** says Thiel, is *integra manet.*——**540. Fac velle,** *suppose* (me) *to be willing.* **Quis sinet,** *who* (of them) *will suffer me?*——**542. Laomedonteae**; used reproachfully, as in III, 248, with reference to the falsehood of Laomedon towards Apollo and Neptune, and afterwards to Hercules; a character which his descendants are supposed to have derived from him.——**543. Ovantis**; as taking away the Carthaginian queen in triumph, and also rejoicing to start on the voyage.——**544. Stipata.** See on *comitatus,* I, 312.——**545. Inferar,** *shall I be carried* (against them); *pursue* or *attack?* **Revelli**; followed by the ablative according to remark on *recludit,* I, 126.——**546. Pelago**; ablative; *on* or *over the sea.*——**547. Quin morere,** *nay, die;* the imperative addressed to herself.——**548.** She accuses, in the excess of her grief, her absent sister; recalling the first conversation between Anna and herself about Aeneas. See 9-55.——**550. Non licuit** (*mihi*)! may be rendered interrogatively: *might I not have?*——**551. More ferae**; i. e., in solitude.

554-584. A youthful form, like that of Mercury, appears to Aeneas in sleep, and warns him instantly to depart; and the Trojans immediately make sail.

554. Certus eundi, *resolved to set sail.* Here the *genitive,* below, **564,** the *infinitive* is used after *certus.*——**556. Vultu redeuntis eodem.** The vision appears *with the same countenance* as the god himself when delivering the message in 265, sqq.——**558. Omnia,** etc.; the Greek acc. **—que** loses its final vowel here.——**561. Quae—pericula,** *what dangers immediately await you? deinde,* as in VI, 756, 891, of the time immediately coming.——**566. Iam mare,** etc., *presently you will see the sea agitated with her ships.*——**569. Varium et mutabile.** See H. 438, 4; A. 189, *c;* B. 275; G. 202, R. 1, exc.; M. 212, b, obs.——**571. Subitis,** with reference to the sudden appearance and vanishing of the divine form (*umbris*).——**573. Praecipites,** *swift,* for *swiftly;* join with *vigilate* and *considite transtris.*——**574. Citi,** *quick;* used as *praecipites,* in place of an adverb.——**575. Tortos,** *twisted;* an appellative here; not *coiled.*——**577. Quisquis es.** It was only a vision resembling Mercury.——**578, 579. Sidera—feras,** *render the stars in the sky propitious.*——**581. Rapiuntque ruuntque,** *they lay hold and rush to and fro;* seizing upon the ropes, arranging the sails and rigging, hastening to their places at the oars——**582. Deseruere litora,** *they have* (even now) *left the shores.*

584–665. Dido, at dawn, perceiving from the watch-tower of her palace that the Trojans are already on the sea, uttering a terrible and prophetic curse on them, rushes frantic down to the court, ascends the funeral pyre, seizes the sword of Aeneas, and, saying a few words, partly in grief for her misfortunes, and partly in pride at her success in establishing a kingdom, plunges the weapon into her body.

586. Speculis, *from the watch-tower;* the same as *arce ex summa,* 410.——**587. Aequatis,** *with steady sails;* with the wind blowing steadily from behind, so that the yards lie across, perpendicular, or nearly so, to the sides of the vessel.——**588. Sine remige,** *without a sailor;* this defines *vacuos, forsaken;* not an oarsman being left.——**589. Pectus percussa.** Comp. I, 481.——**591. Inluserit.** The future perfect has peculiar force here: "Shall he successfully insult?" both *insult* and *escape.* See also on II, 581. **Advena;** with emphasis.——**592. Tota;** from the *whole* city; will not *all Carthage* join in the pursuit? Supply *alii, some,* before *expedient.*——**593. Ite** has the more force from its position at the end of the verse, where it is unusual to place a word of two syllables after a long pause.——**594. Citi;** as in 574.——**595. Mentem mutat,** *unseats my reason.*——**596. Facta impia** refers to the violation of duty, or the impiety, as Dido regards it, of which she has been guilty towards Sychaeus, in yielding to the love of Aeneas (see 552); *now thy impious conduct affects thee!* now thy unfaithfulness is meeting its just punishment.——**597. Tum decuit.** Thou hast no power now to destroy the Trojans; they are already safe; thou shouldst have given command to destroy them when they first landed helpless on thy shores, instead of sharing thy throne with Aeneas. *Then it would have been fitting;* but now thy commands are madness. So Ruaeus; but most commentators supply with *decuit,* "te tangere": "thou shouldst have been thus touched with remorse at the first." Comp. X, 94. **Sceptra dabas.** Comp. 214.——**598. Quem.** The antecedent is *eius,* understood with *dextra* and *fides. Behold the right hand and faith of him who,* etc.——**599. Umeris.** See on II, 708.——**600. Non potui—divellere?** Comp. I, 69.——**602. Patriis—mensis.** She might have murdered Ascanius, as Atreus did the sons of Thyestes, or as Procne the son of Tereus, and have caused the body to be placed on the table as food for his father.——**603. Fuerat;** for *fuisset.* See H. 476, 2; A. 308, *c;* B. 306, *c,* R.; G. 246, R. 3; M. 348, d. *But the result of the contest would have been uncertain.* **Fuisset,** *(suppose) it had been;* or *it might have been;* concessive subjunctive.——**604. Quem metui?** *whom did I fear,* or *had I to fear?* being already resolved on death. **Castra,** *the camp;* the place where their ships were drawn up on land. Permanent naval camps were defended by a wall on the land side.——**605, 606. Implessem, exstinxem.** See on I, 201.——**606. Cum genere;** Thiel understands: "With the whole race; all the surviving Trojans." **Super,** *moreover.* Comp. I, 29.——**607. Sol,** the witness of all things on the earth, is invoked, as the stars, 520.——**608. Interpres.** Juno, as Iuno Pronuba, is the agent and witness of her woes.——**609. Hecate.** See on 511. **Ululata,** *whose name is shrieked.*——**610. Di;** those deities who pity and revenge such unhappy lovers as Dido (comp. 520, 521); or, perhaps, her own *tutelar divinities.*——**611. Haec,** *these prayers.* **Meritum—numen;** literally, *turn your deserved power to my woes;* "give heed to my griefs, for I deserve your pity."——**612. Si,** with the indicative here, is an expression of her conviction that so it must be; almost equivalent to *quoniam.* Perhaps Vergil has in mind the idea, not uncommon with the ancients, that on the verge of death the future becomes more clear, and thus Dido sees with certainty that which awaits Aeneas. Ladewig quotes Cic. de div. I, 30, *animus appropinquante morte multo est divinior,* and refers to Hector's prophecy of the death of Achilles, Il. XXI, 338, sq. The prophetic curse of Dido was fulfilled in the dangers and losses which Aeneas met with in the war with Turnus, who, with his brave Rutu-

lians, came near destroying the Trojans. Aeneas was on this occasion obliged to leave Ascanius and his followers in the camp near the Tiber, and to seek help from Evander. He perished in the fourth year after finishing the war and making a treaty with the Latins, and was finally deprived of burial (the heaviest curse of all) because his body could not be found.——613. **Caput;** for the person; *the (impious) one.*——614. **Hic terminus haeret,** (and if) *this end (destiny) is fixed.*——618. **Funera.** On his return from Evander, he witnessed the havoc which had been made in his army. **Sub leges pacis iniquae,** *under the terms of an unequal peace.* The chief disadvantage of the Trojans in the peace made with the Latins was the loss of their separate nationality, and their language. See Juno's petition, XII, 822–828. ——620. **Que** connects *ante diem* (taken as an adjective = *immaturus*) and *inhumatus.* Comp. 484, and n.——624. **Populis;** i. e., to the Carthaginians and Romans. There were actually several treaties made between the two nations, the first B. C. 509; but after the Romans had extended their power over Italy, and had come into collision with Carthage in Sicily, treaties were observed between the two nations only so long as they were too much exhausted to renew hostilities.——625. **Exoriare,** etc., *arise, some avenger;* she seems to see and address the future avenger. The allusion is to Hannibal. **Ex ossibus;** not descended from her, but rising up to represent her, and to re-embody on the earth again all her hatred to the Trojan race, as if he had risen from her very ashes.——626. **Qui sequare,** *to pursue.* See on I, 20.——627. **Nunc, olim,** *now* (or) *hereafter.*——629. **Ipsique nepotesque,** *both themselves* (those of the two races now living) *and their descendants.*——633. **Patria;** i. e., in Tyre.——634. **Mihi;** join with *siste.*——635. **Properet.** See on *memoret,* II, 75.——636. **Piacula,** *offerings of atonement;* meaning here the sacrifices which were to aid in setting her mind free from Aeneas, or in restoring him to her. So Anna understands the object. See 478, sqq. **Monstrata,** *directed* by the sorceress.——637. **Sic,** *thus;* i. e., after observing these directions.——638. **Iovi Stygio;** Pluto; Ζεὺς καταχθόνιος.——639. **Perficere.** She will now execute the rites commenced, 509, sqq.; including the burning of the funeral pyre.——643. **Maculis.** Peerlkamp says that the faces of those who were about to suffer death by the guillotine in the French revolution were observed to be marked with red and livid spots.——644. **Genas.** See on I, 228.——645. **Interiora domus limina,** *the inner court of the palace.*——647. **In usus,** etc., *a present not asked for these uses;* implying that in some happy moment she had begged of Aeneas the sword which he had used in the Trojan war, and which, in 507, is mentioned as being left by him.——649. **Mente,** *in thought;* in recalling the past.——651. **Dum** relates to *dulcis; dear while the fates,* etc.——652. **Accipite.** It will be upon these mementos of Aeneas that she will fall.——653. **Vixi,** *I have lived; my life is closed.* Comp. *fuimus,* II, 325.——654. **Magna,** *illustrious.* So Heyne. Her shade will retain the glory which attaches to her character as a successful founder of a state.——656. **Poenas recepi,** *I have taken vengeance.*——659. **Os;** as *oculos,* I, 228.——660. **Sic,** *thus;* even by this violent death, and even though unrevenged.——661. **Hauriat oculis;** for *percipiat oculis.* Let him expect the fulfillment of my curses upon him, as the author of my ruin. Comp. 385, sqq. The poet here removes us from the immediate scene of the suicide, and describes it indirectly through the spectators, or attendants of Dido, who witness the act.——663. **Media inter talia;** i. e., when she had scarcely ended her words. See on 277.——664. **Comites;** her attendants; perhaps, first Barce, the nurse, and then others, summoned by her cries; or, perhaps, already standing at some distance in the court.

665–692. The news flies through the city, and Anna rushes wild with grief to the side of her dying sister.

666. Bacchatur, etc., *the rumor flies wildly through the horror-stricken city.*——**675. Hoc illud fuit,** "was this, then, thy aim in thy commands given to me?" **Me;** even me, your sister?——**676. Iste.** See 494, 495.——**678. Vocasses,** etc.; subjunctive of desire; comp. X, 854; *O, that thou hadst called me to the same end.*——**681. Sic posita,** *when thou wast lying thus.* Comp. II, 644.——**682. Exstinxti.** See on I, 201.——**683. Date—lymphis,** *give, that I may wash her wounds with water;* i. e., bring water that I may wash her wounds with it. Others omit the comma after *date*, and understand the words as an hypallage like that in III, 61. *Lymphis* in the ablat.——**685. Ore legam,** etc. This was the office of the nearest relative present at the bedside of the dying.——**686. Semianimem;** four syllables; *semyanimem.* **Stridit,** *gurgles.*——**692. Ingemuit reperta,** (*the light*) *being perceived, she groaned;* mourning at the last moment to leave the world.



Dido's death. (From a manuscript.)

693–705. Iris is sent down from heaven by Juno to release the struggling soul from the body.

The dead are regarded as an offering to Pluto and Proserpine; and thus a lock of hair is cut from the forehead of the dying as a sign of dedication to the gods below, just as hair is cut from the forehead of the victims slain in sacrifice, and cast upon the altar-fire. Comp. VI, 245. But as Dido is not taken away in the course of nature (*fato*), nor by a death justly incurred (*merita morte*), but dies through the pressure of overwhelming misfortune and despair, life lingers, reluctant to leave her; Proserpine delays; and thus Iris takes the office of Proserpine in obedience to the command of Juno, whom she serves as messenger.

695. Animam—artus. Iris was sent down *to set free the spirit, and the members* (or body) *joined* (with the spirit); or that she might release one from the other. The rainbow is supposed to be caused by the descent of Iris from heaven to earth.——**701. Sole;** for *ex sole.*



Helios.

BOOK FIFTH.

Aeneas in Sicily. Funeral games in honor of Anchises, and departure for Italy.

1-41. Aeneas sees far off at sea the light of Dido's funeral pile, and with sad feelings divines the cause. His fleet is soon overtaken by a storm, and forced to steer for the coast of Sicily, where he is again kindly received by Acestes.

1, 2. Medium tenebat iter, *was fully on his way.* Any part of the way on the open sea, after the harbor is left, is *medium*, according to the explanation given of the word in I, 505. The phrase, says Ladewig, is equivalent to *μέσον τὸν πλοῦν*, not *τὸν μέσον πλοῦν.*——**2. Certus,** *determined* or *resolved.* He was sure that he was obeying the behest of Jupiter, and hence unwavering in his resolution to pursue the voyage. **Aquilone;** for wind in general. The north wind would have been adverse to them, and would not have suffered the ships now to be "cutting the waves" well out at sea; besides, it would have driven them from their course still more than the west wind which, 19, sqq., compelled them to turn aside and land in Sicily. Ruaeus and Thiel more naturally join *aquilone* with *secabat;* as *vento petiisse*, II, 25; but some prefer *atros aquilone.*——**3. Respiciens.** Comp. IV, 661.——**4. Accenderit.** For the mood, see on *videat*, I, 181.——**5. Amore polluto;** abl. abs. ——**6. Notum** agrees with the following interrogative clause. The passage may be freely translated: *But the knowledge of the bitter pangs occasioned by violated love, and of what a broken-hearted woman in her frenzy can do, leads the thoughts of the Trojans through sad foreboding.* The participles *notum* and *noti* (understood) are used as *ereptae* in II, 413; the *knowing*, the *knowledge.*——**7. Augurium,** here, is their *conjecture* or *foreboding* as to the fate of Dido. **Pectora,** for *animos.*——**14. Deinde;** join with *iubet; having said this, he then orders.* Comp. II, 391.——**15. Colligere arma,** *to reef the sails;* not here "to furl."——**16. Obliquat sinus,** *turns the canvas obliquely to the wind;* he turns it to such a position that it takes the wind

on the side of the ship; not as in 587.——**17. Iuppiter auctor,** *Jupiter as adviser.*——**18. Spondeat—sperem.** See on *sinat*, I, 18.——**19. Transversa;** the neuter pl. acc. used adverbially; *athwart our course.*——**21. Tantum,** *so much* as the strength of the winds requires, if we would overcome them: *We have neither power to struggle against them, nor even to hold our course.*——**24. Fraterna.** Eryx was also the son of Venus.——**25. Si—Astra,** *if only remembering well I retrace* (*measure again*) *the stars observed;* that is, as observed on our former voyage from Sicily to Africa. **Rite** = *recte*, is joined with *servata*, according to Ladewig; Forbiger puts it with *remetior.*——**28. Flecte viam velis,** *turn your course by* (means of) *the sails.* **Sit.** See on I, 565.——**28-30. Ulla tellus.** "A substantive common to two connected propositions is sometimes not introduced until the second clause, or an adjective and a substantive are put each in a separate clause." M. 474, g. Comp. IV, 154. **Quove,** *or* (any land) *whither.*——**30. Acesten.** See on I, 195.——**37. Horridus** can be properly said both of the spears pointed and, as it were, bristling, two of which were usually carried by a huntsman, and of the shaggy hide of the bear.——**38. Criniso—flumine,** *conceived of the river* (god) *Crinisus.*——**39. Veterum parentum,** *of his early* (*Trojan*) *progenitors.*——**40. Reduces.** Supply *eos esse; he congratulates them* (*iis*) *on their return; welcomes them.*

42-103. Arrived in Sicily, and entertained by Acestes, Aeneas assembles the Trojans and proclaims a sacred festival and games in honor of his father, the anniversary of whose death has now come round. He then conducts them to the tomb of Anchises, and there performs a solemn sacrifice.

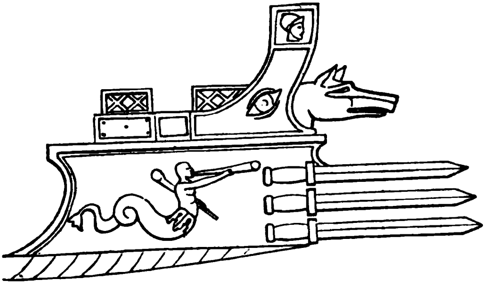
42. Oriente. See on III, 588.——**43. Litore ab omni,** *from the whole shore;* from all along the shore, where they were near, or on board their ships.——**44. Tumuli ex aggere,** *from the summit of a mound;* a tribunal made by throwing up the soil, as was customary in preparing the tribunal from which the Roman general addressed his soldiers in camp.——**45. A sanguine divom;** because Dardanus was the son of Jupiter. *A* is elliptical, as in I, 730.——**46. Exactis mensibus;** abl. abs.——**47. Ex quo** (*tempore*), *since.*——**49. Iam—adest.** The actual day has returned. **Nisi fallor.** The poet ascribes this uncertainty to Aeneas, perhaps, on account of the known imperfection of the ancient time-reckoning.——**50. Honoratum;** a day on which *honores*, or *sacrifices*, are rendered to the gods.——**51. Hunc** (*diem*), etc., *even if I were spending this day.*——**54. Struerem—donis,** *I would cover with their appropriate sacrifices.* To make sacrifices to a hero after his death, as a god, was in accordance with the ancient customs. See on III, 328.——**55. Nunc ultro,** *now moreover.* Besides the motive I should have to keep the day anywhere, and under the most unfavorable circumstances, I am actually on the very ground. But Thiel renders *ultro*, "without our agency."——**59. Poscamus ventos,** *let us pray (ask him) for winds.* The winds, it is true, are sometimes invoked directly with prayers and offerings (see below, 772-777; III, 253); but Lactantius understood, in quoting this passage (Instit. I, 15), that it was of Anchises that the favorable winds were asked.——**59, 60.** *And that he* (Anchises) *may suffer me, when my city shall have been built, to offer yearly these sacrifices in temples* (a temple) *consecrated to him.* (*Ut*) *velit* depends on *poscamus.*——**61, 62. Bina—navis,** *two heads of cattle for each of the ships.* **Numero** qualifies *bina.*——**64. Si** is here for *cum.* Comp. VI, 828. **Nona;** in allusion to the Roman custom of making sacrifices for the deceased on the ninth day after his death; the period called *novemdiale.*——**66. Prima certamina,** *I will fix as the first contests* (of the day); I will appoint contests, the first of which, etc.——**67. Viribus;** abl. of cause with *audax.*——**68. Incedit.** Comp. I, 46, and note.——**69. Seu,** etc., *or if* (any one) *dares.*——**71. Ore favete,** εὐφημεῖτε, *favor ye with the mouth; keep solemn silence.* This

was the common formula addressed to the assembly by the priest, lest some word of ill omen might be accidentally spoken. The words here, and the whole verse, refer to the ceremonies now immediately to be performed at the tomb of Anchises.——72. **Materna.** The myrtle was sacred to Venus.——73. **Aevi.** See H. 399, III, 1.——77. **Mero Baccho.** This and the following ablatives limit *carchesia* as abls. of description.——78. **Humi.** See on I, 193.——80. **Iterum salvete,** *again all hail!* This punctuation of Jahn is also adopted by Peerlkamp. Others join *iterum* with *salve*.—— 80, 81. **Recepti nequiquam;** *in vain rescued* from Troy and from the sea, because he did not, after all, survive to reach Italy. **Animae, umbrae,** *soul, shade;* plural here for the singular. So *umbrae*, IV, 571; but *animae* nowhere else.——83. **Quicumque est;** for they have only heard the name. **Quaerere.** Supply *me* or *mihi*.——84. **Adytis.** The inmost part of the shrine is in this case the interior of the tomb. The snake was looked upon as a token of good, and his form was supposed to be assumed by the *genius loci*. In the present instance it is uncertain whether it is the genius of the place or the attendant spirit (*famulus*) of Anchises.——87, 88. *Whose back azure marks, and whose scales a brightness spotted with gold illuminated.* The plural *terga* has reference to the multiplied coils of the snake.——89. **Mille—colores.** Comp. IV, 701. **Adverso sole;** here, ablat. abs.——91. **Serpens,** *gliding*.——94. **Hoc magis,** *so much the more;* because he regards it as a good omen. **Instaurat honores,** *commences anew the sacrifices;* because they have been disturbed.——96. **Bidentis,** etc.; the *suovetauralia*, or sacrifice of a swine, a sheep, and a bullock.——97. **Nigrantis.** Black victims were offered to the Manes and deities of the lower world.——99. **Remissos,** *sent up*. The Manes were supposed, when invoked (here, *animam vocare*), to come back from the lower world, and partake of the sacrifice.——100. **Quae—copia,** *according to the ability of each*.——102. **Aëna locant,** etc. Comp. I, 213, sqq. The feast accompanies the sacrifice.

104–285. The appointed day having arrived, the games are opened with a race of ships. Four galleys enter the lists. Gyas in the Chimaera takes the lead, followed by Cloanthus in the Scylla; the Pristis and Centaur, under Mnestheus and Sergestus, side by side, pursue the others. As they approach the goal, Menoetes, the old pilot of the Chimaera, fears the rocks, and keeps too far away. The Scylla takes advantage of the error, and shoots between the Chimaera and the goal, and, having passed round it, turns back towards the shore, leaving Gyas behind. He in his fury casts the pilot overboard, and takes the helm himself. Meanwhile Mnestheus and Sergestus are vieing with each other to pass the Chimaera. Sergestus at first has the advantage, but only by a part of the ship's length, and in his eagerness to round the goal at the nearest point, runs his ship on the rocks. The Pristis rushes by, and now strives to overtake the Scylla. But Cloanthus prays to the gods of the sea, with whose aid his ship speeds to the land, and receives the first prize, while that of Mnestheus takes the second, and the Chimaera the third. Sergestus, with difficulty, brings his ship to land.

105. **Phaëthontis;** here for the sun.——108. **Pars et parati,** *a part also* (besides coming to see the Trojan strangers) *being prepared*, etc. For the plural after *pars*, see on *obnixae*, IV, 406.——109. **Circo;** probably not the *circus* in 289, but here either for the *space encircled*, as it were, by the spectators, or the *encircling throng* itself.——110. **Sacri.** Tripods are sacred because so frequently consecrated to the gods, or used for sacred purposes.——112. **Argenti aurique talentum,** *a talent of gold and* (one) *of silver*.——113. **Tuba.** The trumpet was an invention of the Etruscans, and unknown to the Trojans. **Commissos ludos,** *the beginning of the games*.——114. The race of ships, substituted for the chariot-race in the Iliad, is an idea original with Vergil, and has produced one of the most stirring and entertaining passages of the Aeneid. **Pares,** *well-matched;* i. e., in general; known as the four best and most nearly equal, and, therefore, *chosen* (*de-*

lectae) by Aeneas from the whole fleet. **Gravibus remis** is usually joined with *pares;* but perhaps it would be more natural to make it an ablat. of manner after *ineunt certamina; four well-matched ships—open the first contests with heavy oars.* Comp. 66, where the genitive of specification takes the place of the ablative here.——**116. Remige;** join with *agit.* **Pristim.** The name is indicated by the image used as the figure-head.——**117. Mox Italus,** etc. He is destined soon to become an Italian, and to give ori-



Rostrum.

gin to a family which shall be called the race of Memmius (*gens Memmi*). The relation of names is analogous to that of μεμνῆσθαι to *meminisse.* As Mnestheus is descended from Assaracus, Vergil pays a high compliment to the Memmii by assigning to the family such an ancestor.——**118. Ingenti mole;** ablat. of descript.——**119. Urbis opus;** for *urbis instar, as great as a city.* So Stat. Theb. VI, 86: *montis opus.* **Triplici versu,** *in triple row.* There are three banks of oars on each side of the ship. Such vessels, however, were unknown before the time of the Peloponnesian war.——**120. Terno ordine,** *in three ranks;* a poetic repetition of the idea.——**127. Tranquillo;** ablat. absol. with *caelo* or *mari* understood; *when the weather is calm;* or, taken substantively, *in calm weather,* as an abl. of time.——**128. Campus** and **statio** are in apposition with *illa; a plain and a resort.*——**130, 131. Unde, ubi, scirent;** *relative clauses* denoting purpose; *that they might know from thence to come back, and there to fetch round their long courses.* If the adverbs were interrogative, we should require *ut* before *scirent,* and the subjunctive instead of the infinitive.——**132. Auro, ostro;** join with *decori.*——**134. Populea.** The poplar was sacred to Hercules, the god of toil, and so was worn as a wreath by those who were about to engage in severe labor, such as that of rowing. Thus Horace, O. 1, 7, 23, makes Teucer put on a poplar wreath, when on the point of resuming his voyage. Others understand the poplar wreath to have reference to the *funeral* character of the games.——**137. Intenti,** *eager.*——**137, 138. Exsultantia—cupido,** *throbbing fear* (the trembling hope of success) *and the ardent desire of glory thrill their panting breasts.*——**140. Prosiluere,** etc. The ships seem as animated as the horses in the chariot-race.——**141. Versa** is taken by Forbiger from *verro, to sweep;* but the usual rendering, *upturned,* from *vertere,* is stronger. **Adductis lacertis;** the means of *versa; thrown up by their straining arms.*——**142. Pariter,** *side by side;* but only at the start.——**145. Corripuere campum,** *take the course.* The perfect here, and in 147, are examples of this tense, used to denote what is customary. **Effusi carcere,** *darting*

forth from the barrier. The *carceres* are the stalls in which the chariots are confined until the signal is given for starting, and corresponding here to the *fines*, stations, or starting-places of the ships, 139.——**146. Immissis,** *swiftly running;* literally, "being let go."——**147. Iugis;** for *equis;* dative. **In verbera,** *unto blows;* i. e., *to ply the lash;* join with *pendent.* Charioteers stood up and leaned over towards the horses.——**149, 150. Inclusa litora.** Wooded hills inclose the shore, and thus the shouting is the more loudly re-echoed.——**152. Turbam—fremitumque,** *amidst the din and tumult.*——**155. Locum priorem.** They are running side by side, each striving to gain the lead, or the place ahead. **Iunctis frontibus,** *with even prows.*——**156. Habet,** *gets* the *priorem locum.* **Metam tenebant,** *were nearing the goal;* epexegetical.——**160. Princeps,** *foremost;* i. e., in the race thus far. **Gurgite,** *in the boiling deep.*——**162. Quo abis?** *whither are you bearing away?* **Mihi** is the *dativus ethicus.*——**163. Ama,** etc., *hug the shore and let the oar-blade graze the rocks on the left.* For the omission of *ut* after *sine*, see on *memoret*, II, 75. They turn the goal to the left, and strive to gain time by making the turn as near to it as possible.——**166. Diversus,** *away from the track;* a usage similar to that of *dexter*, above.——**167. Clamore revocabat** = *clamabat revocans;* and we may translate: *shouted Gyas, calling* (him) *back* (to the course).——**168. Respicit,** *he looks back and sees.* **Tergo;** dat. **Propiora,** *the inside course; nearer* the goal.——**170. Interior;** between Gyas and the rocks. Comp. XI, 695. **Priorem;** i. e., Gyas.——**172. Ossibus;** ablat. of place; or, with Forbiger, dat.——**179. Iam senior;** one reason for *gravis;* another is **fluens,** *dripping.*——**184. Mnesthei;** here a dissyllable.——**184. Superare.** See on II, 10.——**185. Capit ante locum,** *takes the place ahead;* "the lead"; the *priorem locum*, for which the two were contending, as mentioned in line 155. The Centaur is now ahead, but by only a part of the ship's length, as we learn in the next line; in which *prior* must contain the same idea as *ante locum.* Thiel thus takes *ante* as an adverb before *locum.* Comp. II, 348. **Scopulo;** as in 159, the *signal rock* or *goal.*——**187. Rostro,** *with her beak.* Her beak is close opposite to the side of the *Centaur.*——**190. Hectorei socii;** i. e., my comrades, once the comrades of Hector. **Sorte suprema,** *in the final destiny* or *overthrow* (of Troy).——**192. Usi** (*estis*).——**194. Prima;** used substantively; τὰ πρωτεῖα; *the first prize.*——**195. Quamquam.** See on I, 135.——**196. Hoc vincite,** *win this; thus far conquer;* referring to the preceding words, *pudeat extremos rediisse.*——**199. Subtrahitur solum,** *the sea is drawn beneath them.* Their speed is so furious that the water itself seems to rush beneath the vessel.——**199, 200. Tum—rivis.** From the Il., XVI, 109, 110.——**202. Furens animi.** See on II, 61.——**203. Iniquo.** There was not room enough between the Pristis on his right and the rocks on his left.——**204. Procurrentibus,** *jutting out,* but covered by the water, and hence *caeca*, as they are called in 164.——**205. Murice,** etc., *the oars striking* (having struggled) *on the jagged rock were broken with a crash* (*crepuere*).——**206.** The prow was held fast upon the rock; the rest of the ship was afloat.——**211. Agmine remorum,** *with the steady movement of the oars.* **Ventisque vocatis;** abl. abs.——**212. Prona maria,** *favorable* or *smooth waters;* that is, the waters now unobstructed by any rock or ship in the way; a clear and open sea. *Pronus* and *apertus* seem to have been often combined thus. See Tacit. Agr. 1 and 33.——**215, 216. Exterrita tecto,** *frightened from her home.*——**218, 219. Ultima aequora,** *the last waters* of the race; those from the turning of the goal to the shore.——**220. Alto,** *high* relatively; high for a ship to rest upon.——**224. Cedit,** *she falls behind;* allows the other ship to pass her.——**227. Cuncti;** all the spectators. **Sequentem.** Supply *Mnesthea* or *illum.*——**229. Proprium.** The crew of the Scylla regard the victory as already *their own.* **Partum,** (already) *won.*——**231. Hos—alit,** *success incites these;* i. e., the crew of

Mnestheus. Comp. 210. **Possunt—videntur,** *they can, because they think* (*videntur*) *they can.*——**233. Ponto,** *to* (or towards) *the sea;* for *ad pontum.* Comp. I, 6. **Utrasque.** The plural is properly used only when each of the two objects referred to is plural; but exception is made, as here, when they are things naturally associated.——**234. In vota,** *to his vows;* to bear witness to his vows. A vow, or conditional promise, was attached to a prayer; some offering was to be made on condition that the gods should fulfill the wishes of the suppliant. If the prayer is answered, he will be bound to fulfill his promise; *defendant of his vow, bound by his vow, reus,* or *damnatus voti.*——**235. Aequora.** See on I, 67.——**237. Voti.** H. 410, III, note 2; A. 220, *a;* B. 236; G. 204, R.; M. 290, d.——**238. Porriciam;** a term used especially in religious formulas.——**241. Manu magna,** *with his great hand;* as below, 487. Gods and heroes were larger than men. **Euntem;** join with *navem* understood.——**243. Fugit, condidit.** This combination of the historical *present* with the *perfect,* without any important difference of meaning, is not unfrequent in poetry. **Alto,** i. e., *deep* inland, or in the deep bosom of the bay; *receding.*——**244. Cunctis;** all, that is, who had been engaged in the contest.——**247, 248. Optare, ferre.** See on I, 66. There are several bullocks ready for presents and prizes (see 366), three of which he allows each of the commanders to choose for his crew; beginning, of course, with Cloanthus.——**248.** There is also a present of wine and of silver for each of the ships. **Magnum;** not the so-called great talent; but merely an appellative: *heavy.*——**250, 251. Quam—cucurrit;** freely translated, "around which ran a wide border of Meliboean purple in two waving stripes." **Plurima** refers to the width of the border. **Maeandro duplici,** *in a double maze;* in two meandering and parallel lines. See the chlamys of the Amazon, page 186.



Melicertes, or Portunus.

——**252.** Two scenes are represented; one the chase, in which Ganymede is hunting the stag on Mount Ida; in the other the eagle of Jupiter is bearing Ganymede up to the sky.——**254. Anhelanti similis,** *like one panting* in the chase. The picture is life-like.——**255. Iovis armiger.** The eagle was often represented as bearing in his claws the thunderbolts of Jupiter.——**256. Longaevi.** The old men, guardians of the youth, are stretching their hands in despair towards the eagle as he ascends, while the dogs, resting on their haunches, bark furiously at the supposed bird of prey.——**257. In auras;** because they are looking upwards.——**258. Qui deinde;** Mnestheus.——**259. Hamis consertam,** etc. See on the same words, III, 467.——**260. Ipse;** Aeneas.——**261.** The *o* in **Ilio** is retained, and made short. See on III, 211.——**262. Habere;** for *habendam.* **Viro;** in apposition with *huic.*——**264. Multiplicem,** *with its heavy folds;* emphatic and explaining *vix.*——**265. Cursu,** *in swift pursuit;* join with *agebat.*——**267. Argento;** the material, abl. after **perfecta,** *well made.* **Aspera signis;** *embossed with figures.*————**269. Taeniis;** scanned here as a dissyllable.——**271. Ordine debilis uno;** literally, *disabled in respect to one row.* But nearly all the best commentators take *ordine* here for *latere; in respect to one side* of the ship. By a natural figure, quite frequent in nautical phrase, the captain, instead of the ship, is said to be crippled (*debilis*). Thus seamen say, "*he* has lost his topsail," "*he* is taking in sail," and the like.——**273. Qualis.** Comp. I, 430.

and note. **Saepe**; as in I, 148. **Viae in aggere**; on the *raised pavement of the road.* The entire surface of the road is an *agger.*——**274. Obliquum,** *lying across the track.* **Ictu**; join with *gravis.*——**275. Saxo**; join with both adjectives, *seminecem* and *lacerum.*——**276–279. Nequiquam—plicantem,** *in vain throws forth long wreaths with his body, while attempting to flee; in one part fierce and glowing with his eyes, and stretching high his hissing*



Ganymede and the eagle. (From a statue by Leochares.)

neck; (the other) *part crippled by the wound, holds him back* (though) *struggling* (to force himself forward) *on his coils* (*nodis*), *and winding himself into his own folds.*——**279. Nixantem** refers to the action of the unwounded portion of his body first described; with this he vainly struggles to pull himself along by throwing it into contortions, while he twists the joints (*membra*) of the wounded part, or part below the wound, into themselves; i. e., into coil within coil. *Nexantem,* adopted in many editions for *nixantem,* has inferior MS. authority. *Nixantem* is used by Lucretius, 6, 836, 3, 1000, with

the same meaning (*to struggle*), and is needed here to complete the picture. **Nodis,** *knots, curving joints*, denotes the alternate contraction and extension of the joints, either vertical or horizontal, which in the snake are the means of motion, and which, in this case, when he is struggling violently, rise into large undulating knots.——**281. Vela facit,** *unfurls the sails;* for *dat*, or *pandit vela*.——**282. Promisso munere.** No particular reward has been mentioned in the narrative, but we may infer from 305 that in the ship race, also, none was to go unrewarded.——**284. Datur** lengthens the last syllable here. **Operum Minervae;** the use of the needle, distaff, and loom. ——**285. Genus;** Greek acc.

286–361. Description of the foot-race. Aeneas chooses a meadow, encircled by wooded hills, as a *circus*, or *stadium*. He invites all who wish to make trial of their speed in a foot-race to present themselves. The most prominent competitors are Nisus, Euryalus, Diores, Salius, Patron, Helymus, and Panopes. Nisus takes the lead, Salius is next, and third Euryalus, followed by Helymus and Diores. Near the goal Nisus falls down, but gives the victory to his friend Euryalus by tripping up Salius. Helymus takes the second prize, and Diores the third. The idea of the foot-race is suggested by Il. XXIII, 740–797.

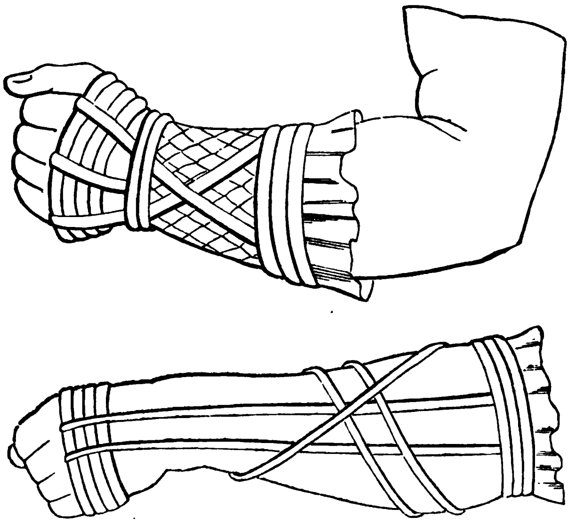
287, 288. Quem—silvae, *which woods surrounded on all sides with curving hills;* which wood-covered hills encircled. Ruaeus makes the abl. elliptical, denoting place: (situated) *on winding hills;* others, abl. of instrument.——**288. In valle theatri;** in the midst of a valley which resembled a theatre; the same as *cavea*, 340. Most commentators, however, join *theatri* with *circus*.——**290. Consessu;** dative for *in consessum*.——**291. Qui.** The antecedent is *eorum* understood.——**296. Nisus—pueri,** *Nisus* (distinguished) *for his affectionate love for the boy* (Euryalus).——**299. Ab.** See on I, 730. ——**300. Helymus** was a friend of Acestes, mentioned above, 73.——**307. Caelatam,** *mounted*, or *embossed, with silver;* probably having a wooden handle embossed, or inlaid, with figures in silver. **Ferre;** for *ferrendam*, as in 248, 262.——**308. Praemia,** *prizes;* to be distinguished here from *honos*, the present which was to be common to all.——**310. Phaleris insignem,** *adorned with trappings*. These were straps of leather mounted with metallic ornaments, and fastened about the breast, neck, and head of the horse.——**311, 312. Amazoniam, Threiciis;** general appellatives here, signifying such as Amazons and Thracians use; for both races were renowned as archers.——**312. Lato auro;** abl. of description; *of broad gold;* that is, *broad and gilded*. **Circumplectitur.** The belt, as seen in some antique representations of the quiver, passes round the quiver, and the two ends are joined together by the buckle, or brooch. See page 27.——**313. Tereti gemma,** *of*, or *with, tapering jewel; a jeweled clasp*. The ablative as *auro*, above.——**315. Locum;** *the place* for starting. Comp. 132.——**316. Corripiunt spatia,** *they rush upon the course;* "take the track." Comp. 145, and I, 418. **Limen,** *the starting-point*.——**317. Ultima signant,** *they mark the farthest point;* that is, with the eye; for without fixing the eye on the goal, they may turn from a direct line.——**318. Corpora;** nicely chosen here for the persons themselves. ——**319. Fulminis alis.** The thunderbolt was often represented on coins, with wings.—Heyne.——**321. Deinde** is joined with *insequitur* understood; **post** with *relicto*, governing *eum* understood.——**323. Quo sub ipso,** *close behind whom*. *Ipse* here, as in III, 5, implies *directly, immediately*.——**324. Calcem—calce,** *and even now rubs heel with heel;* i. e., *foot with foot;* almost abreast of Helymus, lacking only a pace of it.——**325. Umero;** dat. towards *his shoulder;* i. e., the shoulder or side of Helymus. So Ruaeus and Heyne. The passage is suggested by Il. XXIII, 764. **Spatii plura;** for *plus spatii*. **Supersint—relinquat.** "The poets sometimes use the pres. subj. even instead of the plup." M. 347, b, obs. 3.——**326. Ambiguum** Heyne regards as masculine, translating, *would have left him* (Helymus) *uncertain* (of the victory);

but it is generally taken as an indefinite *neuter: he would have left it* (the thing, or the result) *uncertain.* —*que*, found in most of the MSS. instead of —*ve*, is inconsistent with the foregoing *transeat prior*, unless we adopt the very unnatural translation: "And would have left the (now) doubtful (Helymus) behind."——**327. Spatio extremo,** *in the farthest part of the course;* the *ultima* mentioned in 317. The race seems to have terminated here, and not to have turned back from the goal, as in the regular circus.——**328. Sub finem,** *near to the end;* defining more precisely the preceding words. **Levi sanguine,** *in smooth,* that is, slippery, *blood;* the ablative of situation. Victims had been slaughtered on the spot, as is implied in *sacro*, 333.——**329. Ut;** possibly local here and equivalent to *ubi;* but more safely taken as causal, *since.* **Forte.** It *so happened* that, when they were slaughtering bullocks, the blood had soaked the ground in this part of the race-course.——**330. Fusus** (*erat*), *had been poured out.* **Super;** adverb.——**331, 332. Presso solo** is the ablative absolute denoting time. When once his foot had pressed this treacherous spot, he instantly slipped and fell headlong.——**334. Ille;** in apposition with the foregoing subject, as in I, 3.——**336. Revolutus,** *rolled over.* **Spissa harena,** *on the dense sand.*——**337. Euryalus** lengthens the last syllable here.——**338. Plausu, fremitu;** abl. of manner.——**339. Nunc;** emphatic; *now* that Nisus and Salius are thrown out.——**340. Caveae ingentis,** *of the vast theatre;* the *vallis theatri.* See 288.——**340, 341. Ora prima,** *the front seats of the fathers.* The senators at Rome occupied the seats in front; so now the nobles and elders were seated in front of the multitude.——**344. Veniens virtus,** *his merit presenting itself.*——**349. Palmam—nemo,** *no one moves the prize from the* (determined) *order.* The prizes were to be given to those who should come out first, second, and third, with no other condition specified.——**352. Aureis;** here, a dissyllable.——**354. Niso;** an emphatic substitute for *mihi.* Comp. II, 79, and IV, 31.——**357. Simul his dictis.** H. 437, 2; A. 261, *b;* B. 179, R. 1; G. 418, R.; M. 172, obs. 3.——**358. Olli.** Comp. I, 254.——**359. Artis;** the acc. pl. in apposition with *clypeum.*——**360. Danais;** dative of the agent after *refixum.* See on I, 326. The Greeks had taken the shield from a temple of Neptune, and, perhaps, it had come into the hands of Aeneas through Helenus.——**361. Hoc munere.** H. 384, II, 2; A. 225, *d;* B. 258; G. 348; M. 260, b.

362–484. The pugilistic contest is next described. Dares, a Trojan, presents himself as the challenger, but at first no one is disposed to compete with him. Then an old Sicilian of Trojan descent, Entellus, is induced by his friend Acestes to enter the lists. They put on the gauntlets furnished by Aeneas, and begin the fight. Entellus at first stands on the defensive, and merely parries or avoids the blows of his more nimble antagonist. At last the old man aims a blow with immense effort at Dares, who adroitly turns aside, leaving Entellus to fall headlong by the impetus of his own motion. Entellus, thus roused by shame and revenge, rises from the ground, attacks Dares with fury, and gains the victory. The description is suggested by Il. XXIII, 651–699.

362. Peregit. For the tense, see on *postquam*, I, 216.——**363. Animus praesens,** *a prompt spirit.*——**364. Evinctis palmis,** *the palms being bound;* i. e., with the *caestus;* not a "boxing-glove" covering the hand, but a coil of leather thongs, filled with lead or iron, and bound around the palm and wrist, and sometimes extending to the elbow.——**366. Auro** is, perhaps, best referred to the practice of gilding the horns; and *velatum* explained as a zeugma.——**370. Paridem.** The post-Homeric poets represent Paris as a hero excelling in agility, strength, and the use of weapons.——**371. Ad tumulum;** at the funeral games in honor of Hector. **Quo,** *in which;* abl. Comp. I, 547.——**373. Veniens se ferebat,** etc., *who, descending from the Bebrycian race of Amycus, boasted himself;* freely translated, *who boasted of his descent from,* etc. As in II, 377, III, 310, the participle agrees with the

subject, yet virtually modifies the predicate as if in the accusative. I have given the more usual translation of this passage, assigning to *veniens* a meaning quite unauthorized. Perhaps the following may be more correct: *Who, coming* (to the contest), *gave himself out* (to be) *of the Bebrycian family of Amycus.* **Amyci.** Amycus, king of the Bebrycians, compelled all strangers to contend with him, until at length he was killed by Pollux, who had landed with the other Argonauts in Bithynia.——375. **Prima**; a substitute for *primus; first* presented himself. So Forbiger; but some understand it more literally: *the beginning* (*of battles*, or of the fight).——381. **Aeneae**; better the dative than the genitive.——384. **Finis**; not here *purpose*, but *time; what will be the end of delaying?* **Usque**; separated from *quo* by tmesis.——385. **Ducere.** Supply *me* as the subject.——387. **Gravis**; for *graviter.*——388. **Ut consederat,** *as* (by chance) *he had seated himself.*——389. **Frustra**; *in vain*, if, after all, you suffer another to carry away the prize on the present occasion.——391. **Nobis**; a *dativus ethicus; where, now, is that god of ours?*——395. **Senecta** is joined by Ruaeus with *hebet;* by some with *gelidus*, which the rhythm seems rather to require.——397. **Qua** is governed by *fidens.* H. 425, 1, 1), n.; A. 254, *b;* B. 257; G.



Caestus.

345, R. 1; M. 264.——400. **Nec dona moror,** *nor do I regard the gifts.* **Deinde.** See on 14.——402. **In proelia**; join with *ferre.* **Quibus.** Forbiger supplies *indutus;* some make it an abl. of instrument.——403. **Duroque intendere tergo** is equivalent to *duro intendens tergo.* For other examples of this idiom, see III, 355; IV, 257.——404. **Tantorum** with *boum* conveys the same notion as if it were *tam* qualifying *ingentia.*——406. **Longe recusat,** *shrinks far back.* So Ladewig.——407, 408. **Pondus—versat,** *tries the weight of the*

gauntlets, and turns over, this way and that, the immense folds themselves. Their numerous great coils are distinguished from their weight.——**409. Pectore.** For the case, see on *vadis*, I, 126.——**410. Arma** is added to signify that they were weapons actually used by him in combat.——**413. Sanguine, cerebro.** The blood and brain of some who had been beaten or killed by Eryx.——**414. Suetus.** Supply *stare* or *pugnare.*——**418. Id** is ambiguous, but probably relates to the proposition following, to take equal gauntlets. **Sedet;** for *sedet animo* or *placet.* **Probat.** Supply *et.* **Auctor,** *adviser, friend.* Acestes had incited the old man to the fight.——**421. Duplicem amictum.** As an old man, he had quietly seated himself, wrapped in a cloak made of coarse cloth doubled. Such a cloak was called by the Romans *abolla.*——**422. Lacertosque** is connected with the following verse in scanning.——**423.** With **exuit** in this usage, *vestibus* is understood.——**426. In digitos;** join with *arrectus.*——**431. Mole,** *in his heavy frame.*——**431, 432. Trementi labant** may be rendered *tremble and totter.* **Genua;** here, a dissyllable, *gen-wa.* **Aeger anhelitus,** *a difficult panting;* a hard drawing of the breath that betrays infirmity.——**433. Volnera;** a metonymy for *verbera.*——**434. Ingeminant;** here, transitive.——**434, 435. Pectore—sonitus,** *emit deep sounds from the chest;* either from the blow received, or, as some fancy, from the effort made in dealing the blow, like wood-cutters.——**437. Gravis;** in the predicate, implying that he is fixed and steady by his weight. **Nisu,** *firm position.*——**438. Tela modo exit,** *merely shuns blows.* For the acc. after *exit*, see H. 386, 3; A. 237, *d;* B. 215, *a*, 2; M. 224, c, obs. **Ille;** Dares; subject of **pererrat** and **urget.**——**444. A vertice;** for *desuper;* as in I, 114.——**446. Ultro,** *of his own impulse;* not because struck or impelled by some external force.——**450. Studiis,** *with eager interest.*——**451. Caelo.** See on *Latio*, I, 6.——**456. Daren.** Also acc. *Dareta*, 460.——**457. Ille.** See on I, 3.——**458. Quam;** transl. *as*, and join with *multa.* The correlative would regularly be *tam* instead of *sic.*——**459, 460. Densis—creber,** *frequent with thick following blows;* for *densis et crebris ictibus.* **Versat,** *drives round and round;* as *agit toto aequore*, 456.——**466. Viris alias,** *superhuman strength; do you not perceive that his strength is other* (than mortal)? Some god helps him. Others translate the passage, *that thy* (others, *his*) *strength is other than before.* **Conversa numina,** *that the divinities are changed.* When Entellus fell, the gods seemed to be on the side of Dares; now that they have become adverse, he need not feel disgraced to submit to their power. He is not wanting in prowess, but is only *infelix.*——**467. Deo,** *to the god* (whoever he may be). **—que —et,** Wagner says, denote immediate sequence.——**469. Utroque,** *to either*, or *each side.*——**471. Vocati.** These friends represent Dares.——**476. Qua morte,** *from what* (certain and cruel) *death.* **Revocatum,** *rescued.* See on *submersas*, I, 69.——**478. Donum pugnae,** *as the prize of the combat.*——**479. Media inter cornua,** *right between the horns.*——**480. Arduus,** *rising to his full height.*——**481. Humi.** See on I, 193. Observe the monosyllable closing the verse. H. 613, n. 4; B. 356, *i;* G. 761, R. 5; and comp. I, 105.——**482. Super,** *above, over him.*——**483. Meliorem animam.** Dares would have been slain as a victim to Eryx; but the life of the bull is given as a more acceptable sacrifice. Eryx was the master of Entellus, and has just now, as a god, secured him the victory.

485–644. The trial of skill in archery. There are four competitors: Hippocoön, Mnestheus, Eurytion, Acestes. Their order is determined by lot. The mark is a dove fastened by a cord to a ship's mast, erected for the purpose in the "long circus." The arrow of Hippocoön strikes the mast, but misses the bird. Mnestheus hits the string only, and the bird escapes. Eurytion kills her on the wing. Acestes discharges his arrow into the air at random. It takes fire and vanishes in the sky. In consequence of this miracle, the old man is pronounced victor. The contest is suggested by Il. XXIII, 850–878.

486. Qui forte velint, *such as by chance may wish.*——**487. Ingenti manu,** *with powerful hand.* See on *manu*, 241.——**488. Traiecto in fune,** *by a rope passed through* (the mast). The upper part of the mast was already pierced with holes.——**489. Tendant.** See on I, 20.——**492. Locus,** *the place;* meton. for the *lot* which decided the *place* or *order.* **Hyrtacidae.** Hippocoön and Nisus (IX, 177) are both called sons of Hyrtacus.——**493. Oliva.** Mnestheus, as one of the victors in the ship race, has still the olive wreath on his head. Eurytion, like Hippocoön, is not elsewhere mentioned. His brother Pandarus was famed for archery, and under the direction of Minerva (*iussus*) had broken off the truce with the Greeks by discharging an arrow at Menelaus. Il. IV, 86, sqq.——**498. Acestes;** meton. for the *name* or *lot* of Acestes.——**499. Et ipse,** *even he,* though aged.——**501. Pro se quisque,** *each one with all his power.* H. 461, 3; A. 202, *d;* B. 287, *c;* G. 202, R. 1, I; M. 495.——**502. Nervo stridente;** ablat. absol.——**505. Timuit —pennis.** The frightened bird showed its fear (*timuit*) by fluttering with its wings; strictly: *in respect to*, or *in her wings.*——**506. Ingenti—plausu** is referred by Heyne and others to the noise of the bird's wings, as above, in verse 215; but, just as applause greeted Hippocoön when his name was first drawn from the urn (491), so it was natural that on making the first shot, which was not a bad one, though it just missed the bird, the friendly crowd should applaud him again.——**507. Adducto arcu,** *his bow being drawn;* i. e., so that the head of the arrow comes to the bow.——**508. Alta petens,** *aiming high.*——**512. Notos** is governed by the preposition *in.* For a similar displacement of the prep. see II, 654.——**513. Arcu contenta parato,** *strained on the ready bow.*——**514. Tela;** for the singular; *his shaft.* The arrow is said to be strained as well as the bow. See on 507. **Fratrem.** Eurytion invoked the aid of Pandarus, a deified hero, as Entellus (483) that of Eryx.——**521. Ostentans.** The distant flight of the arrow, and the noise of the bow, would show the strength and skill of old Acestes.——**522–524. Subitum—vates,** *here a prodigy, sudden, and destined to prove of great portent, is presented to their eyes. The great event afterwards explained it, and the dreadful soothsayers interpreted the omens too late.* **Sera** = *sero.* On the whole, it seems altogether probable that the omen is intended by Vergil to foreshadow the burning of the ships, described below, 659, sqq.; though Aeneas at the moment (530) saw in it nothing alarming.——**523. Exitus ingens** is thought by some too grave a term to apply merely to the burning of the ships. But if *ingens* may describe the clapping of a dove's wings (216), surely the setting of a whole fleet on fire, and the loss of four ships, all through the agency of two goddesses, may well be called *ingens exitus.* The prayer of Aeneas below (685–691) indicates that the conflagration was a matter of such moment as to call for the interposition of Jupiter, and *ingentes curae* overwhelmed Aeneas in consequence of losing these four ships. The aged Nautes, a prophet, then advised (see 704) what should be done. He may be one of the *vates*, who, too late, that is, when the ships were on fire, saw with terror what the burning arrow portended.——**530–532. Nec maximus,** etc. Aeneas regards the prodigy as a token of divine favor towards Acestes, and *laetum* indicates the same understanding of it on the part of Acestes himself.——**533,**



Phrygian Amazon.

534. Voluit—auspiciis, *has made known his will by such tokens.*——**534. Exsortem,** *apart from the lot;* not provided for among the premiums first proposed.——**537. In magno munere,** *as a noble gift.*——**538. Ferre.** See on I, 66. **Sui monumentum,** *as a memento of himself.*——**541. Praelato—honori,** *the honor put before* his own. He is not displeased that an extraordinary gift, eclipsing the first prize, should be presented to Acestes.——**543. Proximus ingreditur donis,** *he advances as the next in prizes.* The words seem to be equivalent to *proximus donatus est.*

545–603. The cavalry exercise (*cursus equorum*) of Ascanius and his young companions is introduced in addition to the regular contests, and as a pleasing surprise to the spectators. Three leaders (*ductores, magistri*), Priamus, Atys, and Ascanius, command each a troop of twelve boys. They engage in complicated evolutions, compared by the poet to the Labyrinth of Daedalus, and are nearly through with the exercise, when they are suddenly interrupted by the news that the ships are on fire.

The martial game of the boys, here described, was called *Troia*, and was practiced by the Romans, especially in the time of Vergil, under the patronage of Augustus.

545. Nondum—misso. *The contest* (of the archers) *not being yet ended.* Epytides had been called while the game of archery was still going on, that the troop of boys might be prepared to appear without delay. This is Henry's interpretation. *Certamine*, however, has usually been explained here as equivalent to *ludis.*——**546. Custodem.** Noble youths, both in the heroic age and in Vergil's time, were attended by guardians. Comp. 257, and Il. XVII, 323.——**550. Ducat, ostendat;** subjunctive after *dic* as a verb of commanding. **Avo,** *to*, or *in honor of, his grandfather.*——**551. Ipse.** Aeneas. **Longo circo,** *from the long extended arena* or *oblong circus.*——**552. Infusum.** The multitude "had poured" over the level ground during the trial in archery.——**553. Pariter,** *equally*, or similarly equipped and adorned.——**554. Lucent.** They shine in polished armor, and with their glittering weapons, and golden ornaments. **Euntis,** *as they advance.*——**554, 555. Quos mirata** (not *quos fremit*), *admiring whom.* Comp. I, 499. *Fremit* may take the accusative of a *thing*, as in VII, 460, but not of a person.——**556. In morem,** for *de* or *ex more; according to the custom* of boys in this game. *The hair of all was bound with a well-trimmed crown*, probably of olive-leaves. We infer from VII, 751, and from their wearing helmets (see 673), that it was fastened round the helmet; Forbiger suggests, round the bottom or rim of the helmet, so as also to touch the hair.——**558. Pectore;** an ablat. of situation. It is "at the top of the breast" that the ends of the *torques*, or stiff *twisted collar*, come together.——**560. Numero;** join with *tres.* **Turmae,** *squadrons, companies, battalions, troops;* synonymous with *acies*, 563, and *agmina*, 580. **Terni;** for *tres.*——**561. Bis seni.** There are twelve boys in each division, besides the leader. **Secuti;** as a present, like *mirata*, 555.——**562. Agmine partito,** *the* (whole) *band being divided;* i. e., not being one organized company under a common leader, but consisting of three independent battalions (*agmina*), each with its own captain, though now, when they first enter, moving in one column. **Paribus magistris;** *their captains being equal;* well matched in age, rank, and appearance.——**563. Una acies.** Supply *est. One*, or *the first squadron of the youth, is that which*, etc.——**564.** It was customary to name the grandson after the grandfather.——**565. Auctura Italos,** *destined to multiply the Italians;* for Cato says that the people of Politorium or Polidorium, an Italian city, were the descendants of Polites; but he makes Polites himself, instead of his son Priamus, the founder of the city. **Quem,** etc., *whom a Thracian horse bears, dappled with white spots, showing white fore feet, and a white forehead high upraised.* **Vestigia pedis,** *footsteps;* here for *pes.*——**567. Arduus** has reference to the head alone.——**568. Atys.** The second leader is so called as a compliment to Augustus, whose mother belonged to the Atian

gens.——569. **Puero.** Dative. Comp. IV, 31. The order of the words as in I, 684; III, 329.——572. **Esse.** Greek construction for *ut*, or *qui esset.* Comp. 538. Or for *in* (*monumentum*). See M. 419.——575. **Plausu.** Join with *excipiunt.* **Pavidos,** *trembling;* i. e., *with boyish timidity and modesty.* Heyne.——578. **Lustravere,** *passed in review.* **Paratis,** *ready*, the review being now ended.——579. **Longe,** *from afar.*——580. **Pares,** *equal* in numbers or strength; *in equal battalions.*——580, 581. **Agmina solvere,** they *separated their battalions;* i. e., they withdrew their three companies from each other, thus breaking up the column which they had formed in the review. **Terni** (*three by three, three abreast*) is related equally to *diductis* and to *solvere;* as if he had said *atque diduxere choros.*——581. **Choris;** used here to signify the three troops individually as distinguished from the *agmina*, or troops in column; though Ladewig and Henry take it to mean subdivisions or sections, each comprising one half, or six of the boys in the company. **Vocati,** *being called*, i. e., by another signal from Epytides, they wheel and charge. The boys in three divisions, led by their three captains, have galloped at the first signal of Epytides to their stations on the field, and now, at the second signal, commence the cavalry action, or sham fight, two of the squadrons manœuvring as allies against the third.——584. **Adversi spatiis,** *opposite in position, in opposite directions*, is better authorized by the manuscripts than the common reading *adversis spatiis.*——585. **Impediunt,** *intersect* or *interweave.* **Sub armis;** *for armati.* Comp. 440. The passage (580–585) may thus be rendered: *they galloped apart in equal numbers, and three abreast broke up the column and drew off their squadrons;* and again, *when called, they wheeled* (*convertere vias*) *and charged with hostile weapons. Then they enter upon successive advances and retreats in opposite directions, and intersect circles with circles, one after another, and as armed men call up the image of battle.*——587. **Facta—feruntur,** *having made peace, they ride side by side;* in a united column, just as in the opening review.——589. **Parietibus** is scanned as four syllables, *par-yet-i-bus.* See on II, 16. It is the ablative of manner with *textum.*——**Caecis,** *blind, blinding*, as affording no certain pathway.——589, 590. **Ancipitem dolum,** etc.; *a treacherous winding* (rendered) *uncertain by a thousand pathways, where the untraced and inextricable maze rendered all guiding marks deceptive;* or, literally, *cheated the marks of guidance;* made them of no avail.——592. *In like* (swift and devious) *course do the sons of the Trojans intersect* (each others') *footsteps, and interweave retreats and charges in mock battle* (*ludo*).——594. **Delphinum.** H. 391, II, 4; A. 218, *d;* B. 245, R. 2; G. 356, R. 1; M. 247, b, obs. 2.——599. **Ipse, pubes.** Supply *celebravit.*——600. **Suos;** *their children* or *posterity.* **Hinc;** i. e., from Alba.——602. **Troia,** etc.; *and now* (the game) *is called Troy, the boys the Trojan band.* **Dicitur** agrees with the predicate nominative. See M. 216; H. 462, n. 2; A. 204, *b;* B. 287, *a;* G. 202, exc. 3. The sham fight called Troia was one of the games of the circus at Rome. See Smith's Dict. Antiq., Circus.——603. **Hac—tenus,** separated by tmesis. **Sancto patri;** *to the deified father;* Anchises.

604–699. The conflagration of the ships. While the games are in progress, Juno sends Iris down to excite discontent among the Trojan women, who are assembled near the shore, and not witnessing the games, but gazing mournfully on the sea, while they bemoan the death of Anchises. While they are grieving that so much of the sea is still to be crossed, and that they can not put an end to their hardships by settling in Sicily, Iris presents herself in the form of Beroë, a Trojan matron, and gives utterance to the feelings which fill them all. They are roused to fury, and, seizing firebrands from the altars of Neptune, on which sacrifices are burning near the water, they hurl them into the ships. Presently the alarm is conveyed by Eumelus to the Trojan assembly at the tomb of Anchises. Ascanius, having scarcely completed the cavalry exercise, hastens on his horse followed by Aeneas and the rest, to extinguish the fire. But it has already penetrated into the holds of the ships, and all human

efforts are unavailing. Aeneas then calls upon Jupiter, who answers his prayer by sending down a flood of rain, and preserving all the ships save four.

604. **Hic primum,** *now first;* for up to this moment (*hactenus*) the games had been going forward without any untoward accident. **Fidem mutata novavit;** a poetic expression for *fidem mutavit; changing fortune broke her faith.* Her favor thus far had been a pledge, as it were, of continued favor throughout the day.——605. **Ludis;** abl. of manner. **Tumulo;** the dat. as in *avo*, 550.——608. **Antiquum—dolorem.** Comp. I, 25. For the acc., see on I, 228.——609. **Illa;** Iris. **Coloribus;** ablat. describing *arcum.*——610. **Nulli.** See on I, 326. **Virgo,** (a celestial) *virgin;* in *apposition* with *illa.*——612. **Relictam,** *left* by the men.——613. **Secretae,** *apart;* separated from the assembly (*concursum*). **Sola acta.** The strand was lonely compared with the concourse at the tomb.——615, 616. **Heu—maris,** *alas, that so many waters, that so much of the sea remains for us weary voyagers!* For the infinitive, see on I, 37. **Vox;** predicate nom. after *est*, of which the foregoing clause is the subject.——618. **Medias;** as *medios*, I, 440.——621. **Cui,** *as one to whom.* See on I, 388. *Cui* is better referred to Bercē than to Doryclus. Her rank made her a fit person for Iris to counterfeit.——622. **Sic;** *thus* transformed. **Dardanidum;** genit. as I, 565.——623, 624. **Traxerit.** For the mood, see on 621.——626. **Septima.** The seventh summer commenced with the departure of the Trojans from Sicily, and their speedy arrival in Carthage. This same summer (as Vergil employs *aestas*) is not yet over; that is, winter has not yet fully set in. **Vertitur,** *is closing;* finishing its revolution. Comp. III, 284.——627. **Cum,** etc., *since traversing* (*emensae*) *the waters, since traversing all lands,* (encountering) *so many perilous rocks and vicissitudes of weather, we have been wandering, while we pursue over the great deep the ever-receding Italy. Cum* is sometimes joined with the present indicative, to denote that an action has been going on, and is still continuing.——630. **Fraterni;** as in 24, on account of the relationship between Aeneas and Eryx.——631. **Iacere;** instead of *quominus iaciamus.* H. 535, IV; A. 331, *g*; B. 315, *f*, 3; G. 551; M. 375, a, obs. 2. **Civibus,** *to* (our) *countrymen.*——632. **Nequiquam;** for we have failed to secure for them a new abode.——633. **Nullane iam,** *shall no walls now,* etc.; are we now at length to give up all hope?——634. **Hectoreos.** Hector is dear to them, and his heroic deeds are associated with these two rivers. Comp. 190. They had hoped to find a new fatherland where old names should be revived just as they were by Helenus in Epirus. See III, 497.——638. **Iam—res,** *even now is it the time to act;* for things to be done. The regular form is *tempus est agere*, or *agendi.* See Z. 598, 659; M. 419; and on II, 10.——639. **Mora.** Supply *sit.* **Tantis,** *so great;* namely, as this dream. **Quattuor arae;** *four altars* on the shore, erected to Neptune, perhaps, by the captains of the four ships, before engaging in the race.——641. **Prima.** Comp. I, 24.——642. **Procul;** commonly joined with *iacit; afar, far away;* by some, and better, with *sublata, aloft.* Comp. 775.——646. **Vobis;** the *dativus ethicus; you have not Berōe here.*——648. **Qui spiritus illi,** *what a* (godlike) *air she has!*——651. **Quod,** etc., *because she alone* (of all) *was deprived of such a festival.*——655. **Spectare;** historical inf. **Ancipites, ambiguae,** *uncertain, hesitating.*——656. **Fatis,** *by the fates.*——657 **Paribus alis.** Comp. IV, 252.——659. **Tum vero.** When it was manifest that a goddess had been advising them, they were the more stimulated to execute their purpose.——660. **Focis penetralibus,** *from the sacred hearths;* i. e., of their temporary dwellings by the sea-shore.——661. **Spoliant;** of the burning *boughs* (*frondem*), etc.——662. **Immissis habenis;** i. e., with unbridled fury.——663. **Abiete;** for *ex abiete; made of fir; painted sterns of fir* being equivalent to *sterns of painted fir.*——664, 665. **Nuntius perfert,** *reports as a messenger; bears tidings.*——665. **Incensas navis,** *that the ships are on fire; the setting on*

fire of the ships. See on II, 413.——**667, 668. Ut—sic,** *even thus as he was;* not laying aside his arms, and still mounted. **Equo;** manner of *petivit*, and closely related to *acer.*——**669. Castra.** See on IV, 604. **Magistri.** Epytides and the other *custodes.* See on 546.——**670. Iste,** *that* (*fury of yours*).——**672. En.** See on I, 461.——**673. Galeam,** etc. He takes off his helmet to verify his words. **Inanem,** *empty;* a natural appellative of the helmet when removed from the head. Some understand, however, *light*, or *mimic*, helmet.——**674. Ludo ciebat.** Comp. 585 and 593.——**676. Diversa per litora,** *along different parts of the shore;* or, perhaps, *on the shores far away.*——**677. Sicubi saxa,** *if anywhere* (there are) *hollow rocks.*——**379. Mutatae,** *transformed;* "coming to themselves." **Excussa.** Juno, through Iris, had stimulated them to execute a mad purpose. Her influence is now *shaken off*, *driven* from their breasts.——**681. Udo.** Water has been cast on the outside, but does not penetrate into the closely-packed calking of tow, or oakum, through which the fire is stealing its way.——**683. Est.** See on IV, 66.——**684. Heroum.** Aeneas and his captains.——**685. Abscindere;** historical infin.——**687. Exosus.** Supply *es.*——**688. Quid,** etc.; *if* (*thy*) *pity, which is of old, has any regard for mortal sufferings. Quid* is an adverbial acc.——**689. Da—classi.** The infinitive is the direct, and *classi* the remote, object; "grant that the fleet may escape the flames."——**691. Tu** gives emphasis to the petition. **Quod superest,** *that which* (alone) *remains;* the only thing which remains for thee to do, and for me to desire or pray for, if my ships are now destroyed, is that thou at once destroy me with thy thunderbolt.——**693. Effusis imbribus;** abl. abs.; or join with *atra*, as abl. of cause.——**694. Sine more,** *without precedent; with great fury.*——**395. Ardua terrarum,** *the hills.* See on I, 422; and comp. VIII, 221; XI, 513. **Campi,** *the plains;* the level lands.——**696. Turbidus imber,** etc., *a whirling shower, very black with water and with driving winds.* The winds that drive without intermission may be called *densi*, like *densis ictibus*, 459. They also increase the blackness of the clouds and rain by packing them, as it were, together. **Aqua** is usually joined with *turbidus;* but it seems preferable to make *turbidus* absolute, as in XII, 685. Comp. Ge. I, 333.——**697. Super;** for *desuper.*



Jupiter pluvius.

700–778. Aeneas in his perplexity is advised by the aged Nautes to leave a portion of his followers in Sicily to form a new colony under the rule of Acestes. In a nocturnal vision Anchises appears to him, and approves of the counsel of Nautes, recommending that only the hardy and warlike youth should be conveyed to Italy. He then consults his captains and Acestes. The new colonists are set apart, the ships are repaired, the new settlement is planted, a temple is consecrated to Venus on Mount Eryx, and all preparations being made for the voyage, the last farewells are exchanged, and Aeneas, with his diminished number of followers, sets sail once more for Italy.

701, 702. Ingentis—versans; literally, "was shifting (while) turning to and fro his mighty cares in his mind." We may translate: *was revolving mighty cares in his mind, now this way now that, considering whether*, etc.——**704. Unum;** more than all others.——**706, 707. Haec—ordo;** parenthetical: *he was wont to give such* (*haec*) *responses* (or *reveal by responses such things*), *as* (*quae*) *either the great anger* (wrathful tokens) *of the gods*, etc. It seems hardly natural to make *haec* the subject nom. referring to Pallas, according to the view of Ruhkopf and Henry; and *hac*, adopted by Ribbeck and Ladewig, lacks authority.——**708. Solatus;** as a present participle. Comp. I, 312. **Isque,** *and* (therefore) *he. Isque* resumes the sentence interrupted by

the parenthesis, while, at the same time, this sentence is connected with the parenthesis by *que*. See Z. 333.——710. **Quidquid erit,** *whatever shall happen;* i. e., whatever fortune shall bring.——711. **Divinae stirpis.** See 38. ——713. **Superant;** for *supersunt;* those *who are too many* (for our remaining ships), some *ships having been lost.*——716. **Quidquid.** Indefinite pronouns and adjectives in the neuter gender are often used of persons.——717. **Habeant sine.** See on *memoret*, II, 75.——718. **Permisso nomine.** The name of Acesta being allowed by you, though you yourself are the true founder of the city. Cicero, in Verr. 4, 33, 72, says that *Segesta* (the name then given by the Romans to Acesta or Egesta) was founded by Aeneas, and that the people from that circumstance held themselves bound to the Romans, not only as allies and friends, but also as kinsmen.——721. **Bigis subvecta,** etc., *having been carried up by her steeds.* See on III, 512. **Polum tenebat,** *was in mid-heaven*, or the zenith.——722. **Facies;** not the shade of Anchises dwelling in Hades, but a form or phantom sent from heaven in his image. See on VI, 696.——728. **Pulcherrima.** See on *plurimus*, I, 419. ——729. **Corda.** Comp. II, 349.——730. **Dura—cultu,** *hardy and savage in habits of life.*——731. **Ante,** *first;* i. e., before you proceed to Latium.——732. **Averna alta.** A cavern on the side of Lake Avernus was supposed to be one of the entrances to Hades.——734. **Tartara tristesque umbrae;** hendiadys for *the gloomy shades of Tartarus.*——736. **Nigrarum.** Black victims were sacrificed to the infernal gods. See VI, 243, sqq. **Sanguine;** an ablative of instrument or means. By slaying many black victims she will secure an entrance for you.——738. **Torquet cursus.** She has passed the zenith and is turning her course down towards the horizon.——739. **Saevus,** *pitiless;* for it breaks off my interview with you. Ghosts and dreams must flee before the dawn.——741. Jahn and Thiel follow Servius in joining **deinde** with *inquit;* Wagner puts it with *ruis*, in the sense of *now*, or *so soon*. This seems to do less violence to the order of the words.——743. **Sopitos ignis.** He renews the fires on the domestic hearth, that he may offer a sacrifice of wheat and incense to Vesta and the Penates. Comp. III, 177, 178.——744. **Larem.** Perhaps the deified Anchises, but more probably the *Pergamean Penates* are meant. **Penetralia,** *the shrine;* put for the goddess herself.——745. **Farre pio,** *with the sacred* or *sacrificial wheat.*——748. **Consiliis,** *to his plan* or present purposes.——750. **Transcribunt urbi matres.** They transfer matrons, or elderly women, to the new city or colony by enrolling their names on the list of citizens. But only part, or at least not all, of the women were thus left to dwell in Sicily. See XI, 35. **Populumque volentem;** those of the men who wished to remain.——752. **Ipsi.** Those who are to proceed on the voyage.——753. **Navigiis;** dative after *reponunt*, *replace* or *restore*. Ruaeus, however, makes it in the ablative.——754. **Bello;** the dative after *vivida*.——755. **Designat aratro.** This was a sacred ceremony in marking out the boundary of a new city. "The builders of a city," says Servius, "yoked an ox and cow together, the ox on the right and the cow on the left; and in the Gabine cincture, that is, with the toga partly drawn over the head, and partly fastened round the waist, held the plow-handle so turned that all the sods fell inward. And by the furrow thus drawn they designated the places for the walls, while they lifted the plow over the places where gates were to be built."——756. **Domos.** He allots the places for dwellings. **Ilium,** the city, **Troiam,** the region or district, including the city.——758. **Forum** seems here to be put for *iudicia*, *the courts*, the proceedings of which constituted the characteristic business of the forum.——760. A priest or flamen is appointed for the tomb of Anchises, and the wood far around it is set apart, or consecrated. Join **late** with *sacer*.——761. **Anchiseo;** a possessive form for the genitive. See on *Scyllaeam*, I, 200.——762. **Novem.** See on *nona*, 64. **Aris;** ablat. of situation. **Placidi—venti**

Comp. III, 69, and E. II, 26. *Cum* answering to *iam* in the preceding clause, is omitted here, as in IX, 459.——**764. Creber et aspirans**; *and blowing fresh;* a proleptic expression, like *lenis crepitans*, III, 70.——**768. Non tolerabile nomen.** The very name of the sea was suggestive of hardship, and not to be borne.——**772. Erycі**; *to Eryx*, as a deified hero, and one of the gods of the place. **Tempestatibus,** as in III, 120, *to the Storms*, which may forbear to molest them, if propitiated.——**773. Ex ordine,** *one after another.* Comp. Ge. IV, 507.——**774. Caput**; join with *evinctus.* **Tonsae,** *trimmed.* Comp. 556.——**775. Procul,** *on high, high up* or *far out;* the rhythm seems to join it with *stans.* Comp. 642.——**776. Porricit.** Comp. 235-238.——**777, 778.** Comp. III, 130, 290.

779-871. Venus, in her dread of the persistent anger of Juno, appeals to Neptune for his interposition to prevent any further disaster by sea to the fleet of Aeneas. Neptune reminds her of his former friendly acts to Aeneas both on sea and land, and promises now to protect him, requiring, however, that one of his crew shall be lost on the voyage. Meanwhile, the whole fleet proceeds under full sail, led by the ship of Aeneas, which is steered by the pilot Palinurus. In the night Aeneas and all on board fall asleep, except Palinurus, who watches, and keeps the helm alone. Somnus descends from the sky, and tempts him to sleep, and, in spite of his resistance, overpowers him with Lethean influence. Palinurus falls over into the sea, still grasping the helm, and carrying a fragment of the ship, torn off with it. Aeneas is awakened by the irregular motion of the ship, and perceiving the fate which has befallen Palinurus, bemoans his loss, while he himself directs the course.

781. Nec exsaturabile pectus, *and her insatiate revenge.*——**782. Omnis,** *all;* even the most humiliating.——**783. Longa dies,** *length of time.* **Pietas.** His piety in general as well as towards Juno.——**784. Infracta,** *subdued;* from *infringo.* Juno knows the fates concerning Aeneas, but she still persists. ——**785. Exedisse,** *to have devoured;* strongly expressive of her hatred.—— **786. Traxe**; for *traxisse.* See on I, 201. **Poenam per omnem,** *through all retribution* or *suffering;* that is, of the ten years' siege.——**787. Reliquias,** etc., *she pursues the remnant of Troy, the* (very) *ashes and bones of the city she has destroyed.*——**788. Sciat illa,** *she may know;* no other deity can understand the cause of such unreasonable spite. The subjunctive is concessive. See M. 352; Z. 529, *note*, 2d paragraph.——**789. Tu testis.** Supply *es.* See I, 50, sqq.——**791. Nequiquam,** *in vain;* for Neptune had thwarted her attempt, by repelling the winds of Aeolus.——**793. Per scelus** is not an adverbial expression for *scelesle*, but a substitute for *ad*, or *in scelus;* meaning, *through all the steps of crime to the end.* Join with *actis.*——**794. Subegit.** Supply *illum* or *Aenean.* **Classe.** Anger is apt to exaggerate.——**796. Quod superest,** *as the only thing that remains;* i. e., to be asked for. Comp. 691. Some, with Wagner, refer it to "the remnant" of the fleet.——**797. Tibi**; join with *vela dare; let it be lawful* (for them) *to commit their sails safely to you;* to your protection. So Thiel and Ladewig, following some of the earlier commentators.——**798. Ea moenia**; that city which Aeneas is aiming to establish in Italy.——**800. Omne**; for *omnino; it is wholly right.*—— **801. Unde genus ducis.** She sprung from the foam of the sea. See on *Cytherea*, I, 257. **Quoque.** It is not only right by the laws of nature, but also I have by my own friendly acts deserved your confidence.——**805. Impingeret agmina muris,** *dashed their battalions against the walls.* The reference is to Il. XXI, 295, sq.——**809.** Il. XX, 318, sqq.——**810. Quum cuperem**; *though I desired.*——**811. Periurae,** *false*, because her king, Laomedon, had violated his promise to Neptune. See on II, 610. **Portus Averni** refers especially to Cumae, which is near Lake Avernus.——**814. Unus erit,** etc., Palinurus is the destined victim. See 840, sqq.——**815. Caput**; for *vita.*—— **816. Laeta**; proleptic.——**817. Auro**; for *aureo iugo;* abl. Supply *curruі.* ——**820.** Comp. I, 147.——**821. Aquis,** for *mari;* an ablative of situation; or.

perhaps, dat., like *foribus*, I, 449. The expression, however, seems analogous to Horace's *ponto unda recumbit*, O. I, 12, 31, and we may translate: *the surface is leveled on the waters*. Comp. 763. **Fugiunt**, *disappear*. **Vasto aethere**, *from the wide heavens*.——**823. Senior**, *aged;* a term often applied to marine deities.——**822–826.** Vergil appears to have in view a group of statuary by Scopas, which stood in the Flaminian circus at Rome, and is described in Pliny's "Natural History," 36, 5.——**827. Hic**, etc. Comp. I, 502. **Vicissim**, *in turn;* i. e., in place of care.——**830. Una—pedem**, *they all tacked*



Nereids and Tritons.

together; all the vessels, governed by the movements of Palinurus, took the wind alike (*una*, *pariter*), now on the one side of the ship, now on the other. *Pes* was the name of the ropes called by us the "sheets," at the lower corners of the sails, which were alternately "let out" and "shortened," according as the ship took the wind from the right or left. *Facere pedem* is "to manage the sheet."——**831, 832.** They simultaneously opened the canvas, now on the left, now on the right. The yards themselves are also turned to one side or the other when the sheets are hauled or loosened. See Smith's "Dict. Antiq.," article *Antenna*.——**833, 834. Densum agmen**, *the squadron in close array*.——**834. Ad hunc**; *by* or *after him;* according to his movements.——**835. Mediam metam**; her turning point or goal *in the middle* of the heavens; *the middle of her course*. Servius, however, quoted by Conington, seems to think the whole arch of the sky passed over by the chariot of Night is intended by "meta" or *cone*. See on III, 512.——**837. Sub remis**; *near* or *by their oars*.——**839. Dispulit umbras.** Somnus did not disperse the darkness, but passed through it, *parting* it, as it were, in his descent.——**843. Ipsa** = *sua sponte*.——**844. Aequatae**; *fair;* such as make the sails *aequata* with the accessory idea of *steady*. See IV, 587.——**845. Labori.** The dative is rare after *furari*.——**847. Vix attollens**, *scarcely lifting;* i. e., hardly turning his eyes away to notice the supposed Phorbas. So Forbiger and others, in preference to the old interpretation, *hardly lifting his eyes* on account of drowsiness.——**853. Nusquam**; occasionally, as here, for *nunquam*. **Amittebat** has the last syllable lengthened by the ictus. **Sub astra**, *up towards the stars*.——**856. Cunctanti**, *to* (*of*) *him resisting*. **Natantia** is proleptic. **Lumina solvit.** The eyes of Palinurus, which had been strained and fixed steadily on the stars, Somnus causes to yield and to sink to sleep.——**857. Primos**; for *primum*.——**858. Et**; for *cum*, as in III, 9, et al.——**861. Ipse.** Somnus. **Ales**, as a winged creature; *on his wings*.——**862. Currit**; transitively, as in III, 191.——**865. Difficiles quondam**, *formerly* or *once dangerous;* when former voyagers, such as Ulysses, passed them (Od. 12, 166, sqq.); but no longer so, at least, on account of the Sirens, as they had disappeared before the arrival of Aeneas in these waters; for, according to the myth, they cast themselves into the sea and perished because they were outwitted by Ulysses.——**866. Tum** refers to the time when Aeneas sailed by the rocks. So Thiel correctly interprets, following older authorities;

though Ladewig makes *tum* merely additive, "moreover," as in I, 164, et al. **Rauca**; proleptic, may be translated as an adverb. **Sale sonabant.** They were no longer sounding with the music of the Sirens.——867. **Cum** relates to *iam subibat*.——869. **Multa gemens.** See on I, 465. **Animum.** See on I, 228. ——871. **Nudus, ignota.** To die away from one's native land was a great misfortune, but the greatest of all was to be deprived of burial; to be left uncovered on the ground. Palinurus, soon after his death, meets Aeneas in Hades, and gives him the particulars of his fate. See VI, 347, sqq.



The Sirens.

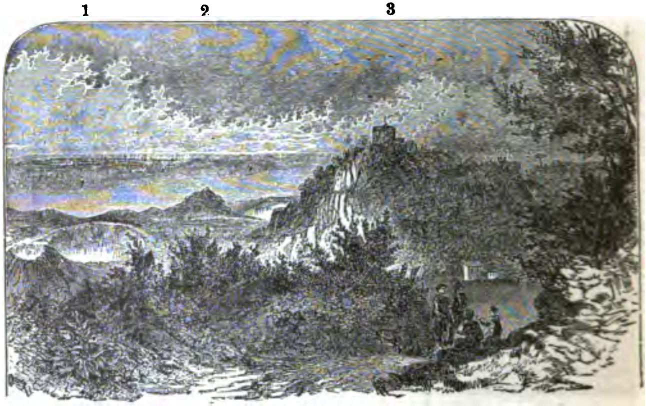
BOOK SIXTH.

Arrival of Aeneas at Cumae. His descent to Hades, and interview with the shade of Anchises.

1-155. Aeneas lands at Cumae, and immediately proceeds to the temple of Apollo, on the Acropolis, to consult the Sibyl. Deiphobe, the Sibyl, who is also priestess of Hecate, informs him of his future wars and hardships, and instructs him how to prepare for his proposed descent into the lower regions.

1. Sic fatur lacrimans. These words closely connect the narrative of the Fifth and Sixth Books. **Immitit habenas,** *gives reins;* lets out the sails. In VIII, 708, we find *immittere funis.*——**2. Euboicis—oris.** Cumae, or Cymae, a city situated on the coast of Campania, was founded in very ancient times by a colony of Aeolians from Cyme, and of Euboeans from Chalcis (now Negropont), in the island of Euboea. Hence, the terms ***Euboean*** and ***Chalcidian*** are applied to the city of Cumae, and to objects connected with it. Strabo calls Cumae the most ancient of all the Italian and Sicilian cities. After passing through many vicissitudes of fortune, it was at last utterly

1 2 3



1. Lake Avernus. 2. Acropolis of Cumae. 3. Mount Gaurus. The view is taken from the east of Lake Avernus, looking towards the sea.

destroyed in the thirteenth century by the people of Naples and Aversa. Its site, marked by the ruins of temples and villas, is often visited by modern travelers. The foregoing view of Cumae and its environs presents, in the distance near the sea, the abrupt height of the Acropolis, on which stood the temple of Apollo, surrounded by the grove of Hecate. Under the

hill were excavated many subterranean passages, some of which communicated with the holy place of the oracle, or grotto of the Sibyl. These caverns are still in existence, and have been cleared out and explored to some extent, though mostly filled with ruins and rubbish.——**3. Obvertunt.** On landing, the prow of the ship was turned towards the water, and the stern towards the shore.——**8. Tecta rapit**, etc., *part quickly penetrate the forests, the dense dwellings of the wild beasts, and point out the discovered streams. Rapit*, like *corripere*, I, 418, is equivalent to *cursu rapit*, and means here *hurries into*, or *through*. Their first object is to find fuel and food. Comp. I, 174.——**9. Arces**; for the singular, which is used in the 17th verse; *the Acropolis.* **Altus** seems to have reference here to the lofty site of the temple, though *altus Apollo*, in X, 875, can only mean *exalted*, or *great*, *Apollo.*——**10. Horrendaeque procul**, etc., *and seeks at a distance the solitary abode of the awe-inspiring Sibyl. Procul*, strictly qualifying *petit*, gives emphasis also to *secreta*, and more naturally means, as Heyne and Ladewig explain it, "*far*, or *at some distance*, from the temple of Apollo," than (with Henry) far from, or apart from, his companions. For the relative meaning of *procul*, see E. VI, 16, and note.——**11. Cui**, etc., *to whom the Delian prophet imparts* (by inspiration) *great intelligence and a great spirit.* So Thiel and others; but Heyne translates, *whose great mind and spirit the Delian prophet inspires.*——**13. Triviae**, *Hecate.* See on IV, 511. **Aurea tecta**, *the golden temple.*——**14. Daedalus.** According to tradition, Daedalus was an Athenian, and the pioneer of Athenian art, though he is sometimes called Cretan, on account of his residence in Crete under King Minos, for whom he built the celebrated Labyrinth. Having offended Minos by aiding Pasiphaë in the commission of an unnatural crime, he was imprisoned with his son Icarus in the Labyrinth, whence he effected their escape by contriving artificial wings with wax and other materials. Icarus flew too near the sun, so that the heat melted his wings, and he fell into that part of the Mediterranean called, after him, the Icarian Sea. Daedalus, flying towards the north (*ad arctos*), according to one tradition, landed safely in Sicily; according to another, which Vergil adopts, he first alighted on the Acropolis of Cumae.——**15. Pennis**; ablative of the instrument.——**17. Chalcidica.** See on 2.——**18. Redditus**, *returning*; reaching the earth again first at this point. *Redux*, *reddere*, and kindred words, are used of objects coming back from the air or water to the land, at whatever point the land is reached again. Comp. I, 390. **Sacravit**, *devoted.* He suspended "the movement of his wings" in the temple of Apollo as a thank-offering for his preservation.——**20.** On the folds or valves (*foribus*) of the door, Daedalus had represented in raised work, or bas-reliefs of gold, some of the most striking events in the history of Theseus. Each of the two folds of the door was divided into panels, adorned with these designs; those on one side representing scenes in Athens, those on the other (*contra*) in Crete. **Letum.** Supply *erat.* **Androgeo**; Greek genitive (Ἀνδρόγεω), from Ἀνδρόγεως. Androgeos was the son of Minos, king of Crete, and, when on a visit to Athens, was murdered by the Athenians (*Cecropidae*) through envy of his success in the public games. Minos made war upon the Athenians and compelled them



Hecate, or Trivia.

to sue for peace, which he granted on condition that seven of their young men and seven of their maidens should be sent to Crete every year to be devoured by the Minotaur. **Tum,** etc., *then* (as the next design) *there were* (represented) *the Athenians.* **Poenas,** *as a penalty.*——21. **Miserum.** See on I, 251. **Septena.** The poet mentions the seven sons only, as this is sufficient to suggest the well-known story of the seven of each sex.——22. **Stat urna.** The lots had been drawn from the urn in order to decide who, among the Athenian youth, should be the victims; and these, with their parents and friends, were represented in attitudes expressive of agony. **Sortibus;** abl. abs.——23. **Contra,** *on the opposite side;* that is, on the other fold of the door.——24. **Hic;** on this side of the door, or in Crete, which is represented on this side. **Crudelis amor,** *cruel passion;* because cruelly excited by Venus in Pasiphaë. But some translate *crudelis, unnatural, monstrous.* **Tauri** is an objective genitive. **Supposta;** for *supposita.* **Furto** refers to the artifice of Daedalus, who, according to the fable, constructed the image of a cow, in which Pasiphaē concealed herself.——25. **Mixtum genus;** the Minotaur, or progeny of Pasiphaē, half man and half bull.——26. **Inest,** *is carved,* or *represented on* the door. **Veneris—nefandae,** *a memorial of unnatural lust. Monumenta* is for the singular, and in apposition with *Minotaurus.* ——27. **Hic,** *here* (too); on this same valve of the door is also another scene in Crete; namely, the Athenian hero Theseus, after slaying the Minotaur, tracing his way out of the Labyrinth by the guidance of a thread, prepared for him by Daedalus at the intercession of the princess (*regina*) Ariadne, daughter of Minos, who had become enamored of Theseus. **Domus;** genitive. **Error.** Comp. V, 591.——28. **Sed enim.** See on I, 19.——30. **Vestigia.** The footsteps of Theseus.——31. **Sineret dolor,** *had grief permitted.* On the omission of *si*, see H. 510, n. 2; B. 305; G. 600; M. 442, a, obs. 2; on the *imperfect subj.* for the *pluperfect*, H. 510, N. 2; A. 308, *a;* B. 306, *c:* G. 599, R. 1.——32. **Conatus erat.** Supply *ille*, referring to Daedalus.——33, 34. **Quin protinus perlegerent,** *indeed, they would have examined successively.* For the tense, see on 31. **Omnia** is here a dissyllable, *om-nya.* **Praemissus,** *who had been sent forward*, while Aeneas remained in front of the temple. From this it would seem that the Sibyl's cave was at some distance, *procul*, from the temple of Apollo. See on 10.——36. **Deiphobe;** the name here given to the Cumaean Sibyl. She is also called Amalthea, Herophile, and Demophile. **Glauci,** (*the daughter*) *of Glaucus. Glaucus* was a marine divinity gifted with prophecy. For the genitive, see on I, 41.——38. **Intacto,** *untouched;* not yet brought under the yoke, and thus desecrated or rendered secular, βόες ἄδμητοι.——39. **Bidentis.** See on IV, 57.——40. **Sacra iussa,** *the commanded offerings.*——41. **Alta templa;** here, the lofty or vast cavern of the Sibyl; the same as the *antrum immane*, 11, and the *ingens antrum* of the following line; and also the *rupes ima, cavum saxum,* etc., of III, 443, sqq. In like manner "templa" is applied by Ennius to Acheron in the Andromache: *Acherusia templa, alta Orci loca.* This sacred grotto, or holy place in the depths of the hill, was undoubtedly connected with the temple of Apollo (*aurea tecta*) by a passage in the rear, and thus was related to it as an *adytum.* Such is the view of Ruaeus. But Henry's theory, that the proper approach to the grotto is *through the temple of Apollo*, and that the Sibyl conducts Aeneas and his companions through this to the entrance (*fores, limen*) of the grotto, though ingeniously argued, is hardly probable.——42. **Ingens;** Thiel joins with *antrum.* **In,** *into;* i. e., *so as to form* a cavern.——43. **Aditus,** *passages;* not all necessarily foot-passages, but channels, natural or artificial, communicating with the grotto, or *antrum.* **Centum;** for a number indefinitely great.——44. **Unde,** *out of which;* whenever the Sibyl gives utterance to her prophecies.——45. **Ad limen,** *to the threshold* at the inner end of a corridor, leading into the *an-*

trum. Henry, of course, understands the threshold and *fores* to be at the end of the nave of the temple of Apollo. **Poscere fata,** *to demand the fates;* to pray for responses, which are revelations of the fates.——**46. Deus!** the priestess, while before the entrance, is already under the influence of the god.——**47. Fores;** the same as *limen*, above. **Non—unus,** *did not remain the same.*——**48. Non comtae.** Ancient soothsayers wore the hair unbound. That of Deïphobe now becomes disordered.——**49. Rabie;** join with *tument.* **Maior videri,** (she was) *greater to the view;* literally, *greater to be seen.* The infinitive is dependent on the adjective, as Hor. O. 1, 19, 7, *lubricus aspici;* O. 4, 2, 59, *niveus videri.*——**50. Mortale;** acc.; *a human sound.* See on I, 328. Her whole frame expands, and her voice assumes an unnatural elevation and strength of tone.——**51. Iam propiore,** *now nearer;* already felt, though not even yet in his greatest power. **Cessas in vota,** *do you delay to begin your prayers?*——**52. Neque ante;** i. e., not before Aeneas shall have made supplication.——**53. Attonitae.** The cave of the Sibyl is personified as if itself awed by the presence of the god.——**57. Qui direxti** (*direxisti*). Apollo, as the patron of archery, gave Paris the skill to hit Achilles (*Aeacidae*) in the heel, the only point where he was vulnerable.——**58. In.** The preposition *sub* is placed in like manner after its noun in Ge. IV, 333.——**59. Duce te;** because it was the response of Apollo at Delos, III, 154, sqq., which led him to undertake his voyage, first to Crete, and finally to Hesperia. **Penitus,** *far remote.* He did not actually visit the Massyli and the shores of the Syrtes, but Carthage, near by them.——**60. Praetenta,** *bordering upon;* followed by the dative, as in III, 692.——**61. Prendimus,** *we grasp;* the significance of the word is shown the more distinctly by *fugientis.* Italy is seeking, as it were, to elude our grasp. Comp. V, 629.——**62. Hac,** etc., *thus far let Trojan fortune have pursued us;* and let that be enough of ill fortune to satisfy the hostile gods. For the perfect subj., see H. 483, 2; A. 266, *c;* B. 309, *c;* G. 253; M. 380.——**63. Iam fas est,** *it is now right;* it can not be opposed now to the divine decrees, even that you (Juno, Minerva, etc.) should spare the Trojan race. **Non indebita.** Supply *mihi.*——**67. Fatis,** *by,* or *according to, my fates.* See I, 205. **Da considere.** The priestess, or prophetess, can *give,* or *grant,* this, in so far as she can inform them how to secure it. See on III, 85.——**69, 70.** An allusion to the temple of Apollo, erected by Augustus on the Palatine, in which a splendid statue of the god was placed between those of Latona and Diana.——**71. Te quoque.** This vow, made to the Sibyl to consecrate sacred *arcana* in the future kingdom of Aeneas for the preservation of her oracles, was fulfilled in the history of the so-called Sibylline books, or fates. These were at first, in the reign of the Tarquins, deposited in the Capitol; but, after the destruction of the Capitol and its contents by fire in the time of Sulla, B. C. 82, no new collection of such books for state purposes was made, until the building of the above-mentioned temple of Apollo. In this were deposited what were supposed to be genuine Sibylline books, or oracles, collected by Augustus from different sources, and placed in two chests at the foot of the statue of the god. **Penetralia,** *sacred shrines;* i. e., archives for the preservation of the books of the Sibyl.——**74. Alma,** *kind prophetess.* **Viros.** At first two, afterwards ten, and finally fifteen men (*Quindecemviri Sacrorum*) were appointed to the custody of the Sibylline books.——**76. Ipsa canas.** Comp. III, 457.——**77. Phoebi—patiens,** *not yet yielding to Apollo.* Divine inspiration is too much for human weakness at first to sustain, and her nature instinctively struggles against the influence. The prophetess thus resisting is compared to an unbroken horse, which resists the efforts of the rider to subdue his fierceness. **Immanis,** *wild;* join with *bacchatur.* ——**78. Si;** elliptical and interrogative, as in I, 181; *whether she may.*——**79. Excussisse.** The perfect infinitive is not used here merely for the pres-

ent, a usage which is occasionally met with in poetry, but it denotes the instant completion of the action; she desires to *have done* with the terrible influence.——**80. Fingit premendo,** *forms her to his will by curbing.* The metaphor is continued.——**81, 82.** The priestess and Aeneas are in the cavern, *in antro* (see 77), in the general sense of the term, and before the threshold (*ante fores*) of the *inner grotto*, or place of the oracle; but, after Aeneas has made his prayer, the doors spontaneously open, and the Sibyl rushes in, leaving him on the outside; her voice is then immediately heard from within. But, if the *antrum*, as Henry thinks, is entered from the temple of Apollo, we must understand that the Sibyl has already passed into it at verse 45.——**84. Terrae.** Supply *pericula.* **Regna Lavini;** the kingdom to be established by Aeneas, of which *Lavinium* is destined to be the chief city. ——**89. Defuerint.** H. 473, 1; A. 281, R.; M. 340. **Alius Achilles.** This other Achilles is the Rutulian Turnus, who is already being raised up by the fates in Latium to resist the Trojans.——**90. Natus dea.** Turnus was the son of the nymph or goddess Venilia. See X, 76. For the force of **et ipse,** see H. 452, 6; B. 285, R.; G. 297, R. 2.——**90, 91. Nec—aberit,** *nor shall Juno,* (always) *haunting the Trojans, anywhere be absent.* **Teucris addita;** i. e., adhering (in hatred) to the Trojans.——**91. Cum,** *at which time,* or, *and then.* The fulfillment of the prophecy is found in VIII, 126, sqq.——**93. Coniunx;** i. e., Lavinia, the daughter of Latinus, who had promised her in marriage to Turnus, but on the arrival of Aeneas violated that promise in order to espouse her to him, and thus brought about the war. **Iterum;** join with *erit* understood. **Hospita Teucris,** *a stranger* (*alien,* or *of a land foreign*) *to the Trojans;* just as had been the case with Helen, who had been in like manner the cause of the war against Troy.——**96. Quam;** for *quantum; so much as.*——**97. Graia urbe.** Aeneas will find his first ally in Evander, a Grecian prince who had formed a little settlement, called Pallanteum, on what was afterwards named the Palatine hill, at Rome. See VIII, 79, sqq.——**99. Horrendas ambages,** *the dread mysteries;* the ambiguous utterances of oracles. ——**100. Ea frena,** *such reins;* i. e., such influences as to make her prophesy thus. The metaphor in 77–80 is resumed.——**103. Rabida ora,** *frenzied lips.* Comp. 80.——**105. Praecepi,** etc. He has been led to *anticipate all hardships and encounter them in thought,* by the revelations of Helenus and Anchises, III, 441; V, 730.——**107. Palus Acheronte refuso,** *the lake of* (or *rising from*) *overflowing Acheron;* an ablat. of description. The lake alluded to is probably that called in ancient times *Acherusia palus,* and at present Lake Fusaro, situated between Cumae and Misenum. Its waters were supposed to rise up from the river Acheron in the lower world. It is seen in the woodcut on the first page of this book, in the distance on the left.——**109. Contingat,** *let it be my lot.*——**114. Invalidus,** (though) *feeble.* **Ultra sortem;** for the proper lot of old age is quiet and ease.——**116. Mandata dabat.** See V, 731, sqq.—— **117. Potes omnia,** *you have all power,* that is, so far as the object of my present petition is concerned; for you control the Avernian entrance to Hades. *Omnia* is a limiting accusative, denoting *in respect to;* as *quid,* III, 56.—— **118. Hecate.** See on 13.——**119. Si potuit.** This, and the following conditional clause, are connected by our punctuation, as the protasis, to *miserere,* etc., *have pity* (and suffer me also to descend) *if Orpheus—if Pollux could.* But Thiel and others make *et mi genus,* etc., the apodosis; thus: If they had such power, because they were divine, I also am of divine parentage, and am therefore entitled to the same privilege.——**121.** Of the twin sons of Leda, Pollux was the son of Jupiter, and Castor son of Tyndarus; so that one was mortal, the other immortal. But when Castor died, the love of Pollux led him to share his immortality with his brother by descending every other day to the lower world, and allowing Castor to dwell during the same day with the gods in Olympus.——**122. Viam.** See on IV, 468.

Thesea. Theseus descended with his friend Pirithoüs into Hades to take away Proserpine.——123. **Alciden.** Hercules brought Cerberus from the lower world, and afterwards Alcestis.——124. **Arasque tenebat.** See on IV, 219. We must suppose an altar placed in front of the *limen*.——126. **Descensus Averno,** *the descent into Hades; dative* for *in Avernum*. See on *Latio*, I, 6, and *pelago*, I, 181.——128. **Superas ad auras,** *to the upper air;* to this world of ours, above the regions of the dead. "Those who dwell in the lower world describe the world above with the same expressions which the dwellers upon the earth employ in speaking of the regions of light and of heaven." Ladewig. Comp. 436, 481, 568, 719.——129. **Pauci,** etc., *a few* (only) *sons of the gods, whom propitious Jupiter has loved.* The descent to Hades is easy and open to all; in the natural order of things mortals are continually thronging to the lower world; but only a gifted few, men of divine birth and character, are permitted both to descend and return again.——131. **Tenent omnia,** etc., *woods occupy the whole region between;* i. e., between the upper and lower world. *Cocytus*, *Styx*, and *Acheron* are used indifferently to denote the waters which are supposed to flow around Hades. More strictly, they are branches of one great stream. See on 295.——133. **Menti** (*est*), *your mind has.* For the infinitive after **amor, cupido,** see on II, 10.——134. **Bis;** i. e., once now, and again after death. This is said on the supposition that Aeneas will die like other men.——137. **Foliis, vimine;** join with *aureus; golden in respect to its leaves and stem.* H. 424; A. 253; B. 261; G. 398; M. 272.——138. **Iunoni infernae.** Comp. IV, 638. **Dictus sacer,** *consecrated.*——141. **Qui;** as an indefinite, *any one.* In prose, *cuiquam* would have been used in the foregoing clause, and the pronoun omitted here. **Fetus,** *the growth; the golden-leafed branch.*——142. **Hoc suum munus,** *this as her peculiar gift;* most dear to her.——144. **Simili—metallo,** *a twig of the same metal puts forth leaves;* or join *metallo* with *frondescit* as an abl. of manner.——145. **Alte;** i. e., with your eyes directed high. **Rite,** *properly;* not by *cutting*, but by *pulling off* with the hand; join with *carpe.*——146. **Sequetur,** *will yield.*——149. **Praeterea.** She has now given the necessary directions for his descent to the lower world, and now *moreover* adds of her own accord the information following in regard to the sudden death of Misenus. **Tibi;** the *dativus ethicus.*——150. **Incestat,** *defiles;* in a religious sense.——151. **Consulta,** *responses.* The term was used technically of the legal advice given by Roman lawyers.——152. **Sedibus suis,** *to his own resting-place;* the tomb.——153. **Duc,** *lead* (to the altar). **Nigras pecudes.** See on V, 736. **Prima,** *first;* here, preliminary, initiatory; prior to the descent into Hades.——154. **Sic,** *thus;* i. e., by first making such a sacrifice.

156–235. Aeneas returns to the shore, and discovers that the dead body spoken of by the Sibyl is that of Misenus. While preparing the funeral pile, he enters the forest and is led by the doves of Venus to the tree on which the golden bough is hid. He plucks the branch and conveys it to the cave of the Sibyl, and then completes the funeral rites of Misenus.

158. **Cui.** See on II, 704.——162. **Diceret.** The question depends on *serebant.* They were uncertain what person the Sibyl spoke of; for they could not think that her words (149, 150) had reference to Palinurus, who had been lost on the first night of the voyage from Sicily to Cumae, and, according to the words of the shade of Palinurus, 356, at least three days before their arrival at Cumae.——163. **Indigna,** *unworthy;* not such a death as was meet for a hero.——164. **Aeoliden,** *the son of Aeolus;* Aeolus, a Trojan, mentioned in XII, 542, as slain in battle with the Latins.——165. **Aere.** Comp. III, 240. **Ciere, accendere.** H. 533, II, 3; A. 273, *d;* M. 419. **Cantu,** *with the sound.* Servius says that Vergil had left this verse unfinished, and that the last three words were inserted *ex tempore* when he

was reading the Sixth Book to Augustus.——170. **Non inferiora,** *fortunes not inferior;* for Aeneas was a hero of the same rank as Hector, with whom he is placed side by side in XI, 289.——171. **Personat.** For the tense, see on I, 494. **Concha.** He used the shell on this occasion, such as Triton himself employed, thus showing still more daring in competing with him.——173. **Exceptum.** See on I, 69. **Si credere dignum.** This indicates a doubt as to the truthfulness of the report about the manner of his death.——176. **Iussa Sibyllae.** See on 152.——177. **Aram sepulcri,** *the altar of a sepulchre;* the funeral pile, termed below, 215, *pyra.* ——178. **Caelo;** dat. for *ad caelum.*——179. **Stabula.** Comp. *tecta,* 8.——182. **Montibus,** *from the mountains.* The *ad* in *advolvunt* has reference to the *pyre.*——183. **Primus,** *foremost.* Comp. I, 24.——184. **Accingitur,** etc.; literally, "is girded with the same weapons"; we may translate: *Handles the same implements;* referring especially to the *axe.*——185. **Ipse,** *he himself,* while employed in common with the rest, is also turning over in his mind these thoughts; those, namely, which follow.——187. **Si,** *if only, O that.* **Arbore,** *on the tree.*——188. **Quando,** *since.* As she has proved true in regard to Misenus, she must be trusted also as to the golden bough.——191. **Ipsa sub ora,** *under his very eyes;* so that they could not fail to attract his attention. **Caelo,** for *de caelo.*——193. **Maternas,** *sacred to his mother.* Doves as well as swans were sacred to Venus.——195. **Pinguem,** *fertile;* since it produces such a bough.——196. **Rebus;** dat.——197. **Vestigia pressit,** *he checked his steps;* stopped in order to watch the first signs given by the birds.——198. **Quae signa ferant,** *what tokens they bring;* what signs, by which he may be led to the wished-for tree.——199. **Tantum prodire,** *advanced,* or *kept advancing only so much.* The infinitive is historical.——200. **Possent.** See on I, 20. **Acie;** the abl. of instrument.——201. **Graveolentis;** pronounced here in four syllables, *gravyolentis.*——203. **Sedibus,** etc., *they alight in the wished-for place on the twofold tree.* **Gemina** indicates the twofold nature of the tree; one part ordinary wood and foliage, the other, the branch of gold. Some MSS. have *geminae.* **Optatis** refers to the wish of Aeneas to discover the tree.——204. **Discolor,** *variegated;* the gleaming of the gold contrasting with the green of the other foliage. **Aura;** for *splendor, radiance.*——205. **Viscum;** a parasite growing on oaks and other trees, and penetrating with its roots into the inner bark of the foreign tree (*non sua arbor*).——206. **Seminat,** *produces.*——207. **Croceo** refers to the yellowish-green bark of the mistletoe twigs.——209. **Ilice;** abl. of situation. ——211. **Cunctantem,** *lingering;* not actually resisting, for this would be inconsistent with the words of the Sibyl in 146; but slow to yield as compared with the eagerness of Aeneas, described by *avidus.*——214. **Taedis;** join with *pinguem;* **robore** with *ingentem.* See on IV, 505.——216. **Intexunt.** It was customary to cover the sides of the pyre with dark green boughs. **Cupressos.** The fumes of the cypress were said to counteract the odor of the burning body.——217. **Armis.** The arms and clothing of the dead were burned with the corpse.——218. **Undantia** refers to the water boiling up in the caldron. ——220. **Toro,** *on the* (funeral) *couch* or *bier,* on which the body was placed or laid in state, after being washed and anointed. Then in the usual order of funeral ceremonies the lamentation was raised (*fit gemitus*), but the order is not here observed.——221. **Velamina nota,** *well-known habiliments;* familiar to the eyes of them all.——222. **Subiere feretro,** *took up the bier;* took the bier upon their shoulders. The accusative is the usual construction with this sense of *subire.* See III, 113.——223. **Ministerium;** in apposition with the predicate *subiere feretro.* Comp. IX, 53; X, 311. **More parentum,** etc., *after the custom of their ancestors, with averted faces they held the torch to the foot* (*subiectam tenuere facem*) of the pile; i. e., after they had deposited the corpse thereon.——224. **Congesta,** *contributed; brought together.* The

participle is understood with *dapes* and *crateres*.——225. **Dapes**, *the victims;* such also being burned on the funeral pile. **Olivo**; abl. of description.——229. *He also thrice passed around the assembly with pure water.* He sprinkled them thrice with a branch of olive dipped in water. This was the *lustratio*, a ceremonial cleansing, necessary to remove all religious impurity supposed to be contracted from the presence of a dead body. The act of *lustrating* or *purifying* was expressed in the old Latin by *circumferre*, which thus acquired a transitive signification analogous to that of *circumdare*, and thus was followed by the accusative and ablative.——230. **Felicis**, *fruitful.* The wild olive, wild pine, and non-fruitbearing trees are called *infelices*. The laurel was generally used instead of the olive for the *lustratio*.——231. **Novissima verba.** It is uncertain whether the reference here is to the last salutation addressed to the dead, or to the last word, *ilicet*, addressed to the assembly, as a signal for retiring; but most commentators adopt the former interpretation. See on I, 219.——233. **Sua arma**; namely, the *oar* and *trumpet*.——234. **Misenus.** The name of the lofty promontory, *Misenum*, now *Capo Miseno*, which forms the northwestern point of the bay of Naples, suggested the story of the death and burial of Misenus there.

236–263. Aeneas at midnight makes the proper sacrifices preparatory to entering upon his journey to the lower world. At sunrise Hecate approaches; the cavern of Avernus opens, and the Sibyl rushes in, followed by Aeneas.

236. **Praecepta.** See 153.——237. **Spelunca**; not the grotto of the oracle under the Acropolis, but a cave on the shore of Lake Avernus, a short distance from Cumae.——238. **Tuta**, *guarded.*——239. **Volantes**, *flying creatures.*——242. This line is generally regarded as an interpolation.——243. **Nigrantis terga**, *with black bodies;* for the accusative, *terga*, see I, 228. The sacrifices are made as directed in 153.——245. **Carpens saetas.** She plucks some of the hairs from the forehead to throw into the fire as the first offering (*libamina prima*) to the infernal gods. See on IV, 693.——247. **Voce**; emphatic; *with a loud voice.* Comp. IV, 681. **Caeloque Ereboque.** See on IV, 510.——250. **Matri Eumenidum**; Nox. **Sorori**; Terra.——252. **Stygio regi**; Pluto. **Nocturnas—aras.** It was customary to make offerings to the infernal deities by night. **Incohare**, as a ceremonial term, Servius says, is used for *facere*, *make* or *consecrate*. In infernal rites the ground hollowed out was substituted for an altar.——253. **Solida viscera**, *the whole of the flesh;* all parts of the victim excepting the skin. See on I, 211. The gods below required a *holocaust*.——254. **Super** is separated from *infundens* by *tmesis*, and, also, has the last syllable lengthened by the ictus.——255. **Primi—ortus**, *towards the light and rising of the earliest sun;* at the first flush of day.——256, 257. **Iuga silvarum**, *the wood-covered summits.* **Canes.** "Stygian hounds" were supposed to accompany Hecate and the Furies.——258. **Adventante dea.** The approach of the goddess, Hecate, to open the way, is announced by the howling of her dogs. **Procul este profani.** This is the sacred formula employed on solemn occasions to warn away the uninitiated. The words are addressed to those of the Trojans who have been present to aid in slaying and burning the victims. See 248.——260. **Vagina eripe ferrum.** The drawn sword, though useless in itself, will give him greater boldness at the first sight of the shadowy monsters which he is about to encounter.

264–294. After invoking the favor of the deities, whose realms he is about to describe, the poet enters upon this new and difficult part of his work. Aeneas first passes through the vestibule, where he is startled by many hideous forms.

265. **Chaos**, as a person, is sometimes represented as the father of Night and of Erebus, and sometimes as a deity of Hades.——266. **Sit numine vestro.** Supply *fas mihi* from the foregoing clause; *let it be right for me with*

your consent. Or **sit** may be for *liceat*, as in E. X, 46.——**269. Vacuas**, *empty;* because unoccupied by *material* bodies. **Inania regna**, *the realms of shadows.*——**270. Maligna**, *treacherous*, or *dim.*——**273.** The woes which afflict men in various ways, continually destroying life, and conducting men, as it were, to the lower world, personified in hideous forms, occupy the very entrance, as the point whence they can most easily continue their fatal work.——**274. Ultrices curae**, *avenging cares;* the pangs of conscience.——**276. Malesuada;** that tempts to robbery and other evil deeds. **Egestas** is called *turpis*, *loathsome*, with reference to the squalor of the poverty-stricken.——**278, 279. Mala mentis gaudia**, *the guilty joys of the mind;* all evil desires. **Adverso in limine.** On the threshold that meets you after passing through the vestibule just described; that is, at the doorway of Hades.——**280. Ferrei.** The last two vowels here form a diphthong. The *Eumenides* are conceived to have seats at the entrance of Hades, as well as in Tartarus, and even on the threshold of Jupiter's palace. See XII, 849.——**281. Vipereum.** The hair of Discord, like that of the Furies, and of the Gorgons, was entwined with snakes. See page 172.——**282. In medio**, *in the midst* of the vestibule; or, perhaps, of the court beyond.—— **283. Vulgo**, *in common.* Comp. III, 643.——**284. Haerent** in prose would have been in the infinitive with *tenere*, dependent on *ferunt.*——**286. Scyllae**, *Scyllas;* such monsters as Scylla.——**287. Centumgeminus**, *the hundred-handed.* The term seems to be used indefinitely. **Belua.** The Lernaean hydra killed by Hercules.——**289. Tricorporis umbrae.** The giant Geryon, slain by Hercules in Gades (*Cadiz*), said to have had three bodies.——**292. Tenuis**, etc., *that they as thin ghosts without a body.* For the mood of **admoneat** and **inruat**, comp. I, 58, and note.

295-336. Aeneas comes to the border of Acheron, and among the throng of shades waiting to cross the river in the boat of Charon, discovers Orontes.

295. Acherontis. Three rivers surround the abodes of the dead. Vergil places the Acheron first; this flows into the second, called Cocytus; the third is the Styx. The Phlegethon and Lethe are separate from the others. See 550, sqq., and 705.——**296, 297.** *This torrent, mingled with slime, and of unfathomable depth, boils up*, etc.——**299. Terribili squalore;** ablat. of description with *Charon.* Some, however, join it with *horrendus.*——**300. Stant—flamma**, *his eye-balls glare with flame;* or, following Wagner, *his eyes stand fixed with flame; stare* being thus equivalent to *rigere*, and *flamma* an ablat. of cause.——**301. Nodo**, *by a knot.* His *chlamys* was not fastened with the usual clasp. See figures of Melicertes and Ganymede, pages 105 and 106.——**302. Velis ministrat**, *manages* (it) *with the sails.* Others make *velis* the *dative.* Comp. X, 218.——**304. Sed cruda**, etc., *but the old age of a god is green.*——**305.** *Hither to the bank the whole streaming multitude*, etc. Comp. *huc caeco lateri*, II, 18, and *hic in vasto antro*, III, 616.——**306.** From Ge. IV, 475-477. **Corpora**—*formae.* Comp. III, 704.——**309, 310. Quam multa**, etc., *as many as the leaves in the forests, that descending fall with the first frost of autumn.* **Lapsa** serves as an inceptive of *cadunt.*——**311.** The comparison here seems to be simply between the assembling, or *thronging together*, of the ghosts and that of the birds; not at all between the *localities* in which they are gathered. The shades flock to the river; the birds to the sea-shore; the *crossing* of the sea, suggested by *ab gurgite*, forms no part of the similitude any more than in VII, 706; neither has the poet in mind as an element of the comparison the *passage* across the river.——**313. Stabant**, etc., *they* (the ghosts) *stood beseeching to cross the channel first.* For the *infinitive*, see on III, 134. **Cursum;** either *channel*, *stream*, or, as some take it, the *voyage* itself, or *passage over*, as the direct object of *transmittere;* thus: *to make their course* or *way across.*

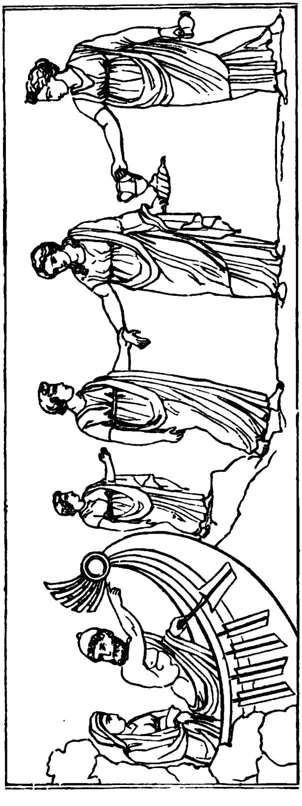
—316. **Submotas arcet,** *removes and drives away*. See on I, 69.—317. **Miratus—tumultu**; a parenthetical sentence. Comp. IV, 105.—321. **Olli.** Comp. I, 254.—324. **Cuius numen,** *by whose divinity*. After *iurare* the poets sometimes use the accusative without *per*, in imitation of the Greek idiom. The violation of an oath which called the Styx to witness, subjected the god thus perjured to the power of death.—325. **Haec**; opposed to **hi.**—327. **Nec datur,** *nor is it permitted*; i. e., to Charon.—329. **Errant,** *they* (the unburied) *wander*.—332. The reading **animo** is retained here, as well as in X, 686, though *animi* there has a little better MS. authority. The genitive seems very improbable.—333. **Mortis—carentis,** *deprived of the honor due to death*; that is, of burial.—334. **Leucaspim**; one of the friends of Orontes. See I, 113.—335. **Simul vectos,** *sailing in company*; i. e., with Aeneas. Others understand *simul obruit*.

337–383. Aeneas meets with the shade of the pilot Palinurus, who gives an account of his fate after being cast into the sea by Somnus, and begs that his body may be found and buried, or that he may now accompany Aeneas to Elysium. The Sibyl consoles him with the promise that his remains shall be honored, and that his name shall be given to the land where his body lies, though it is impossible to grant his second request.

338. **Libyco cursu,** *on the Libyan voyage*; on the voyage from Africa to Italy; for they had started from Libya, or Africa, though the voyage was interrupted by the landing in Sicily. **Servat.** See on I, 494.—339. **Mediis—undis.** The ablat. makes the idea of situation prominent, as after *mersit*, 348.—343. **Namque mihi,** etc. Aeneas speaks here of some revelation of Apollo which has not been introduced into the foregoing narrative.—348. **Nec,** etc. It was not a god, but the drowsiness of the pilot, so far as he himself is aware, which caused him to fall from the ship.—350. Before **regebam** supply *quo* as the instrument.—351. **Praecipitans**; intransitive, as in II, 9; *falling headlong*. **Maria.** For the accusative, see on 324.—353. **Spoliata armis,** *deprived of its arms*; i. e., of its rudder. **Excussa magistro,** *robbed of its pilot*; the regular form would have been *excusso magistro*. Comp. I, 115.—354. **Undis**; ablative absolute.—356. **Aqua**; ablat. of situation, with *vexit*.—357. **Ab unda**; join with *prospexi*. He had floated on the rudder. See V, 858.—358. **Tuta tenebam,** etc., *already I was in safety* (holding places which would have been safe), *unless*, etc. For this elliptical usage of the indicative, see H. 476, 2; A. 308, *b*; B. 306, *e*, R.; G. 246, R. 3; M. 348, d.—360. **Capita—montis,** *the sharp points of a cliff*.—361. **Praedam,** *a booty*. In their ignorance they took me to be a shipwrecked voyager loaded with all the valuables I could save.—362. **Versant.** The body is dashed to and fro by the advancing and receding waves.—363. **Quod.** See on II, 141.—365. **Malis**; the *woes* he suffers in consequence of being unburied.—365, 366. **Terram inice**; as on the remains of Polydorus, III, 63, and Misenus, above, 232.—366. **Potes.** You can do it by sailing back to Velia.—367. **Diva creatrix,** *thy goddess mother*.—374. **Tu.** The pronoun expressed here denotes surprise. **Amnem**; probably the Cocytus. Comp. Ge. 3, 37.—375. **Eumenidum.** The full meaning seems to be, "where all fearful beings and, especially, the Furies dwell."—377. **Cape dicta memor**; i. e., take my words into your memory.—378. **Finitimi,** *the inhabitants around*; i. e., the Lucanians. **Longe lateque**; join with *acti*.—379. **Prodigiis—caelestibus.** There was a tradition that the Lucanians, being visited by a pestilence, made expiatory offerings for the murder of Palinurus.—380. **Tumulo mittent,** *will bring to the tomb*.—381. **Aeternum.** The cape is still called *Punta di Palinuro*.—382. **Parumper,** *for a little while*; then to return again.—383. **Cognomine terra,** *on account of the land named after him*. Cognomine is the ablative of the adjective *cognominis*, agreeing with *terra*.

384–425. On the approach of Aeneas, Charon warns him to keep aloof from the bank, but at length, appeased by the words of the Sibyl, and by the sight of the golden branch, conveys them over the Styx. On landing, they immediately come to the portal where Cerberus keeps watch.

384. **Ergo,** like *igitur*, resumes the thread of a narrative.——385. **Iam inde**; perhaps best joined with *prospexit; even then;* i. e., *even from that moment.* **Ab unda** implies "from the midst of the stream."——388. **Armatus.** Charon is alarmed at the appearance of an armed man, remembering the disturbance formerly occasioned in Hades by the visits of Hercules, Theseus, and Pirithoüs.——389. **Fare iam istinc,** *speak even there (thence)* where you are.——392. **Nec sum laetatus.** When Hercules went into the lower world to bring up Cerberus, Charon, being terrified, carried him at once over the Styx, and, as a punishment, was imprisoned a year by the command of Pluto. **Euntem**; for *advenientem.*——393. **Accepisse lacu,** *that I received him on the water.*——394. **Dis geniti.** Theseus was a son of Neptune, Pirithoüs of Jupiter.——395. **Custodem.** The dog, Cerberus.——396. **A solio regis.** When Hercules appeared, Cerberus fled for refuge to the throne of Pluto.——397. **Dominam,** *the queen;* Proserpine. **Ditis**; join with *thalamo.*——398. **Amphrysia.** The Sibyl is so called as the servant of Apollo, who had himself received the designation *Amphrysius* for keeping the oxen of King Admetus near the river Amphrysus.——400. **Licet,** *it is permitted;* i. e., so far as we are concerned. Aeneas has no such violent purpose as the heroes you have mentioned.——401. Before **terreat** supply *ut.*——402. **Patrui,** *of her uncle;* for Proserpine was the daughter of Jupiter, brother of Pluto, her husband. **Servet limen,** *may keep the mansion;* abide in the mansion.——405. **Imago,** *the idea;* the representation, view, or exhibition of such piety as that which is seen in Aeneas.——407. **Tumida—residunt,** *his swollen breast subsides from anger.* Some translate *ex, after,* but there is a closer connection here than merely that of time. It is the transition from one state of feeling to another.——408. **Nec plura his,** *nor* (does she add) *more to these things.* Others make *his* in the ablative after *plura,* supplying *dixit.*——409. **Fatalis virgae,** *the branch of Fate;* because the



Charon landing ghosts from his boat.

branch served as the token that he had been called by the fates to Hades. See 147. **Longo post tempore,** (now) *after a long time.*——411. **Alias animas;** a contracted form of expression for *alios, quae animae fuerunt.*——412. **Foros laxat,** *clears the hatches;* i. e., here, the boat.——413. **Ingentem.** The form of the hero is great and ponderous, in contrast with the frail structure of the boat, and with its ordinary passengers.——414. **Sutilis.** The boat was made either of reeds sewed together, or of a frame covered over with hides which were sewed together. **Rimosa.** Not bearing the weight and strain of a body of flesh and blood, the seams start open in cracks (*rimis fatiscunt*) like those of the ships strained by the waves, I, 122. **Paludem;** for *paludis aquam.*——416. **In.** See on II, 654.——417. **Regna;** accusative after *personat.* Comp. 171.——418. **Adverso;** opposite to them as they land. ——420. **Melle soporatam—offam,** *a cake steeped in honey and in soporific drugs.* *Soporatam* can not strictly apply to *melle,* and must be regarded here as joined with it by a kind of zeugma. In strictness the language would be *melle imbutam et frugibus medicatis soporatam.*——421. **Fame.** H. 137, 2; A. 348, 5; B. 153; G. 77; M. 19, 2, obs.——424. **Occupat,** *gains,* or *hastens through;* seizing the time before the dog shall recover from the opiate. **Sepulto;** i. e., *in somno.* Comp. II, 265.——425. **Evaditque ripam,** *escaping from the bank.* *Evadit* is used with reference to the threatened hinderance interposed by the watch-dog. The verb with *—que* appended, as frequently, may be rendered by a participle.

426–439. Aeneas first comes to the abode of those who have died in infancy, and of those who have been put to death under false accusations, or who have been impelled by the hardships of life to commit suicide.

427. **In limine primo,** *at the very threshold.* Having passed by the cave where the watch-dog lies, he now enters by a gateway the dwelling-place of the shades.——430. **Mortis.** For the case, see on *voti,* V, 237.——431. **Nec sine sorte,** etc. The customs of the Romans are here alluded to. Minos as *quaesitor, praetor,* or presiding officer of the court, assigns judges, or jurors (*iudices*), to decide on the case of each individual. These jurors he appoints by drawing lots, inscribed with the names of those entitled to be judges, from an urn (*movet urnam*). Conington supposes **sedes** to refer to the abodes of the shades in general, and not alone to those of the class just mentioned.——432, 433. **Silentum—discit,** *he both summons the assembly of the silent* (shades) *and investigates their lives and their transgressions.* That is, it is his prerogative to summon them before the court, and to investigate and decide each case according to the method of procedure above explained. The Greeks, however, supposed Minos, Rhadamanthus, and Aeăcus to constitute one tribunal, acting, of course, without the intervention of jurors. ——436. **Aethere in alto.** See on 128.

440–476. Aeneas next arrives at the fields of mourning (*lugentes campi*), where dwell the shades of such as have in any way come to an untimely end on account of love. Here he meets Dido, and in vain tries to obtain her forgiveness.

440. **Partem fusi in omnem,** *extending in every direction.*——442. **Quos;** the masculine, because both sexes are included.——443. **Myrtea.** The myrtle is sacred to Venus, the goddess of love.——445. **Phaedram,** *Phaedra,* the wife of Theseus, killed herself, because her step-son, Hippolytus, refused to entertain her wicked passion. **Procrim,** *Procris,* the wife of Cephalus, concealed herself in the woods to watch her husband, when hunting, and was thus accidentally killed by his spear. **Eriphylen,** *Eriphyle,* the wife of Amphiaraüs, bribed by Polynices, persuaded her husband to go to the Theban war, and was killed by her son Alcmaeon.——446. **Nati volnera,** *wounds received from her son.* Comp. II, 436.——447. **Euhadne,** or *Evadne,* the wife

of Capaneus, perished by casting herself, through love and despair, upon his funeral pile. **Pasiphaën.** See on 24. **His.** See on II, 704. **Laodamia;** the wife of Protesilaus, the first Greek slain at Troy. She is said to have paid divine honors to an image of her dead husband, and to have perished by casting herself into the fire into which her father, Acastus, had thrown the image.——**448. Iuvenis,** etc. *Caenis* was changed by Neptune into a youth, under the name of Caeneus. Thus transformed, he was also made invulnerable, and, hence, in the contest of the Centaurs and Lapithae, in which Caeneus was engaged, the Centaurs cast trees upon him until their weight forced his body into the earth. In Hades the youth was again transformed to Caenis, the beautiful girl.——**451. Quam** is governed by *iuxta*. Translate, *and as soon as the Trojan hero stood near to her.*——**452, 453. Umbram obscuram.** Comp. 340. *Umbram* and *umbras* have about equal MS. authority here.——**453. Primo mense,** *in the beginning of the* (lunar) *month;* when the new moon is easily obscured, and one may be uncertain whether he sees it or not.——**454. Per nubila;** join with *videt* and *vidisse*.——**456. Nuntius** is referred by some to the light of the funeral pyre (see V, 2–7); by others to the message of Mercury, IV, 560. Both are unsatisfactory. Tidings of Dido's fate could have easily been brought by trading vessels from Carthage to Sicily, while Aeneas was still there. **Ergo;** like our *then*, when mournful tidings are confirmed. Comp. Hor. O. 1, 24, 5, *Ergo Quinctilium*, etc.——**457. Extinctam** (*esse*). Supply *te*. **Extrema,** *death.* See on I, 219.——**459. Si qua fides,** etc., *if there is any* (binding) *pledge in* (this) *lower world*—by this I swear. He knows not what form of oath may satisfy the shades of the dead.——**462. Senta situ,** *squalid*, or *noisome, with mold.* Some translate, *rough*, or *rugged, through neglect.*——**464. Tantum;** such as to cause thy suicide. Comp. IV, 419.——**465. Aspectu;** for *aspectui*. For the case, see on *capiti*, 524.——**466. Extremum est,** etc., *this by fate is the last* word *I address to thee.* Strictly, *extremum* is an indefinite substantive, and there is no word understood. **Quod** is a cognate *accusative*, like *quid*, III, 56. **Fato.** Fate will not suffer him to see her again, for after death he can not expect to dwell in the *lugentes campi*.——**467. Ardentem and tuentem** agree with *animum*. Her mind shows itself in her angry look; and thus, as it were, it is her mind which sternly surveys him. **Torva.** See on *multa*, I, 465.——**468. Lenibat;** for *leniebat*. **Lacrimas;** more naturally of Aeneas than Dido.——**469.** Comp. I, 482.——**471. Stet** is substituted poetically for *sit*. See on *incedo*, I, 46. The subject is *illa* understood.——**473. Illi.** See on *cui*, I, 448.——**475. Casu—iniquo,** *smitten to the heart by her unhappy fate.*

477–547. Aeneas comes next to the place set apart for the abode of deceased warriors. Here he sees the ghosts of many Grecian and Trojan heroes; among these Deïphobus, one of the sons of Priam, who had married Helen after the death of Paris. He relates to Aeneas the story of his own murder by the hands of Menelaus, who was introduced into his chamber by Helen on the night of the sack of Troy.

477. Datum, *permitted;* the way which he was allowed by the fates, or the gods, to pursue through the infernal regions in search of his father. Comp. *datum tempus*, 537. **Molitur,** according to Heyne, here merely means *pursues;* others understand *toils along.*——**477, 478. Arva—ultima,** *they were now arrived at the farthest fields;* the farthest in this division of Hades, which seems to terminate with the wall of Tartarus, and the entrance to Elysium.——**479.** First are noticed the heroes of the Theban war, anterior to the siege of Troy.——**481. Ad superos,** *among those in the upper world; among the living.* See on 128. But *ad* here, as Servius thinks, is equivalent to *apud*.——**484. Cereri sacrum,** *consecrated to Ceres: priest of Ceres.*——**488. Conferre gradum,** *to walk by his side.*——**491, 492. Trepidare,**

etc.; historical infinitives.——495–497. **Ora,** etc.; Greek accusatives. **Populata raptis auribus,** *robbed of the ears torn off.* H. 414; A. 243, *a*; B. 256; G. 389; M. 260, a.——498. **Pavitantem,** *trembling;* fearing to address Aeneas, because he felt himself to be miserably deformed and scarcely recognizable. **Tegentem;** for *tegere volentem.*——499. **Supplicia;** used here not with the notion of penalty, but to express more forcibly the inhuman cruelty of the mutilations he had suffered. **Ultro,** *first;* voluntarily; without waiting to be spoken to by Deïphobus.——501. **Optavit** seems to denote the deliberate cruelty of the deed.——502. **Cui tantum,** etc., *to whom has so much power over thee been allowed?* Impersonal verbs may become *unipersonal* when the subject is a neuter pronoun. See M. 218, and obs. 2.——502, 503. **Suprema nocte.** The night of the sack of Troy.——505. **Tumulum inanem** (comp. III, 304); a tomb erected by Aeneas at Rhoeteum, while he was preparing his fleet at Antandros.——506. **Manis vocavi.** See on **vocatos,** I, 219.——507. **Nomen et arma,** etc., *thy name and arms keep the ground* in memory. The cenotaph bears the name (Δηϊφόβου σῆμα) and the arms of Deïphobus. **Te,** *thee thyself;* that is, *thy body.* The vowel is unelided and shortened.——508. **Patria ponere terra,** *to place* (*bury*) *thee in thy native land.*——509. **Tibi.** See on I, 326.——510. **Funeris umbris,** *to the shades of* (my) *dead body.*——511. **Lacaenae;** Helen. See II, 601.——513. **Ut;** interrogative, as in I, 466. **Falsa;** because they were occasioned by the false belief that the Greeks had departed.——514. **Meminisse.** Supply *te.*——515. **Saltu super venit,** *leaped over.* See on II, 237.——516. **Gravis;** like *feta armis,* II, 238.——517. **Illa,** etc. Helen was acting in concert with the Greeks. By leading the Trojan women about the city (*circum*) in a choral procession (*chorum*), shouting the praises of Bacchus, she easily obtained the opportunity, without exciting suspicion, of giving the signal with a torch from the Acropolis, which was answered by the torch on board the ship of Agamemnon, so that Sinon could at the proper moment release the Greeks from the wooden horse. *Chorus* is here a religious or festive procession. **Euhantis orgia,** *celebrating the orgies* (of Bacchus). **Circum** is adverbial.——519. **Ex arce.** She herself gave the signal from the Acropolis with the torch which she bore in the procession.——520. **Confectum;** not yet recovered from the hardship of the long siege of Troy.——524. **Subduxerat.** The pluperfect is to be taken strictly, implying that the sword, the most important thing, was first secured, and afterwards the other arms. **Capiti.** The dat. after *subduco* is analogous to the dat. after *eripio.* See on *mihi,* II, 735.——525. In II, 567, sqq., Helen is represented as seeking refuge in the temple of Vesta, through fear both of the Greeks and Trojans. What is here described by Deïphobus may have occurred in the early part of the attack, and subsequently the fear of punishment may have taken possession of her, as there stated. But it may be better to allow that Vergil has written one of the passages in forgetfulness of the other. **Limina,** *the chamber.*——526. **Amanti,** *to her fond husband.*——528. **Thalamo;** dat. for *in thalamum.*——529. **Hortator—Aeolides,** *Ulysses, the instigator of crimes.* There was a story that Ulysses was the illegitimate son of Sisyphus, and, hence, he is here contemptuously styled *Aeolides,* from *Aeolus,* the father of Sisyphus. **Instaurate,** *repay;* cause such things to be perpetrated again, but let it be upon the Greeks.——531. **Qui—attulerint,** *what chances have brought you living hither?* Observe the force of *vivum.* The question depends on *fare.*——532. **Pelagine,** etc. Ulysses, according to Od. X, 508, XI, 13, sailed to the boundaries of the ocean, and thus came to the entrance of Hades. Thus, one might reach the lower world by the wanderings of the sea.

535–627. The Sibyl interrupts the conversation of Aeneas and Deïphobus. The journey is continued, and presently they come in sight of the gate and walls of Tarta-

rus. Aeneas inquires the meaning of the horrible noises arising from within, and the Sibyl describes the punishments inflicted on the wicked.

535. **Hac vice sermonum,** *in* or *during this interchange of discourse.* **Quadrigis.** In VII, 26, *in* is expressed.——536. **Iam—axem,** *had already passed the middle of the heavens;* i. e., in the upper world. They are aware of the progress of day in the world above, while they are wandering among the shades. Aeneas and the Sibyl had commenced the descent at dawn (see 255), and must return at sunset. More than half the day has already been consumed, and still the interview with Anchises must be secured. **Cursu,** *in* or *on her journey.*——539. **Nox ruit,** *night hastens on;* is rapidly coming up, following Aurora. See on II, 250.——540. **Partis in ambas,** *into two parts;* the point where two ways are formed from one; a *bivium.* *Ambas* for *duas.* The region through which they have passed from the Styx to the parting roads which they have now reached, seems to have been set apart for those who in different ways have met with a premature death; whether in infancy, or by unjust violence, by suicide, or in war.——541. **Dextera quae;** merely a displacement of the relative for *quae dextera; which way leads on the right to the palace* (**moenia**) *of Pluto, by this,* etc. The accusative, **Elysium,** like *Italiam,* I, 2.——543. **Exercet poenas.** The left-hand part, or way, is figuratively said to exercise, or carry on the punishment of the wicked, because it leads to the place where punishment is executed.——545. **Explebo numerum,** *I will fill up the number;* that is, of my companions. I will again return to my comrades. The point where the two ways diverge marks the boundary of the region assigned to those who have fallen in battle.——547. **In verbo,** *with the word,* or *with these words.*——548. **Respicit Aeneas.** Aeneas, while still standing at the junction of the two ways, withdraws his eyes from the retiring shade of Deiphobus, and beholds the triple walls of Tartarus rising at the end of the left-hand avenue. **Sub rupe sinistra;** i. e., under the left-hand side of the towering rock which separates the two ways.——549. **Moenia lata,** *broad,* or *wide-extended prison-walls;* an immense inclosure formed of three concentric walls.——551. **Phlegethon,** the river of fire which surrounds the walls of Tartarus as a moat. **Torquetque** = *torquens.* The river, like a stream of lava, hurls rocks along its channel.——552. **Adversa;** see on 279; *fronting* the beholder.——553. **Bello,** given by several MSS., is preferred by Ribbeck to the old reading, *ferro.*——554. **Turris;** here, a gate-tower.——555. There is an inconsistency between the statement here and that in 280, unless we suppose that the Furies can perform their offices in both places, and on earth besides.——558. The infinitives are historical. For the usage of the participle **tractae,** see on II, 413.——560. **Facies,** *forms, kinds; what forms of wickedness* (are punished here).——561. **Ad auras,** (*rises*) *on high.*——563. **Fas.** Supply *est.*——564. **Me praefecit,** *placed me over,* or *made me priestess of.* Comp. 118.——565. **Deum poenas;** i. e., punishments inflicted by the decree of the gods. **Per omnia,** *through all places;* through all parts of Tartarus; just as Dante is led by the shade of Vergil through the places of torment.——566. **Rhadamanthus** deals only with criminals previously tried and convicted by Minos, and hence sits before Tartarus, where his office is like that of the *Triumviri Capitales,* to mete out punishment (*castigare*) to those who have been consigned to his charge. In order to do this, he ascertains the greater or less enormity of their crimes by questioning (*audit*), and in some cases by torture (*subigit fateri*). **Regna;** with our punctuation in apposition with *haec* (*loca*).——567. **Castigatque auditque dolos** seems to be a *hysteron proteron* (see II, 353), and, as such, may be translated: *And, hearing* (ascertaining by examination), *punishes crafty misdeeds.* **Dolos;** for *crimes;* as generally there is more or less of cunning either in planning or concealing crime.——568. **Quae** is relative, the antecedent *piacula* being omitted after *fateri.* See on I, 157. As **piacula** here implies both crimes

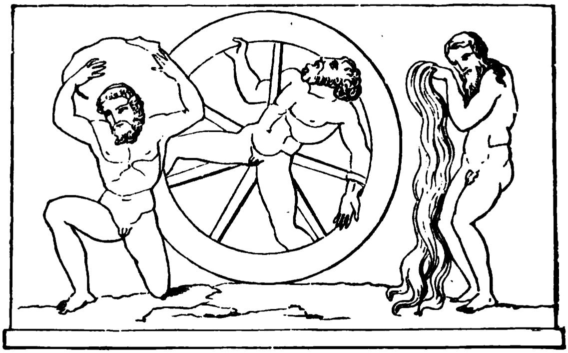
and atonement for crimes, we may translate a little freely: *Whatever atonements for perpetrated crimes any one*, etc. **Apud superos**; join with *distulit*. **Furto inani**, *by vain* (i. e., unsuccessful) *concealment*.——570. **Continuo**, *forthwith*; as soon as Rhadamanthus has awarded the punishment. **Accincta flagello**, *armed with the scourge*.——571. **Quatit**, *lashes*.——572. **Anguis**. Her whip is armed with snakes. **Sororum**. Her sisters Allecto and Megaera aid her.——573. **Tum demum**. When the scourging has been performed, the gate of Tartarus opens wide, and the condemned are thrust in by the Furies. **Sacrae**. Comp. III, 57.——574. **Custodia**, for *custos*, refers to *Tisiphone*; so also *facies*, below.——577. **Saevior**; even than the Furies. **Tum**. While these objects are so terrible, *at the same time* Tartarus itself is frightful on account of its vastness. ——578, 579. The depth of Tartarus is twice as great as the distance (*suspectus*, *upward view*) from earth to heaven.——580. **Genus Terrae**, *progeny of Terra*. **Titania pubes**; the Titans, sons of Caelus and Terra,



Jupiter destroying the Giants. (From an ancient gem.)

who at first with Saturn held sway over the universe, but were at last conquered by Jupiter and hurled down to Tartarus by his thunderbolts.——581. For the construction of **Deiecti**, see on IV, 406.——586. **Dum imitatur**. Even while imitating the lightning and thunder of Jupiter, he was overtaken with his punishment. Jacob thus makes *dum* refer to the commencement of his sufferings. Ladewig thinks the line has probably been transferred in the MSS. from what was probably its original place between 588 and 589. The usual translation makes **dum** = *quia*, *because* he imitated, or *for* imitating. ——588. **Urbem**; i. e., Salmonia.——591. **Aere**, *with bronze*. He rode in a bronze chariot over plates of bronze or copper. **Simularet**. See on I, 388. ——593. **Taedis**; the cause of *fumea*.——594. **Turbine**. See on I, 45.——595. **Alumnum**; either for *filium*, or else to be taken literally, *foster-son*, according to the myth which said that Tityos was the son of Elara and Jupiter, who concealed him in the womb of Terra, to save him from the jealousy of Juno.——596. **Cernere erat**; for *cerneres*, or *licuit cernere*. Zumpt, 227, makes *est* in this usage equivalent to *licet*.——598. **Fecunda poenis**, *fruitful for punishments*. His liver daily reproduces itself for renewed tortures.——

599. Epulis; dative for *ad epulas*.——**602. Cadenti.** Supply *silici*. **—que** loses its final vowel here by synapheia.——**604. Toris.** For the case, see on *foribus*, I, 449.——**605. Furiarum maxima.** Either Allecto or Megaera. ——**608. Hic.** Supply *sunt ii*, or *erat cernere eos*.——**609. Pulsatus parens.** One of the laws of the XII tables said: *Qui patrem pulsaverit, manus ei praecidantur;* another: *Patronus, si clienti fraudem fecerit, sacer esto.* It was natural to infer that what was regarded as so criminal on earth should be



Sisyphus, Ixion, and Tantalus.

severely punished also in Tartarus. **Clienti.** The claim of the client to the protection of his patron was as sacred as that of a child on a parent.——**610. Qui soli**, etc., *who reposed alone on their accumulated wealth;* imparting none even to their relatives (*suis*).——**613. Impia.** The Roman civil wars are thus designated. **Dominorum—dextras,** *to violate their pledges to their masters; the right hands of masters,* because the right hand of a master is grasped when a promise is made.——**615. Poenam.** Supply *exspectant*. **Quae forma,** etc., *what kind* (of crime), *or what circumstances* (of life) *have plunged the men* (in woe). So Ladewig. For the indicative in dependent questions, see on 779.——**618. Theseus** was chained to a rock in Tartarus on account of the attempt mentioned above in 397. **Phlegyas,** the father of Ixion, had set fire to the temple of Apollo at Delphi, and in Tartarus was condemned to a punishment similar to that of Tantalus.——**622. Fixit, refixit,** *put up and took down;* established and annulled. Roman laws were engraved on bronze tables and fastened on the walls of the Capitol. Marc Antony is an example of such a reckless ruler as is here pointed out.——**625.** For the subjunctive present here, see on I, 58. The words are transl. from the Il. II, 488. See Ge. II, 43.

628–683. Aeneas deposits the golden bough in the vestibule of Pluto's palace, and passes on to the right into the Elysian fields. Here he sees the shades of various classes of men engaged in the pursuits and pleasures in which they delighted when living Among these is the ancient bard Musaeus, who, by the request of the Sibyl, points out the way to the place where the shade of Anchises dwells.

629. Susceptum—munus, *finish the offering you have undertaken;* i. e., the gift of the golden branch to Proserpine.——**630. Cyclopum educta caminis,** *reared from, built by the forges of the Cyclops.* The palace of Pluto is of iron wrought by the Cyclops, or workmen of Vulcan.——**631. Adverso for-**

nice portas, *the gates under* (literally, *in*) *the archway opposite;* opposite to us. The gate opens at the inner end of the arched or vaulted vestibule in front of the palace.——632. **Haec dona**; for the singular. **Praecepta**, *the* (divine) *instructions*.——633. **Opaca viarum.** See on I, 422.——634. **Foribus**; the same as the *portas*, 631.——635. **Aditum**, *the vestibule.* Here, as at the entrance of a temple, there is a vase of holy water, with which the devotee must purify himself.——636. **In limine.** He suspends the branch on the door-post.——637. **Divae**, *to the goddess;* an objective genitive.——638. **Devenere locos.** Comp. I, 365.——640, 641. **Hic—purpureo**, *an ethereal atmosphere, more expansive* (than that of the regions just left by Aeneas) *and of glowing light, here clothes the fields.* So Heyne. Others repeat *vestit*, and others, again, put *largior* and *lumine* into the predicate; thus: *clothes more largely and with glowing light.*——641. **Norunt**, *they* (the shades) *enjoy.*——645. **Sacerdos.** Orpheus, the most famous bard of the heroic period, is also called here *priest*, because the Grecian orgies and mysteries were first celebrated by him.——646. **Obloquitur**, *sounds in response.* He accompanies with his lyre either the songs of others, mentioned in the above passage, or, what is more probable, his own. The verse may be rendered: *strikes in responsive numbers the seven distinctions of sounds*, or, more freely, *the notes of the seven strings.* The lyre of seven strings, furnishing seven open notes, is assigned to him, though that number of strings was not used until a later period. Some make *numeris* in the dative case, and refer it to the rhythms or measures both of the singers and dancers; as if Orpheus were accompanying, or, rather, leading them with his instrument. But Vergil would more naturally conceive of Orpheus as Horace (O. 2, 13, 24, sqq.) does of Sappho and Alcaeus, as playing in response to, or accompanying, his own voice, while the shades gather round to listen.——647. **Digitis, pectine.** He touches the strings with his fingers to produce a soft sound, and with the *plectrum* when louder notes are required.——649. **Melioribus annis**, *in the better times;* the ages before Laomedon and Priam.——653. **Curruum**; pronounced here *currum.*——658, 659. **Unde—amnis**, *whence the stream of the Eridanus rolls in a swelling tide*, etc.; **plurimus** is emphatic and in the predicate. **Superne**; Ladewig translates, *above;* i. e., *out in the world above.* Comp. Ge. IV, 366, sqq.——660. **Passi**, *who have suffered.* For the construction, see on IV, 406.——663. **Vitam**, (human) *life.*——664. **Merendo**, *by their services.*——667. **Musaeum**; Musaeus, a contemporary of Orpheus, and, like him, revered as one who had made use of poetry and music as means of redeeming men from barbarism. Homer could not be introduced here, as he lived long after Aeneas.——674. **Riparum toros**, *the* (turfy) *couches of the shores.* **Recentia rivis**, *fresh with brooks;* watered by fertilizing streams, and therefore always green.——675. **Fert corde**; "carries (you) in respect to feeling"; *leads, directs.*——676. **Tramite**; abl. of situation.——677. **Nitentis.** Comp. 640.——678. **Ostentat.** Musaeus from the top of the hill shows them the pathway, and they descend on the other side, while he returns to his companions. **Dehinc.** See on I, 131.——679. **Penitus**, *far down* (in the valley).——680. **Ituras**, *destined to go.*——681. **Studio recolens**, *considering earnestly.*——682. **Forte**; join with the two verbs. It so happened that he was just at this time tracing out the destinies of his descendants.

684–751. Anchises receives Aeneas with an affectionate greeting, and first converses with him on the nature and condition of the innumerable spirits which are seen flitting about the river Lethe.

685. **Palmas utrasque.** See on V, 233.——686. **Genis**, Thiel takes here for *oculis*, as in Propert. III, 12, 26.——687. **Expectata parenti**, *expected, looked for, by thy father.* As if he had said, I have long hoped that your filial piety would impel you to make this visit.——688. **Iter durum**, *the diffi-*

cult passage; the horrors and toils of the descent.——690. **Futurum,** *that it would be;* i. e., that you would come; join with both the preceding verbs. ——691. **Cura,** *my anxious hope.*——692. **Terras.** See on II, 654.——695. Aeneas seems to refer to such dreams and apparitions as are mentioned in IV, 653, and V, 722, of which Anchises himself has no knowledge.——696. **Tendere adegit.** For the infinit. instead of the subj. with *ut*, see on III, 134. ——700–702. Repeated from II, 792–794.——703. **In valle reducta,** *in the secluded valley;* the *convalle* (679) in which Aeneas has found his father; a vale completely shut in by hills, and thus separated from the other parts of Elysium. Aeneas is struck with amazement at the multitude of spirits flitting about the banks of Lethe, which winds through this valley.——704. **Virgulta sonantia silvae,** *the rustling shrubbery of a forest.* Forbiger prefers the reading *silvis*, but it has not good MS. authority.——706. **Gentes populique,** *nations* (or *races*) *and tribes.*——709. **Strepit,** *murmurs;* i. e., with the hum of the vast multitude. Supply *sic*, answering to *velut.*——710. **Subito;** an adjective; join with *visu.*——711. **Inscius.** Comp. II, 307. **Ea—porro,** *those far-off winding streams.*——713, 714. **Quibus—debentur,** *to whom new bodies are destined by fate;* bodies other than those which they have previously occupied in the world above. See 748–751. The view here given by Anchises of the origin, successive states, and final destiny of souls, is probably the expression of Vergil's own belief, as derived from the study of the Greek philosophers.——715. **Securos latices;** literally, "the waters without care"; *the waters of rest.*——716. **Has,** *these spirits;* these in particular. Anchises points out a certain portion of the multitude, or, rather, one out of the *populi* mentioned in 706.——717. **Iampridem cupio.** These words belong equally to the foregoing line and to this.——718. **Quo magis.** See on III, 377. **Italia reperta,** *in the discovery of Italy;* i. e., that you have at length, after so much hardship, achieved your voyage to Italy. For the use of the participle, see on II, 413.——719. **Aliquas,** *any indeed.* **Ad caelum,** *to the upper light;* as opposed to Hades. See on 128.——720. **Sublimis,** *on high,* or *up;* join with *ire.* Comp. I, 415.——724–732. A spirit (*spiritus*) endowed with intelligence (*mens*)—that is, a life-giving and intelligent soul —pervades the whole world in all its parts; the *soul* of which the material universe is the body. From this *anima mundi* emanate the individual souls of all living creatures, which are thus scintillations, as it were, from the ethereal fiery substance of the all-pervading spirit. Hence these seeds, or souls, possess a *fiery energy* (*igneus vigor*) such as belongs to the ethereal or celestial substance from which they originate (*caelestis origo*).——724. **Campos liquentis;** i. e., the sea.——725. **Titania astra,** *the heavenly bodies;* the sun and the stars; or, as some of the best commentators understand, *the Titanian orb*, the sun; the plural being put for the singular. Comp. IV, 119.——726, 727. **Spiritus,** the principle that gives vitality; **mens,** the intelligence which directs. **Artus,** *the parts;* the members of the great material body (*moles, magnum corpus*) which contains the universal spirit.—— 728. **Inde,** *from this source;* i. e., from this combination of the universal soul with the material elements—air, earth, water, and fire—just described. ——729. **Marmoreo sub aequore,** *under its smooth surface;* like polished marble.——730. **Ollis seminibus,** *to these seeds* of being; these sparks from the all-pervading fire, or principle of vitality and thought.——731. **Quantum.** This ethereal force manifests itself especially in man, *so far as* the baneful influences of the animal passions do not impede its working.——733. **Hinc,** *hence;* by reason of this; i. e., from the debasing union of the body with the soul, implied in the preceding clause. Fear, desire, grief, and joy were all regarded, especially by the Stoics, as weak affections contracted by the soul from the body. **Auras;** here, *the pure air;* the upper region of the heavens (*caelum*) from which they sprung.——734. **Clausae.** Supply *animae,*

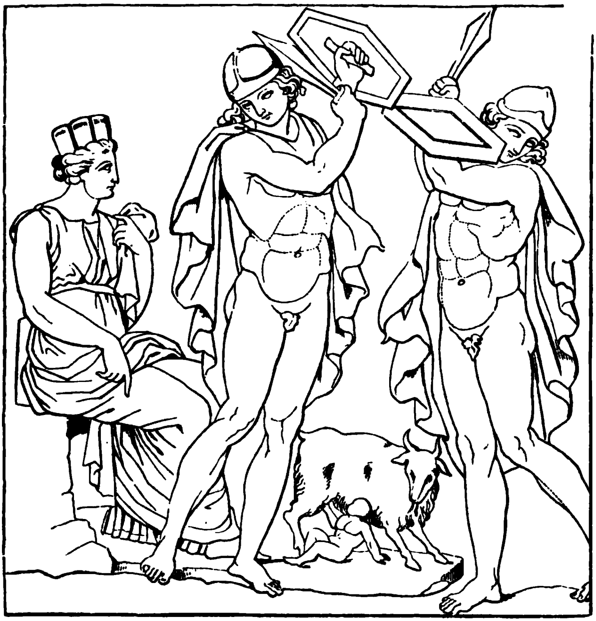
or *illae*.——737. **Penitus**; join with *inolescere*; —**que**, *and indeed*.——738. **Multa diu concreta**, *many impurities long accumulating*; waxing with the body in growth. **Inolescere.** Supply *illis*, or *animis*. **Miris modis**, *in a wonderful way*. Comp. I, 354.——740–742. The punishments inflicted for the purification of souls are varied according to the nature and degree of the guilt contracted in life. Exposure to the winds suffices for one class; others must be purged under a great gulf of water, while the deepest infection is purged by fire.——742. **Infectum scelus**, *the contracted guilt*.——743. **Quisque—Manis**, *we suffer each his peculiar punishments; his own purgatory*. *Manes* signifies, 1, the shades of the dead; 2, Hades, or the abode of the shades; 3, avenging powers of the lower world; 4, penalties inflicted by these powers. In the last sense it seems to be used here, though other explanations are given. The idea of the whole passage (743–751) seems to be this: We are all punished for actual sin with penalties more or less severe, and which require more or less time, according to the degree of the moral infection. Thereupon we are admitted to vast Elysium, and a *few* of us, by the special favor of the gods, not destined to go again, like these great multitudes (see 713, sqq.), into other bodies, but permitted to retain our identity, occupy these blissful fields until we are free from the very last traces of inbred impurity (*concretam labem*), and thus become once more unmixed, ethereal, fiery essence, as at the first. But *all these*, **has omnes**, "to whom earthly bodies are again allotted by fate," are conducted after the lapse of a thousand years to the borders of Lethe, and prepared by its oblivious waters to enter upon that new existence. It seems obvious that Anchises, and such as he (*pauci*), who were already deified in the minds of their descendants, would not be represented as subject to the fate of the great multitude of shades destined to be transformed into other men. That is, Anchises must continue to exist *as Anchises* until his soul should resume its original condition as a part of the universal soul. Hence there was a marked contrast intended between *pauci* and *has omnes*.——745. **Perfecto—orbe**, *the* (proper) *circuit of time being completed*.——747. **Aurai—ignem**, *the fire of unmixed air*; unmixed ethereal fire; the same notion as in 730. The Stoics believed that the soul would be restored at last to its original state; that is, would be absorbed in the *anima mundi*.——748. **Has omnis.** This whole multitude of spirits flitting about the Lethe. **Mille rotam**, etc., *have passed through the circuits of a thousand years*; have gone through the annual round a thousand times. See on *volvere*, I, 9.——750. **Immemores**; i. e., no longer remembering the upper world. **Supera convexa**, *the vault above*; the sky of the upper world; as *caelum*, 719.

752–901. Anchises now conducts Aeneas and the Sibyl into the midst of the shades destined to enter new bodies, and points out among them the great characters who are in successive generations to illustrate the history of Rome. Having spent the time allotted to Aeneas in giving this account of his posterity, and in advising him as to his future conduct in Italy, Anchises dismisses him and the Sibyl from Hades by the ivory gate.

753. **Sonantem**, *murmuring*. Comp. 709.——754. **Posset.** See on I, 20. ——755. **Adversos**; opposite; as they approached from the opposite direction. Comp. *adversum*, 684. **Legere**; *to gather up* with the eye; *to review* or *survey*.——756. **Deinde**, *immediately*; i. e., after your generation shall have passed away. **Sequatur**, *is destined to follow*.——757. **Maneant** (*tibi*), *await thee*. Comp. I, 257. **Itala de gente.** They are to descend from Lavinia, the future Italian wife of Aeneas.——758. **Nostrum—ituras**, *destined to succeed to our name*.——759. **Tua fata.** See 890, sqq.——760. The Julian family was descended from Ascanius or Iulus, who succeeded to his father and founded Alba Longa (I, 267, sqq.); but the line of Alban kings sprung

from Silvius, whom Lavinia bore to Aeneas late in life. This is the tradition adopted by Vergil. Others made Silvius the son and successor of Ascanius. Heyne. **Vides**; used parenthetically. **Pura hasta,** *on a headless spear.* The shaft of the spear without the point was the symbol of royal and priestly rank; or, according to Servius, the reward of a first military success. For the case, see H. 425, 1), n.; A. 254, *b;* B. 258, *a;* G. 403, R. 3; M. 264, obs. ——761. **Proxima—loca**; *holds by fate the first (earliest) place in the light* (above). By lot Silvius has precedence of all the rest in ascending into the upper world.——763. **Postuma,** *latest.*——765. **Silvis.** Hence his name *Silvius;* for he was born and reared in the woods.——766. **Unde**; for *a quo.* ——767. **Proximus,** *next* to him, as they appear among the shades, not next in their historical order. The shades of the whole Alban dynasty are grouped around Silvius, but Procas, Capys, Numitor, and Silvius Aeneas, happen to be next to him.——770. **Si umquam.** Until his fifty-third year, Aeneas Silvius was kept from his throne by his uncle, who had acted as his guardian. ——771. **Viris.** Their strength is indicated by their heroic forms.——772. **Atque—gerunt,** *and they also bear their brows shaded with the civic oak.* They shall not only be distinguished for warlike deeds, but they shall plant cities, and thus win the civic crown of oak-leaves; for the *corona civilis*, or *civica*, is here the token of services rendered to the state in the arts of peace, though commonly the reward bestowed by the Romans upon a soldier who had saved the life of a comrade in battle.——773. **Nomentum,** and the other proper names in this verse, are governed by some verb like *condent*, suggested by the following *imponent.*—— 777. *Nay, more, Romulus, the son of Mars, shall accompany his grandsire;* yonder shade, destined to be Romulus, shall go into the upper world while his grandsire Numitor shall be still living, and shall be associated with him in the royal dignity.——778. **Assaraci sanguinis,** *of Assaracan,* or *Trojan blood;* join with *Ilia.*——779. **Viden'** (*videsne*) is affirmative here, like *nonne.* See Z. 352; A. 210, *d;* B. 228, *a*, R. 1; G. 456, R.; M. 451, a. **Ut stant.** The indicative is sometimes used by the poets in dependent questions. H. 529, II, 7; A. 334, *d;* G. 469, R. 1, end; Z. 553; M. 356, obs. 3. **Geminae cristae,** *a double crest,* or plume falling both over the front and back of the helmet, sometimes worn by warriors, and attributed to Mars; also, here, to Romulus, as indicating the glory he was destined to attain in arms.——780. *And* (how) *the father of the gods himself already marks* (him) *with his peculiar honor;* with the tokens of martial glory due to him. *Suo* is here equivalent to *proprio*, and refers to the *object*, *Romulum* or *eum*, understood (comp. III, 494, and see M. 490, b), and *pater* refers to Jupiter. Others understand both *pater* and *suo* of Mars. ——781. **Huius auspiciis.** Rome commences her existence under the auspices of Romulus, and continues to advance and prosper under his protection after his deification.——782. **Animos,** *her heroic souls,* or men. Rome will produce men equal to the gods (*Olympo*) in greatness of soul. Others translate *animos*, *her lofty spirit*, referring it to Rome herself, as a person.——783. See Ge. II, 535. **Septem** and **una** are contrasted.——786. **Partu.** For the case, see on *tegmine*, I, 275.——790. **Magnum sub axem,** *up to the great vault;* i. e., into the upper world. But some refer it to Olympus itself, and to the deification of the Caesars.——791. **Saepius.** See on *tristior*, I, 228. ——792. **Augustus.** This title was bestowed upon Octavian by a decree of the senate in B. C. 27. **Divi genus,** *the son of a deity.* Augustus was the adopted son of Julius Caesar, who was regarded as a god after his death. ——793. **Latio**; the ablative of situation after *condet.*——794. **Saturno**; dative of the agent. The reign of Saturn is "the golden age," which Augustus is destined to restore. Comp. I, 291.——795-797. **Iacet—aptum.** The land which he shall conquer beyond the Garamantes and the Indi is situated, according to the fancy of the poet, beyond the constellations (*sidera*) of the

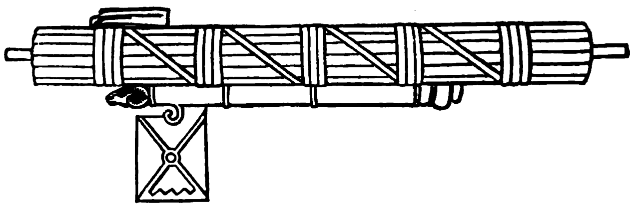
zodiac; that is, south of the zodiac.——797. Comp. IV, 482.——798. **Huius in adventum**, *at, in view of his coming;* join with *horrent*. **Caspia regna**; i. e., the realms of the Bactrians and Hyrcanians, who with the Parthians stood in awe of the power of Augustus.——799. **Responsis**; abl. cause of *horrent*.——800. **Turbant**; used reflexively; *are troubled*. Even now, in the



Cybele, Corybantes, and the infant Jupiter. (From an ancient bas-relief.)

time of Aeneas, there are prophetic warnings, relating to the conquest of Augustus, which cause terror among the nations of Asia and Africa.——801. **Nec vero**, etc. Augustus made journeys to the remotest parts of the empire. He visited as many lands as Hercules in performing his labors, or as Bacchus in his eastern conquests.——802. **Fixerit licet**, *though he pierced, or wounded.* According to the received tradition, the stag was taken alive, though in Euripides, Herc. Furens, 378, it is said to have been slain. **Aeripedem.** The famous stag of Ceryneia in Arcadia had golden horns and brazen hoofs. For the mood after *licet*, see H. 515, III; A. 331, *c*, R.; B. 303; G. 609; M. 361.——803. **Pacarit** (*pacaverit*) **nemora.** Hercules captured the wild boar of Erymanthus, and thus secured quiet to the woods. **Lernam.** The district of Lerna itself was terrified with the conflict between Hercules and the Hydra.——804. **Iuga flectit**, *guides his team;* his "yoke" of tigers.——805. **Nysa**; a city of India, the name of which was also applied to Mount

Meros, on which it was said to have been built by Bacchus. Thus Augustus is lauded by Vergil, first, for establishing peace; secondly, for his conquests; and last, for his expeditions or "progresses."——**806. Dubitamus,** *do we hesitate?* The first person plural, as in I, 252, denotes the deep interest of the parent, identifying himself with Aeneas. **Virtutem extendere factis,** *to advance our glory* (*gloriam virtute partam*) *by our deeds;* by conquering Latium. Another reading, and of somewhat better authority, is *virtute extendere viris.* For the *infinitive* here, see H. 505, II, 2; A. 273, *c;* B. 315, *c;* G. 551, R. 3; M. 375, c, obs. 3.——**807.** For the infinitive after *prohibet*, see on V, 631.——**808. Quis procul?** The language is still that of Anchises, the question either indicating some uncertainty for the moment about the personage he is looking at, or else serving to break up the monotony of the narrative.——**809. Sacra ferens,** *bearing sacrificial instruments;* a symbol of priesthood.——**810.** Romulus was the *military* founder of Rome; by Numa it was *first* established on the basis of *civil* and *religious laws.* **Primam** is equivalent to *primum.*——**814. Tullus.** Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome, whom Livy (I, 22) calls even more impetuous than Romulus, roused the city from the peaceful habits established by Numa.——**815. Iactantior,** *too boastful;* i. e., of his descent. Ancus Martius, the grandson of Numa, according to Pomponius Sabinus, felt aggrieved by the election of Tullus in preference to himself, and went so far as to seek the favor of the people (*gaudens popularibus auris*) as a means of destroying the reigning king and his whole family; but when once established on the throne, he became "the good King Ancus."——**818. Ultoris.** Brutus, in overthrowing the Tarquins, was the avenger of the wrongs of Lucretia and of the Roman people. **Receptos,** *recovered;* i. e., from the expelled Tarquins by the newly created magistrates or consuls, of whom Brutus was the first. The language is not to be taken literally, but merely symbolizes the forced transfer of the supreme authority from the Tarquins to the consuls.——**820. Moventis.** The two sons of Brutus engaged in a conspiracy to restore the Tarquins, and were scourged and beheaded in the presence of their father, who presided at the trial and execution as chief magistrate. See Liv. II, 5.——**822. Utcumque** (*howsoever*), etc., implies that in after times there was a difference of opinion about the conduct of Brutus on this occasion.——**823. Vincet;** i. e., shall conquer his parental love. **Laudum;** praise, that is, for patriotic devotion.——**824. Decios.** The Decii, father and son, belonged to the most heroic period of the Roman republic. They "devoted themselves" for the preservation and victory of the Roman army; the father in the battle against the Latins near Mount Vesuvius, B. C. 340; the son in the battle of Sentinum, B. C. 295. **Drusos.** The most conspicuous of the Drusi was **M. Livius** Drusus Salinator, who won the decisive battle against Hasdrubal on the **Metaurus** in B. C. 207. **Saevum.** Torquatus, consul with the first Decius, above



Fasces and securis.

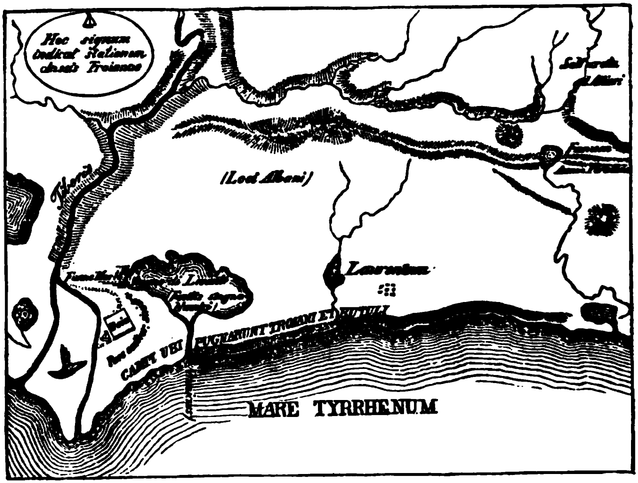
mentioned, caused his son to be beheaded for engaging in a single combat contrary to his orders.——**825. Referentem signa**; *bringing back the standards.* Camillus, by defeating the Gauls, recovered the standards which they had previously taken at the battle on the Allia, B. C. 390.——**826. Illae animae** refers to Pompey and Caesar.——**827. Nocte.** The lower world, though Elysium has "its own sun," is *night* or *darkness* in contrast with the upper world, to which the term *lux* is applied, above, 721, and below, 828.——**830, 831.** Caesar, the father-in-law of Pompey, came from his Gallic conquests to engage in the civil war against his son-in-law.——**830. Aggeribus,** *from the bulwarks*; for the Alps may be called the ramparts of Italy. **Monoeci**; the height of Monoecus, now *Monaco*, a promontory of the Maritime Alps, so called from the temple of Hercules Monoecus, which stood there.——**831.** The troops of Pompey at Pharsalus were, for the most part, legions which had been acting in the eastern provinces, assisted by allies under the command of Asiatic kings.——**834. Tuque prior.** Caesar did in fact manifest a disposition to forbear, and to prevent the impending war. See Merivale's "Fall of the Roman Republic," ch. xi, at the end. **Olympo.** Caesar is descended from Iulus, and, therefore, from Venus and Jupiter.——**836. Ille**; Lucius Mummius, who conquered and destroyed Corinth, B. C. 146. **Corintho**; ablat. absol. with *triumphata.*——**838. Ille.** L. Aemilius Paulus, the conqueror of the Macedonian king Perseus, is probably meant. **Argos** and **Mycenas,** perhaps, are put for the whole of Greece. Comp. I, 284, 285.——**839. Aeaciden.** Probably Perseus is meant; for the Macedonian kings derived their lineage through Olympias, the daughter of Neoptolemus, from Achilles, the grandson of Aeacus.——**840. Templa—Minervae,** *the violated shrines of Minerva.* See on I, 41.——**841. Cato**; the elder Cato, or Cato the Censor, who died B. C. 149. **Tacitum,** *unmentioned.* **Cosse.** A. Cornelius Cossus, as consul and commander, B. C. 428, killed in battle Lars Tolumnius, king of Veii, and bore in triumph the *spolia opima* to the temple of Mars. This honor happened only to two besides Cossus in the whole period of Roman history. These were Romulus and Marcellus. See 859.——**842. Gracchi genus.** The most illustrious of the family were Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, tribune and consul, who defended the elder Scipio Africanus from the attacks of Cato, and his two sons, Tiberius and Caius Gracchus, who lost their lives in their vain struggle to ameliorate the condition of the plebeian order at Rome.——**843. Scipiadas**; Scipio Africanus Major, who closed the second Punic war by defeating Hannibal at Zama, and Scipio Africanus Minor, who captured and destroyed Carthage in the third Punic war. **Parvo potentem,** *rich in poverty*; having all the advantages of wealth by living contented with a little. Fabricius, though poor, was wholly uninfluenced by the offered bribes of Pyrrhus. See Liddell's "Hist. of Rome," 3, 26, 9.——**844. Serrane**; Caius Atilius Regulus, consul in B. C. 257, surnamed Serranus, because when his election was announced he was found cultivating his land, or *planting in the furrow.* He was also consul in B. C. 250, the year when his still more celebrated namesake came from Carthage on his mission to the Roman senate for the exchange of prisoners.——**845. Maximus.** This was an appellation of many of the Fabii. The one here referred to retrieved the fortunes of Rome, after the great disaster at Lake Trasimenus, B. C. 217, by keeping the field with a Roman army, and yet avoiding any general engagement.——**846.** A verse borrowed from Ennius.——**847. Spirantia aera,** *the breathing bronze*; life-like statues of bronze. **Mollius,** *more gracefully,* or, perhaps, *with more softness.*——**849. Orabunt—Melius.** Roman oratory in the time of Vergil had attained to an excellence which might well vie with that of the Athenians; but here the great national distinction of the Romans, their greatness as warriors, conquerors, and rulers, is to be contrasted with those arts which character-

ize the Greeks.——850. **Radio,** *with the wand.* The astronomer drew his diagram with a rod on wet sand spread upon a table.——852. **Morem;** *the terms* or *conditions.*——854. **Mirantibus.** Aeneas and the Sibyl were filled with wonder at the revelations thus far made by Anchises.——855. **Marcellus;** the great Marcellus of the second Punic war, who obtained the third *spolia opima* in his victory over the Cisalpine Gauls (see on 841), and was the first Roman general who gave a decided check to Hannibal. The mention of this great commander leads to the following allusion to his descendant, the youthful Marcellus, son of Octavia, and adopted son of Augustus, whose untimely death caused universal grief. This occurred in B. C. 23, while Vergil was engaged in the composition of the Aeneid.——859. **Quirino.** It would seem that the *spolia opima*, hung up in the temple of Jupiter Feretrius, were regarded as sacred also to Quirinus.——860. **Una;** i. e., in company with Marcellus.——862. **Laeta parum;** equivalent to *tristior;* too sad for a youth. The shade is fancied to have already a forecast of his brief life in the world above. **Deiecto—vultu,** *eyes of downcast look.*——863. **Virum;** i. e., the elder Marcellus. **Sic,** *thus;* as described in the words foregoing; arrayed in glittering arms, noble in appearance, and yet sad and dejected.——864. **Filius?** (is it) *his son?* **Anne.** *—ne* is appended to *an* without affecting its meaning. See H. 351, I, n. 1; A. 210, R.; Z. 351.——865. **Strepitus.** The allusion is to the large retinue of friends and clients attending him, and to the crowds saluting him when seen in public at Rome. Already the spirits in Elysium, in anticipation, seem to bestow similar honors upon him. **Quantum instar in ipso,** *what majesty* (there is) *in him! ipso* in contrast with *comitum.*——866. **Nox.** Night hovers about him, casting the shadow of her wings upon his forehead, and thus prefiguring his early death.——867. **Ingressus.** Supply *dicere.*——870. **Esse,** *to exist* or *live.*——871. **Visa.** Conington construes: *visa est futura fuisse.* **Propria,** *enduring,* or *permanent.* Comp. I, 73.——872. **Virum,** as in I, 440, 507. The whole populace was assembled on the Campus Martius at the funeral of Marcellus. His remains were deposited in the splendid mausoleum of Augustus, built five years before on the bank of the Tiber.——876. **Avos;** i. e., the shades of the fathers.——878. **Heu,** etc. Alas that his piety, his faith, worthy of the golden age, and his warlike spirit, are destined to so brief a period for their display.——879-881. The subjunctive here denotes that Marcellus *would have* achieved much had the fates permitted him to live.——882. **Si qua.** See on I, 18.——883. **Tu Marcellus eris,** *you will be Marcellus.* If you can but overcome the cruel decrees of fate, so as to live longer on earth, you will fully prove to the world by your actual achievements all the greatness that is inherent in your character; you will become *that Marcellus* which the Roman world will expect to see unfold from your youthful promise. **Date lilia.** Anchises is transported by his emotion to the scene which shall transpire centuries hence, and imagines himself scattering flowers before the tomb. Comp. V, 79.——885, 886. **Inani munere,** *a vain office;* vain, because the dead receives no benefit from it.——887. **Aëris;** join with *campis;* in the ample airy fields or grounds of Elysium, described above, 640, sqq.——890. **Exin;** for *exinde; then* or *thereupon;* answering to the foregoing *postquam.*——892. **Quo quemque modo.** Comp. III, 459.——893-896. This description of two gates by which dreams ascend to the upper world is derived by Vergil from the Od., XIX, 562-567. It is inserted here by the poet, interrupting for a moment the regular narrative, in order to explain beforehand the expression *porta eburna,* which is to follow.——893. **Fertur,** *is reported, said.*——894. **Veris umbris,** *to real shades;* actual ghosts of the dead.——896. **Sed,** etc., *but* (by this ivory gate, notwithstanding its beauty) *the Manes send false dreams* (not true or living shades) *to the upper world* (*caelum*).——897-899. *Then, when Anchises has addressed* (*addresses*) *Aeneas*

and the Sibyl in these words (the words given in the foregoing instructions), *and has sent them forth by the ivory gate, he* (Aeneas) *speeds his way to the ships, and joins again his companions.* Anchises conducts Aeneas and the Sibyl to the ivory gate as the one which affords the easiest and quickest ascent to the upper world. They are thus saved the toil of reascending by the way they came, which, according to the words of the Sibyl (128, 129), would have been a work of great labor.——**897. Tum** connects this sentence with verse 892, the narrative having been interrupted by the description of the two gates.——**898. Prosequitur** and **emittit** are in the present for the perfect after *ubi*, like *venit* after *cum*, I, 697.——**900. Caietae**; now *Gaeta*, on the coast between Naples and Terracina. **Recto litore,** *straightway along the shore;* literally: "by the direct shore." Comp. VIII, 57.



Pluto and Proserpine. (From an ancient bas-relief.)



The Trojan camp on the Tiber.

BOOK SEVENTH.

Arrival of Aeneas in Latium, and commencement of hostilities between the Latins and Trojans.

1–36. Aeneas buries his nurse on a promontory of Latium, which he names after her, Caieta. He then sails by the promontory of Circeium, the abode of the sorceress Circe, enters the mouth of the Tiber, and disembarks on the Laurentine bank of the river.

1. **Tu quoque,** *thou also;* as well as Misenus and Palinurus. See VI, 234, 381. The place where Caieta was buried is now called Gaeta.——3. **Nunc,** *now;* even in the poet's times. **Sedem;** for *sepulcrum.* The passage may be rendered, *and even now thy honored name keeps thy resting-place in memory, and the designation marks thy ashes.* The name of the city, Caieta, is the *honos;* this preserves the memory of her burial-place. **Ossaque nomen signat** more distinctly expresses the idea contained in *servat honos sedem.*——10. **Circaeae terrae;** the promontory of Circeium, on the coast of Latium, called in III, 386, *insula Circae.* Homer, Od. X, 135, designated the dwelling-place of Circe as an island.——11. **Solis filia;** Circe.——11, 12. **Lucos resonat,** *makes the groves resound.*——13. **Nocturna in lumina,** *to illuminate the night;* literally, *for nocturnal lights; in* denoting an object or

end.——**15. Exaudiri**; historical infinitive.——**18. Formae luporum**; for *lupi*. Comp. V, 822.——**20. Terga ferarum.** Comp. I, 635.——**21. Quae monstra talia,** *such fearful transformations as these;* literally, *which such prodigies.* ——**27. Posuere.** Supply *s:; were calmed.* Comp. X, 103.——**28. Tonsae,** *the oars. Arbores* is understood.——**33. Alveo**; pronounced here *alv-yo.*—— **35. Flectere**; instead of *ut flectant.*

37–44. Second invocation to the muse, at the opening of the second grand division of the poem, which describes the battles of the Trojans and Italians under Aeneas and Turnus.

37. Reges; such as Latinus, Turnus, and Mezentius. **Erato**; the name of one of the muses for the general term muse. So often Calliope, Melpomene, etc. **Tempora rerum,** *circumstances; aspect of things;* i. e., in Italy. Supply *fuerint.*——**42. Actos animis,** *impelled by passion.*——**45. Moveo,** *I enter upon.* Comp. I, 262.

45–106. Latinus, the king of Latium, had an only daughter, whom his queen, Amata, had destined for the hand of Turnus, chief of the Rutulians. But before the arrival of the Trojans, Latinus had been warned by the oracle at Albunea that his daughter was to marry a foreign prince.

46. Regebat, *had been ruling.*——**47. Fauno**; a deified prince of ancient Latium, regarded as a god of shepherds, as well as a god of prophecy. He was identified by the Greeks and later Romans with the Grecian Pan. **Marica**; the guardian deity of the river Liris. She is here called Laurentian, or Latian, because Latium was bounded at one period by the Liris.——**48. Accipimus,** *we learn* by tradition. No doubt this is a genuine Italian tradition, unmixed with the fables of the Greeks, which confounded Saturnus, Faunus, Mavors, and other Italian deities, with their Kronos, Pan, Ares, etc.——**51. Primaque—est,** *but he* (*virilis proles*), *when growing up, was snatched away in early youth.* *—que* has here the force of "and indeed," or "but."—— **52. Tantas sedes,** *so great a kingdom.* **Filia**; Lavinia.——**56. Regia coniunx**; Amata.——**59. Laurus**; as in the palace of Priam. See II, 512, sqq.——**68. Externum.** As the bees had come through the air, *trans aethera*, and not from the immediate neighborhood, the arrival of foreigners was portended; as they had settled upon the summit of the sacred laurel, this indicated the occupation of the palace and kingdom by the strangers.——**69. Partis easdem,** *the same quarter* to which the bees have directed their course.——**70. Dominarier.** H. 240, 6; G. 191, 2; B. 95, *g*, 4; M



Erato. (From a wall-painting in Herculaneum.)

115.——**74, 75. Ornatum, comas, coronam,** *in respect to her apparel*, etc. See on *oculos*, I, 228.——**78. Ferri,** *was noised abroad.*——**79. Canebant,** *they* (i. e., the prophets) *foretold.*——**80. Portendere,** *that she was destined to bring.* Others translate, *it portended.*——**81. Oracula Fauni.** The oracle of Faunus was in a grove near the fountain of Albunea, a deified prophetess, to whom a sulphurous fountain had been consecrated near Tibur, or Tivoli. The name is applied both to the nymph and the fountain.——**82, 83. Sub alta Albunea;** i. e., under the height from which the fountain of Albunea descended.——**83, 84. Nemorum—sonat,** *which makes great woods resound with her sacred fountain.* In this translation, which corresponds to that of Ladewig, *maxima nemorum* is a partitive expression for *maxima nemora*, governed by *sonat*, used as a transitive verb, like *resonat*, 12, *insonuit*, 451, and *personat*, VI, 418. The last explanation of Heyne, approved by Forbiger, makes *maxima* in apposition with *quae*, and supplies *aquarum;* thus: Albunea, *which, greatest of the waters* (streams) *of the woods, resounds with its sacred fountain.* Comp. Ge. II, 15. **Mephitim;** the noxious exhalation rising from the sulphurous fountain, now called the *Solfatara di Tivoli.*——**87. Quum tulit—incubuit.** This is a general account of the manner in which this oracle gave the desired information; which was by visions and voices, revealed to the priest while sleeping on the hides of the victims previously slain in sacrifice. In the present instance Latinus acted as priest himself; for in Latium the priestly office was a royal prerogative.——**91. Acheronta,** *Acheron;* for the powers of the lower world. **Avernis,** *in Hades.*——**97. Mea.** The voice is that of Faunus, the ancestor of Latinus.

107–147. While the Trojans are partaking of food on the shore, and using their loaves of bread for dishes on which to lay the gathered fruits, the bread itself being finally eaten, Ascanius exclaims, "We are eating our tables!"—and thus the prediction of the Harpy and of Anchises is fulfilled.

109. Adorea liba, *wheaten loaves;* usually for sacrifice, but not here.——**110. Epulis,** *their food;* i. e., the sylvan fruits they have gathered in the neighborhood.——**111. Cereale solum,** *the Cereal support;* the wheaten table.——**114, 115. Orbem** and **quadris** describe the loaf, which was circular, and divided into four equal parts, or quadrants, by radiating marks.——**119. Eripuit—pressit,** *the father caught the word instantly from the lips of* (the boy) *speaking, and, amazed by the divine revelation, followed up* (the omen); i. e., with the words following.——**123. Anchises.** Comp. III, 257, and note.——**136. Primam,** *first of the deities;* to be worshiped before all others on taking possession of a new land. Comp. *primum*, III, 437.——**139. Phrygiam matrem;** Cybele. See III, 111.——**140. Duplicis parentes,** *his two parents;* Anchises in Hades, and Venus in Olympus.

148–194. On the following day the Trojans explore the neighborhood of their camp around the Tiber and the Numicius, and Aeneas sends a hundred envoys to confer with King Latinus, while he commences the building of his new camp, or city of Troy.

150. Diversi, *in different directions.* **Haec stagna.** Supply *esse* depending on *explorant*, or a verb implied in it; *they ascertain that these are the still waters of the fountain Numicius.* The Numicius, or Numicus, a little stream on the coast of Latium, issues from a swamp. It is now called *Stagno di Levante.*——**154. Ramis Palladis,** *with the boughs sacred to Pallas;* the olive, emblem of peace. **Velatos,** *veiled;* it is not used here of wreaths bound round the head, but borne in the hand; because being carried in the hand, they shade the person. Comp. VIII, 116; XI, 101.——**157. Designat.** Comp. V, 755. The little town thus inclosed was Troia Nova, or Castrum Troiae, four furlongs from the sea. See chart.——**158. Molitur locum,** *builds*

up the place; for "he builds houses in the place." Comp. 290. Conington, however, translates, "breaks ground."——**160. Latinorum** loses the last syllable here.——**167. Ingentis,** *mighty; of noble aspect.* The men are of heroic stature.——**168. Tecta;** here, the temple; according to the Roman custom of receiving envoys in temples.——**169. Medius,** *in the midst* of his attendants.——**171. Urbe summa;** i. e., on the Acropolis.——**174. Omen,** *auspicious beginning; the sacred usage;* a practice ominous of good to the reign of the new king.——**176. Perpetuis mensis,** *at the continuous tables;* the tables arranged in one unbroken line.——**178. Cedro** retains the final *o.*——**186. —que** in *spiculaque* is lengthened by the ictus.——**187–189. Ipse—gerebat.** The image of Picus, to whom the temple is dedicated, unlike the other statues, is in a sitting posture, in a conspicuous place, perhaps at one end of the court, holding the *lituus,* or augur's staff, and clothed in a *trabea,* or striped toga. The lituus is called *Quirinalis,* as being one of the symbols assigned by the Romans to Quirinus, the deified Romulus. For the government of the ablative, *lituo,* supply some such word as *instructus,* easily suggested by the following *succinctus.*——**190. Aurea;** here pronounced *au-rya.*——**191. Avem.** Circe, the lover (*coniunx*) of Picus, transformed him into a woodpecker.



Janus. (From an ancient Roman coin.)

195–285. Latinus gives the envoys a kind reception, and Ilioneus, on their part, makes known the condition and wants of the Trojans, and presents the gifts sent by Aeneas. The king promises them a peaceful home in Latium, and, in obedience to the oracle, offers his daughter in marriage to Aeneas. The envoys are dismissed with presents for themselves and Aeneas, and return to the camp.

196. Auditique—cursum, *and not unheard-of do you turn your course hither on the sea.*——**197. Egentis** by meton. is transferred from the voyagers to the ships.——**203. Saturni gentem.** In the time of Saturn, the golden age, men acted uprightly, not by compulsion, but from goodness of heart, *sua sponte,* and by habit inherited from that ancient deity.——**206. Auruncos senes,** *the Auruncian fathers.* The Aurunci were an ancient tribe of Italians, situated between Latium and Campania. **Ut;** interrogative; (namely) *how.*——**207. Dardanus.** For the tradition, see III, 107, sqq., and note.——**208. Threïciam Samon;** the island of *Samothrace,* now *Samothraki,* in the upper part of the Aegean.——**209. Hinc—ab sede,** *hence* (namely) *from the Tuscan seat.* Comp. *huc,* II, 18, and E. I, 53. **Corythi.** The Etruscan Cortona.——**211. Addit;** by receiving Dardanus as a god to be worshiped, the golden palace of Olympus adds one (*numerum*) to the altars of the gods.——**215. Regione viae,** *in respect to the direction of our voyage.*——**219. Ab Iove.** Comp. n. on I, 28.——**225. Et siquem,** etc., *both if the farthest land removes any one by means of the encircling ocean, and if the belt of the torrid zone stretched between* (in the midst of) *four zones separates any one* (from our part of the world), *he* (such an one) *has heard how great,* etc. *Refuso,* flowing round and round into itself, either inclosing islands or the whole continent. Forbiger makes *oceano* the ablat. of situation. Its last vowel is retained here.——**232. —que** continues the negation.——**237. Vittas;** i. e., the fillets attached to the olive branches borne in their hands. Comp. 154, and note. **Precantia;** pronounced here *pre-can-tya.*——**241. Huc repetit,** *calls* (us) *back hither.* This interpretation of Heyne, mentioned

in my former edition, I now adopt as the more probable. Cicero, pro Domo, 57, uses *repeto* with this meaning. The subject is *Apollo*.——**243. Dat.** Aeneas is the subject.——**246. Gestamen,** *the array;* explained by *sceptrum*, etc.——**254. Sortem,** *the oracle*.——**255.** *Meditatur*, or some similar verb suggested by *volvit*, is understood before the infinitives; *that this one was foretold as that son-in-law*, etc.——**258. Quae occupet,** *which is destined to possess;* such that it is destined to possess.——**261. Rege Latino,** *as long as Latinus shall be king*.——**271. Hoc Latio restare canunt,** *they predict that this destiny awaits Latium*.——**274. Numero omni,** *from the whole number;* i. e., of his horses. This is preferable to the older interpretation, "for the whole number of Trojan envoys."——**277. Ostro.** The coverings of the horses are of purple cloth embroidered with gold.——**282-284. Patri—creavit.** The cunning (*daedala*) Circe had bred these bastard horses by secretly putting a common mare to one of the horses of her father, the Sun-god. Thus she stole them from her father. The dat. as in V, 845.

286-340. Juno, enraged that she can not ultimately prevent the success of the Trojans, determines, at least for the present, to visit them with her wrath. She summons the fury Allecto from the lower world to forward her plan of kindling strife between the Trojans and Latins.

286. Inachiis. Argos is termed Inachian from Inachus, its ancient king and founder.——**294, 295. Num potuere,** *could they?* was it possible that they should fall? etc. No! they found a way through the midst of battalions and flames.——**297. Credo,** *I suppose*, forsooth; in bitter irony.——**300. Ausa** (*sum*), *I have dared;* i. e., even against the known decrees of fate.——**304, 305. Mars—valuit.** Pirithoüs, king of the Lapithae, invited all the gods to his wedding-feast, excepting only Mars. On account of this slight, Mars stirred up the Centaurs to make war on the Lapithae.——**305, 306. Concessit Calydona Dianae.** Calydon, an ancient state of Aetolia, had neglected the worship of Diana, who therefore punished its king, Oeneus, and his people, by sending a fierce wild boar to ravage their land.——**307. Scelus;** for *poenam sceleris*. The accusatives **Lapithas** and **Calydona** are in apposition with *gentem* and *Calydona* in the foregoing clause.——**310. Quod si,** *but if*.——**317.** *At*, or *by*, *this sacrifice* (*mercede*, *reward* or *cost*) *of their people let the son-in-law and father-in-law consummate their alliance*.——**320. Cisseis,** *the daughter of Cisseus;* Hecuba. The allusion is to the dream of Hecuba before the birth of Paris. As she dreamed that her offspring would be a fire-brand, and the cause of the destruction of Troy, so has Venus brought forth in Aeneas a like offspring (*idem*)—one attended with the same destiny, who shall in like manner, by betrothing a foreign princess, occasion disaster to the new or restored Troy (*Pergama recidiva*), and thus he shall be a second Paris.——**326. Cordi,** (*are*) *a pleasure*.——**329. Atra.** *Dark* and *black* are common appellations of all objects connected with the lower world, including both the ghosts, the gods, and monsters, and even Proserpine. The Romans conceived the hair of the furies to be composed wholly of serpents.——**336. Versare,** *to involve in*, *distract with*.——**339. Crimina belli;** i. e., *crimina, ex quibus bella oriantur;* mutual wrongs and accusations which may lead to war.

341-405. The fury Allecto takes possession of the mind of Amata, and stimulates her to resist the marriage of Aeneas and Lavinia. Unable to dissuade Latinus from his purpose, Amata conveys Lavinia to the woods, under the pretext of celebrating the rites of Bacchus.

348. Quo monstro; for *ut eo monstro*.——**350. Fallit furentem,** *beguiles her in her frenzy;* as in her excitement she does not perceive the serpent.——**354. Lues,** *the pest*. Before she feels the full power of the serpent's spirit (*vipeream animam*), she has recourse to gentle entreaties.——**360. O genitor,**

O (thou her) *father*.——365. **Quid**; for *qualis; what is thy honor?* whither has thy good faith departed?——367. **Latinis**, *for the Latins*.——370. **Reor.** Amata judges that Ardea, the city of Turnus and the Rutuli, being separate from (*dissidet*, taken literally) and independent (*libera*) of the kingdom of Latinus, Turnus is a foreigner, *externus*, and that the gods so pronounce (*dicere*).——372. **Inachus Acrisiusque.** According to the tradition which Vergil follows, Danaë, the daughter of Acrisius, and granddaughter of Inachus, landed in Italy, and married the prince of the Rutuli, Pilumnus. Thus her descendant, Turnus, is of Argive extraction.——377. **Immensam,** *in its whole extent*. She roamed wildly (*lymphata*) throughout the city, in every street and by-way, unrestrained by any sense of decorum, and therefore not keeping within the limited circle of her palace and royal walks.——383. **Dant animos,** *give life, velocity*; i. e., to the top.——385. **Numine,** *the divine command*.——389. **Euhoe**; dissyllable.——389, 390. **Solum—vociferans,** *exclaiming that thou* (Bacchus) *alone art worthy of the virgin*.——390. **Mollis.** The thyrsi are wreathed with vine and ivy leaves; hence soft or pliant, with reference only to the leaves. **Sumere.** The subject is *eam*, referring to Laviniam.——391. **Te lustrare,** *moves around thee*; that is, in the dances around thy altar. **Pascere crinem,** *unbinds her hair for thee*; literally, *feeds the hair*; referring to the custom in the worship of Bacchus, of leaving the hair to hang loose.——405. **Stimulis—Bacchi,** *on every side*, or *everywhere pursues with the goads of Bacchus*; i. e., with a power equal to the real influence of Bacchus.

406–474. Allecto now proceeds to Ardea, the city of Turnus, and appears to him in his sleep under the form of an aged priestess. Failing at first to rouse his spirit against Aeneas, she assumes her real form. Turnus awakes full of fury, and summons his followers to war against the Trojans.

412. **Avis**; dat. for *ab avis*.——413. **Fuit,** *has been; has ceased to be*. Comp. II, 325.——421-425. The whole passage implies that Turnus has been the principal defender of Latium against its enemies, especially against the Tyrrhenians.——427. **Adeo,** *even*. So important is the occasion that Juno herself has directed me to say this.——428. **Saturnia.** See on I, 23.——430. **In arma**; join with *laetus; eager for arms*; with a mind joyful in the expectation of war. This is Wagner's interpretation.——432. **Magna**; according to some, the accusative after *iubet*; *the power of the gods demands great achievements* (of thee). But others, perhaps more correctly, join *magna* with *vis*.——433. **Dicto parere fatetur,** *consents to fulfill* (*obey*) *his promise*. See above, 366.——446. **Oranti,** *while still speaking*. *Orare* is used also in its etymological sense in X, 96.——447. **Tot hydris.** Comp. 329.——450. **Geminos.** Two serpents were made conspicuous on the heads of furies and of the Gorgons. See woodcut, p. 172.——459. **Corpore**; for *ex corpore*.——460. **Toro,** etc. He seeks for his arms on the couch and in his dwelling; the sword especially on the couch. Heroes kept weapons by them, even when in bed. See VI, 524.——462. **Ira super,** (*and*) *anger still more*; anger on account of the preference of Aeneas as suitor for Lavinia.——464, 465. **Aquai amnis,** *the bubbling stream of water*.——467. **Polluta pace,** *since the peace* (between Latinus and Turnus) *has been violated*; i. e., by Latinus in now promising Lavinia to Aeneas.——470. (He declares) *that he comes* (to the contest) *a match* (*satis*) *for Trojans and Latins both*.——473. **Hunc—iuventae,** *the wonderful grace of his beauty and youth moves one*; admiration, that is, of Turnus, who is young and beautiful. Others are stimulated by the renown of his regal ancestors (*atavi reges*), and others by the memory of his former deeds in war.

475–571. Allecto turns now to the Trojans, and finding Ascanius engaged in the chase, she causes his hounds to attack a stag which is the favorite of the family of

Tyrrheus, the herdsman of King Latinus. The wounded stag flees to the house of Tyrrheus for shelter. The herdsmen call to arms; Ascanius is succored by his countrymen, and the first blood is shed. Allecto is then dismissed by Juno to the infernal regions, by the way of Lake Ampsanctus.

477. **Arte nova**, *with new device;* with the intention of devising a stratagem of mischief additional to those already executed.——483. **Cornibus ingens**, *lofty with his horns;* for the prose form, *cornibus ingentibus.*——490. **Manum;** genitive after *patiens.* But Forbiger prefers to make it in the accusative after *patiens* as a participle.——492. **Ipse**, *himself;* spontaneously. **Sera**, etc., *in the night, however late.*——494, 495. **Fluvio secundo deflueret**, *was floating on the downward current.*——495. **Ripa**, *on the bank;* at times reposing himself on the shore.——498. **Erranti deus.** Unaided, his hand might have erred, but a superior power (Allecto is meant) directed the arrow. For the use of *deus*, see on II, 632.——504. **Conclamat**, *clamore vocat.*——505. **Pestis**, the *scourge;* Allecto. She has already made the rustics aware of the outrage.——514. **Intendit vocem**, *swells the blast.*——516, 517. The lake of Diana on the Alban mount, far to the southeast of the Tiber, and the Nar and Velinus far to the northeast, that is, the whole country far around heard the sound. The lake of Diana is now called Lake Nemi, near Aricia, fifteen miles south of Rome. The river Nar runs between Umbria and the Sabine country, and falls into the Tiber. The lake Velinus was produced by the overflow of the river Velinus, and was led into the Nar by an artificial channel cut through a ledge of rock by the consul M. Curius Dentatus, B. C. 270. This produced the celebrated fall of Terni.——524. **Non certamine agresti** (*agitur*), *the contest is not carried on in the rustic manner.*——528. **Ponto.** This is a more authentic reading than *vento. Primo* may be rendered as the adverb *primum.*——532. **Fuerat maximus**, *had been the oldest;* until now, when his life ends; when he is struck by the fatal arrow.——533. **Volnus;** as in II, 529, for the weapon itself. **Udae vocis**, *of the moist* (passage of) *the voice.*——541. **Promissi facta potens**, *having fulfilled her promise;* literally, *being made mistress of her promise.*——569. **Rupto ingens Acheronte**, *vast by reason of the bursting of Acheron.* H. 549, 5, note 2; B. 320; G. 427, R. 2; M. 426.——571. **Levabat;** a customary action. Allecto was wont to relieve the world of her presence by descending through this opening. So Ladewig. Others take the imperfect to signify "one might see her now relieving," etc.

572–640. The strife is continued by Juno. The shepherds hasten to Laurentum, and Turnus with them urges Latinus to war. The king, resisting in vain, leaves the control of things to other hands. On the refusal of Latinus, Juno herself opens the Temple of Janus, as the signal of war. The Italians now make preparations for war, and their principal cities and nations are described.

572, 573. **Extremam manum**, *the finishing hand.* **Ex acie**, *from the battle-ground.*——577. **Igni**, *fiery passion;* as in II, 575.——580. **Attonitae Baccho**, *maddened by Bacchus.*——581. **Insultant**, *rush through;* here a transitive verb. The husbands and sons of the Bacchanals, influenced by the name of Amata, importune for (*fatigant*) war.——591. **Ubi**, etc., *when no power is given* (the king) *to overcome their mad purpose.*——593. **Auras inanis**, *the empty air;* the air that can not answer his prayers.——595. **Has poenas**, *punishment for these things.*——597. **Seris**, *too late.*——598. **Omnis—portus;** the port in which I am seeking my refuge is so near that it is all (*omnis*) open before me (*in limine*); the passage may be translated, *my haven of rest is all in view.*——601. **Protinus**, *perpetually;* continuously from that time.——601, 602. **Urbes Albanae;** Alba had thirty colonies, which are here meant, as well as Alba itself. Alba was in fact the mother city of Latium. See Mommsen, ch. III.——605. The Hyrcanians were a Caspian tribe. See on IV, 367. Augustus sent an army against the Arabs in B. C. 24. The

Indi sent envoys to Augustus to sue for peace, at the time of his threatened invasion of the Parthians. The latter people, or rather their king Phraates, daunted by the preparations of Augustus, B. C. 23, voluntarily sent back the standards which they had captured from Crassus. This event is often mentioned by the poets as one of the most brilliant successes of Augustus.——607. **Belli portae.** See on I, 294.——609. **Aerei**; here a dissyllable, *ae-rei.* ——612. **Cinctu Gabino,** *with the Gabinian cincture;* a peculiar mode of adjusting the toga. See "Dict. of Antiq."——613. **Stridentia limina**; in apposition with *has* (*portas*), *these gates,* (these) *harshly creaking portals.*——624. **Arduus** agrees with the gender of the individuals included in *pars*, but the singular for the plural is anomalous.——629. **Adeo,** *even;* in addition to what is already declared, what is still more, five cities, etc.——631. The verse is spondaic, and the final syllable of *turrigerae* is retained.——634. Spondaic.——635. **Huc**; i. e., to this employment.——639. **Triliocm.** See on III, 467.



Temple of Janus.

641–817. After an invocation to the muses, the poet enumerates the Italian forces which assembled to the war, describing their chiefs, and the several localities and towns from which they were gathered.

652. **Nequiquam.** Because both father and son perished in the war. See X, 820, 908.——657, 658. **Clipeo,** etc., *and on his shield he bears his father's symbol, the hundred snakes.* **Hydram** is explanatory of *anguis.*——662. **Geryone**; a giant monster of Gades (*Cadiz*) in Spain, the keeper of beautiful cattle. He was slain by Hercules, who conveyed his cattle across the Alps to the valley of the Tiber.——664. **Gerunt.** The followers of Aventinus are meant.——665. **Veru**; a dart in the form of a spit. See "Dict. of Antiq."——666. **Torquens,** *throwing around himself*, or *around his body.* Comp. VIII, 460.——668. **Indutus capiti**; supply the acc. *illud; having put this on his head.*——671. **Gentem**; for *urbem*, in apposition with *moenia.* Tibur was said to have been founded by three brothers from Argos, descendants of the soothsayer Amphiaraus; and the town to have been named after Tiburtus, the oldest of the brothers.——681. **Caeculus.** Cato in the Origines says that some virgins, going for water, found Caeculus in the fire, and therefore called him the son of Vulcan, and also Caeculus, on account of his small eyes. **Late,** *from far around.*——682. Praeneste, now Palestrina, situated on a lofty hill at the entrance of the Campagna on the southeast. The woodcut gives a view of it taken from the opposite town of Colonna, the ancient Labicum. **Quique,** *both the men who*, etc. All the other places here mentioned are in the vicinity of Praeneste.——685. **Quos, Amasene.** Whom (thou dost breed), father Amasenus. The head-waters of the Amasenus were in the Volscian highlands, not far from Praeneste.——691. **Messapus,** a Tyrrhenian chief. His followers are from Fescennium and other places on the right bank of the Tiber, in southern Etruria.——695, 696. **Hi—hi**; two different divisions of his troops. **Faliscos**; the people of the town of Falerii. ——695. **Aequos** is generally understood here in the sense of *just, equitable;* but by some as "dwellers of the plain." Jahn and others make it a proper adjective, *Aequos, Aequian.*——696. **Habent** seems to be employed here in two significations; *these have* (these troops contain) *Fescennine battalions,*



Praeneste (Palestrina).

etc.; *these inhabit the heights*, etc.——698. **Aequati num**
arranged so as to be equal in number, rank after rank
march. Others understand, moving with regular step
equally guided by "the time" or rhythm; and this ce
with the context.——701. **Amnis.** The river Cayster i
quisquam, etc., *nor would any one suppose that brazen*
being gathered in (*out of*) *such an immense host*; or
host. It seems more like a countless multitude of sea-b
The poet fancies the Claudian family, *gens Claudia*, s
history, to be descended from the hero Clausus.——7
early inhabitants of Cures, an ancient Sabine town, w
the historic period to the Quirites, or Roman citizens.–
the troops of Orta. Only persons of the military ag
classes at Rome. Hence, the term here is equivalent t
Allia is an ill-starred name on account of the great
Romans there in the battle with Brennus, B. C. 3
many) *as.* **Sole novo,** *by the early summer's sun.*—
mus, a river in Lydia.——724. **Halaesus**; formerly
Troy; hence *Agamemnonius.*——725. **Felicia Bacch**
others: "*propitious to the vine.*"——726. **Massica**;
southern border of Latium. The other places ment
in the same region, the country of the Aurunci and
plains; subject of *misere*, supplied from the forego
adverb here.——730. **Aclydes.** The *Aclys* was a j
and then pulled back again by means of a thong
732. **Comminus,** *for the close encounter.*——734. **Oeb**

of Telon by the nymph Sebethis, daughter of the river god Sebethus in Campania. Telon had emigrated with his Teleboans from the island of Taphos near Acarnania to the island of Capreae opposite Naples. Oebalus, dissatisfied with his small dominion, secured additional possessions on the mainland in Campania.——**742.** *The coverings of whose heads were* (made of) *the*



Soracte (S. Silvestro.)

bark, etc. **Quis**; dat. after *erant*.——**746. Cui gens**, etc.; *whose nation is the Aequiculan, most savage*.——**747. Duris glaebis**; *the soil being rugged*.——**761. Ibat bello,** *went to the war; bello* for *in bellum*. The story of Hippolytus or Virbius is partly of Greek and partly of Italian origin.——**762. Mater Aricia,** *his mother* (land) *Aricia*. Comp. X, 172.——**763. Egeriae.** Either there were two groves of Egeria, or the one so called near Aricia is the true one.——**764. Litora**; the shores of the Arician lake. **Placabilis**; because the altar of Diana here did not, as in Taurus, require human victims.——**765. Novercae**; Phaedra. See the story of Hippolytus in the "Classical Dict."——**769. Paeoniis herbis,** *with the drugs of Apollo*. Pronounce, here, *Pae-o-nyis*.——**772. Repertorem**; Aesculapius, son of Phoebus.——**777. Virbius.** This name was borne both by the restored Hippolytus, and by his son, the leader here described as coming to the war.——**784. Vertitur,** *moves around*.——**786. Aetnaeos ignis**; i. e., flames as fierce as those of Aetna.——**787. Tam magis,** etc., *so much the more it* (was) *raging*. **Illa** refers to *Chimaera*. With **fremens** and **effera** supply *erat*.——**790.** This device was appropriate to Turnus, as the descendant of Inachus.——**796. Picti scuta,** *painted as to their shields;* for *pictis scutis*. The Labici were from Labicum, now Colonna, south of Rome.——**803. Camilla.** This heroine, leader of the Volsci, is more particularly described in XI, 532-596.——**806. Manus**; the Greek accusative.——**807. Pati** and **praevertere** depend on *adsueta*, though in the foregoing clause it is followed by the datives *colo* and *calathis*.——**808. Intactae segetis**

She could fly over the summit of the blades of standing corn, not seeming to touch them. This seems to be the more natural meaning, though *intactae* is taken by some in the sense of "unreaped" or "standing," analogous to *intactos*, Ge. III, 41.——**809. Laesisset;** for *laesura esset.*——**814. Ut;** interrogative.——**817. Myrtum.** Shepherds made the shafts of their spears of myrtle-wood.



Teanum, now Teano, in the country of the Sidicini.



Saturnus. (From an ancient gem.)

BOOK EIGHTH.

The alliance of Aeneas and Evander. The shield of Aeneas made by Vulcan.

1–101. While Turnus is opening the war, an envoy is sent by the Latins to solicit the aid of Diomed, who has settled in Apulia and founded Argyripa. Aeneas is advised by the god of the Tiber, who appears to him in sleep, to seek assistance from Evander, an Arcadian prince, lately established at Pallanteum, afterwards the Palatine Hill, on the Tiber. On the point of departing on this mission, Aeneas sees the sow with her thirty young on the shore, the omen mentioned by Helenus. He ascends the Tiber, which has slackened his current to favor him, and at mid-day comes in sight of the Palatine, and the settlement of Evander.

1, 2. **Signum extulit.** Vergil, according to the Roman custom, represents Turnus as raising the red banner, the signal of war, from the battlements of Laurentum.——3. **Impulit arma,** *he urged on, called to arms.* Others understand, *clashed his arms.*——8. **Latos—agros,** *strip the fields of their husbandmen.*——9. **Urbem;** Argyripa, which the hero Diomed founded in Apulia, on returning from the Trojan war, and fleeing from Argos and Aetolia to Italy.——10. **Qui** — *ut is.*——11. **Aenean;** the subject of the infinitives, *advectum* (esse), *inferre*, and *dicere.*——12. **Regem se posci,** *that he is demanded as king;* i. e., of Latium.——25. **Laquearia.** See on I, 726.——27. **Alituum;** a lengthened form of *alitum.*——37. **Revehis,** *who bringest back;* for the Dardanian race sprung from Italy. **Nobis;** for *ad nos.*——41. **Concessere,** *have subsided, come to an end.*——47. **Ex quo,** *from which time;* i. e., in thirty years from the time of the discovery of this omen. Others understand *loco;* "proceeding from which place Ascanius shall found," etc.——51. Vergil, like other Roman writers who had studied the Grecian literature, following the Greek notion that there were Pelasgic settlements in Italy, derives the word Palatium from the Arcadian Pallantium and Pallas, and hence supposes an Arcadian emigration to the valley of the Tiber.——54. **Pallanteum;** the supposed original name of the city on the Palatine, of which Palatium was thought to be a corrupted form.——57. **Recto flumine,** *by the direct course of the stream.* Comp. VI, 900.——65. *Here* (on the banks of this stream) *my great dwelling-place, head of lofty cities, is destined to rise.* The reference is to Rome, which may be regarded as already *rising;* hence, *exit.* Servius understood by *domus* the palace of the river-god, and *caput*, the source of the river; thus, "My head-waters are from lofty cities"; i. e., those of Etruria.——66. **Lacu;** here, *the bed* of the river.——77. **Corniger.** River-gods were sometimes represented with the heads and horns of bulls; thus, Ge. IV, 371.——78. **Propius,** *more manifestly* than in a dream.——84. **Enim,** *certainly, indeed;* of course, as he ought, or as was to be expected. He follows the instructions of Helenus, III, 437–440, and of Tiberinus, above, 60.——87. **Refluens,** *flowing back* on his course, so as to stay the downward current.——89. **Aequor aquis.** See on V, 821.——90. **Rumore secundo,** joined with *celerant*, is commonly understood of the song of the oarsmen, chanted to the movement of their oars; *with joyful shout.* In some editions the words are joined with *labitur*, and then refer to the roaring of the water, which attends the swift passage of the keel. *Secundo* in either case denotes an *accompanying* or *following* sound, with the notion of favoring.——98. **Procul** lengthens the final syllable here.

102–183. **Evander and his people are engaged, at the moment when Aeneas arrives, in celebrating a sacrifice to Hercules. Pallas, the son of Evander, at first threatens to resist the landing of the strangers; but their friendly character being ascertained, they are invited into the presence of the king, who listens with favor to the proposition of alliance, and promises assistance to the Trojans. They are then invited to join the Arcadians in their religious festival.**

104. **Huic una;** poetic construction for *una cum hoc.*——108. **Tacitis incumbere remis** — *tacitos inc. rem.; ply their oars in silence.*——110. **Quos;** those who were attending the feast.——114. **Qui genus,** *who by descent? of what descent? genus*, Greek acc. Comp. *genus*, V, 285. **Unde domo;** for *ex qua domo;* literally, "whence in respect to home."——118. **Bello superbo,** *by an unrighteous war;* a war which is occasioned by their pride and arrogance in denying us a shelter in their country.——125. **Subeunt—relinquunt.** See on *hysteron proteron*, II, 259.——130. **Coniunctus Atridis.** Both the Atridae and Evander are descended from Jupiter; the Atridae through Tantalus, and Evander through Mercury.——132. **Cognati patres.** Aeneas is de-

scended from Electra, a daughter of Atlas, and the mother of Dardanus; Evander from Maia, another daughter of Atlas, and mother of Mercury. ——133. **Et fatis egere volentem,** *and have driven* (to you) *by my fates*, (myself) *willing* (to obey); i. e., while I myself gladly obey their behest.——146. **Daunia.** Turnus was the son of Daunus, and hence the term *Daunia* is not inaptly applied to the whole Latin *gens*, or nation, of which he is at present the leading spirit.——149. **Supra, infra.** The upper sea is the Adriatic, the lower the Tuscan.——151. **Rebus spectata,** *tried by warlike deeds.* ——157. **Hesionae regna.** Telamon, king of Salamis, an island of Attica, married Hesione, the daughter of Laomedon, and sister of Priam. Hence, she was queen of Salamis.——169. **Mihi;** dat. of the agent; *by me.*——177. **Praecipuum.** Aeneas is honored above his followers by being placed upon a seat or throne covered with the hide of a lion. The frame of the throne is of maple-wood.——178. **Solio;** dat. for *ad solium.*——180. **Viscera,** *the flesh;* as in I, 211.——183. **Perpetui,** *with long body.* **Lustralibus,** *expiatory;* pertaining to the expiatory, or lustral, sacrifice.

183–279. Evander now explains to Aeneas the origin of this annual sacrifice to Hercules, by relating the story of Cacus, a giant of Mount Aventine, whom the hero had slain on this spot.

190. **Saxis suspensam hanc rupem,** *this crag suspended* (*supported*) *by the rocks;* or *overhanging with rocks.* Comp. I, 166.——191. **Disiectae** (*sunt*); the indicative after *ut* (*how*), as in VI, 856. **Montis domus;** the now empty cave on Mount Aventine, which had been the abode of Cacus.——197. **Tabo** is probably intended to modify *pallida* in the sense of *ghastly*, though others join it with *ora.*——200. **Et nobis,** *to us also;* as well as others who were suffering from monsters. **Aliquando,** *at length.*——202. **Geryone.** See on VII, 662.——203. **Hac,** *this way.*——204. **Amnem.** The bank of the river Tiber is meant.——207. **Stabulis,** *from the camp;* i. e., from their resting- and feeding-place in the valley.——209. **Pedibus rectis,** *from their advancing feet*, Ladewig makes an ablative absolute. It may be, however, a dative after *forent.*——212. **Quaerenti;** an indefinite dative, limiting the whole clause.——215. **Discessu,** *at their departure;* ablat. of time. ——218. **Custodita;** though *guarded.*——221. **Aërii.** The Aventine, even now, is quite a bold eminence, especially towards the river, though much diminished from its original height.——226. **Paterna,** *his father's;* Vulcan's. ——228. The final *e* in this verse is elided.——236. **Iugo;** join with *prona* as abl. of manner.——237. **Nitens;** i. e., with his shoulders. ——245. **Super,** *from above.*——248. **Insueta rudentem,** *roaring hideously.*——259. **Vana;** because they avail not against Hercules. ——260. **In nodum complexus;** i. e., forcing his body and limbs by his powerful grasp into a knot. Others understand "forming a knot round him" with his own limbs.——261. **Angit elisos oculos.** Hercules makes the monster's eyes start out by choking him. **Siccum;** here, equivalent to *privatus*, *drained of*, and so followed by the abl. Comp. IX, 64.——263. **Abiuratae,** *the possession of which he had denied.*——



Silver goblet. (From Herculaneum.)

268. Ex illo, *from that time.*——**269. Primus—auctor,** etc., *Potitius, the first institutor, and the Pinarian house, the guardian of the worship of Hercules, established this altar in the grove.* Both the Potitian and Pinarian families were engaged from the first in this worship of Hercules at Rome.——**274. Porgite;** for *porrigite.*——**276. Bicolor;** referring to the silvery color of the poplar-leaf on the under side, and the green on the other.

280-368. After completing the rites of Hercules, Evander conducts Aeneas to the city, and points out to him the places of interest around, and entertains him for the night in his dwelling.

285. Salii. The Salii were appointed priests of Mars by King Numa. Perhaps originally they were priests of Hercules.——**288. Novercae;** Juno. ——**291. Oechaliam;** destroyed by Hercules because Eurytus refused him his daughter Iole. **Mille;** here, a round number.——**315.** That the aborigines of different countries sprung from the rocks and trees was a common notion.——**317. Parcere parto,** *to spare what was acquired;* to be provident.——**322. Composuit,** *assembled together.*——**326. Decolor,** *of debased color;* an age of baser metal than gold; i. e., the brazen age.——**329. Posuit;** for *deposuit;* i. e., laid aside its name of Saturnia, and then Ausonia, and several others, which successively gave place to newer names.——**331, 332. Itali diximus,** *we Italians called* (it). **Albula** (as it was originally called).——**336. Carmentis;** an Italian divinity, here assigned to Arcadia.——**338.** The *porta Carmentalis* in Rome was at the foot of the Capitoline Hill. The order of the words is *et portam, quam Romani Carmentalem memorant.*——**339. Honorem.** The name of this gate was an honor to the nymph, dating from the earliest times.——**343. Rettulit** Ruaeus renders by *convertit, transformed, made into, made;* a doubtful signification of the verb, but at least as satisfactory as any of the interpretations proposed for it here. **Lupercal;** a cave on the Palatine, sacred to Pan; *named after the Parrhasian manner of the Lycaean Pan;* that is, named *Lupercal* from *lupus* after the analogy of **Λυκαῖος,** *Lycaeus,* the Arcadian or Parrhasian appellation of Pan, which is here fancied to come from λύκος. Ovid, however, Fast. II, 423, 424, derives the Greek term from Mount Lycaeus in Arcadia.——**345. Argileti.** The *Argiletum* was a spot at the foot of the Capitoline Hill. The name was supposed to be derived from *Argi* and *letum,* and to commemorate the murder of Argos, a guest of Evander, who had been put to death by some of the people without the king's knowledge. Evander calls the place to witness his innocency of the murder (*testatur locum*), while he recounts the history of it (*docet letum*).——**347. Capitolia;** the Capitoline, afterwards covered with the buildings of the Capitol, of which the chief was the temple of Jupiter, roofed with plates of gold.——**358. Ianiculum;** the name of the hill opposite to the Capitol, and on the right bank of the river; higher than any of the seven hills. This was supposed to be the site of an ante-historic town founded by Janus. Another town of the same period, called Saturnia, was supposed to have existed on the Capitoline Hill. It is highly probable that these traditions were not unfounded.——**361. Carinis.** The *Carinae* was a quarter or street of Rome on the Esquiline, occupied by wealthy citizens; hence, *lautae, elegant.*——**367. Ingentem.** See on VI, 413.

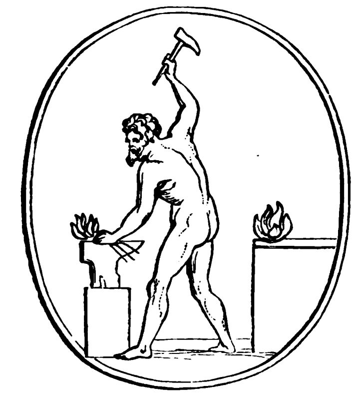
369-453. While Aeneas is reposing under the humble roof of Evander, Venus applies to her husband, Vulcan, for a suit of armor for her son, which the god of the forge, on rising from sleep, orders the Cyclops to make ready. He himself directs their labor in his workshop in the Vulcanian islands, near the coast of Sicily.

372. Aureo, *au-ryo.*——**375. Debita,** (*vastari*) *fated,* i. e., to be destroyed. Comp. IX, 107.——**381. Constitit.** *Is,* or *Aeneas,* is the subject.——**382**

Eadem, *the same. I, therefore,* who, as just said, made no request for your aid during the siege of Troy. **Sanctum mihi numen rogo,** *I ask of thy divinity, which is sacredly dear to me,* or *revered by me;* that is, as thy spouse. ——**383. Filia Nerei,** *the daughter of Nereus;* Thetis, who had obtained from Vulcan a suit of arms for Achilles, her son. The wife of Tithonus, Aurora, had secured the same favor for Memnon. See on I, 489.——**385. Moenia,** *cities.*——**391, 392. Tonitru,** etc. Following Ruaeus, we may translate thus: *When the fiery crack, broken* (in the cloud) *by the flashing thunder-bolt, gleaming with light, darts through the clouds.* The lightning often appears like a zigzag chink or crack of fire running along the clouds. Comp. III, 199.——**395. Ex alto,** *far-fetched;* remote reason.——**399. Decem alios.** The fates would have permitted the siege of Troy to be lengthened; they had only decreed the destruction of the city sooner or later, without fixing any limit to the duration of the siege.——**402. Electro;** from ἤλεκτρον, with the first syllable shortened. It was a mixture of gold and silver in such proportion (four parts of gold to one of silver) as to have the color of amber.——**403. Animae** refers to the blasts of the forge.——**407, 408. Medio—curriculo,** *in the midst of the track* (or *revolution*) *of Night already passing away;* or, more literally, *driven on* (i. e., by the Hours, and beyond the meridian). Comp. III, 512, and the kindred description of the passage of Aurora beyond the meridian, VI, 535, 536: *roseis—axem.*——**409. Tenui Minerva,** *with the scanty loom;* Minerva (i. e., here, the art of spinning and weaving) yielding but a scanty living to the poor weaver.——**417. Liparen,** *Lipara,* one of the Aeolian or Liparian islands. The island of Vulcan is in the south part of the group, now called Vulcano, and containing the town of Vulcanello.——**419. Aetnaea;** i. e., like those of Aetna. **Incudibus;** ablat. of place; (made) *on the anvil.*——**421. Stricturae Chalybum,** *the masses of iron.* The Chalybes were a people of Pontus, skillful workers of iron.——**422. Domus, tellus;** in apposition with *insula.*——**423. Hoc;** an old form for *huc.*——**426. His mani-**



The aegis.



Vulcan at his forge. (From an ancient gem.)

bus = *horum manu.* **Informatum,** *shaped out;* in the rough and unfinished. ——427. For the form of the *fulmen* see page 173.——**435. Aegida.** The woodcut shows the aegis as originally worn over the breast.——**436. Squamis—polibant,** *were ornamenting with polished golden scales of serpents.*——**448, 449. Septenos—impediunt,** *they weld together orbs upon orbs* (literally, *orbs with orbs*) *seven in number.* The shield is made of seven circular plates of metal joined plate upon plate, in order to secure the proper thickness and strength.——**453. In numerum,** *in order;* each striking his blow in turn, and in regular time. **Versant.** While the blows are alternately given by two, the mass is turned from side to side on the anvil by the third workman. The plural indicates that this is a part of the common work of the forge in which all three are engaged.

454–553. Evander and Aeneas in the morning confer together. Evander advises Aeneas to seek the aid of the Etrurians, who have thrown off the authority of the wicked King Mezentius; placing under his command at the same time all the forces he himself can raise, and with them his son Pallas. While they are engaged in this conference the clang of gleaming armor and the sound of a trumpet are heard in the sky. Aeneas sends back a part of his followers to Ascanius with tidings of his success, while with the rest he prepares to depart into Etruria.

454. Lemnius. Vulcan, according to mythology, was cast from heaven and fell upon the island of Lemnos, where he was nurtured, and afterwards worshiped as the tutelary deity of the island.——**456. Volucrum.** Roof-swallows are meant.——**458. Tyrrhena.** The sandal here is called Tyrrhenian, as the trumpet, below, 526, as an appellative in common use; or, else, it is understood that Evander has adopted them from the Etrurians. The former explanation is the more reasonable.——**461. Limine ab alto;** to be understood literally. The threshold was commonly of stone, and elevated from the ground.——**461, 462. Gemini custodes canes,** *two dogs guardians* (of the house).——**463. Secreta,** *the retirement.*——**468. Licito.** Now at length the important conference was *permitted* by the circumstances.——**472. Pro tanto nomine.** For such reputation or name as is ascribed to me, the aid I can afford is small.——**473. Tusco.** The Tiber is frequently called Tuscan, because it rises in Etruria and flows along its borders.——**475. Populos.** The Etrurians were divided into twelve nations or *populi,* each having its own king, or *lucumo,* and when assembled for war one of the *lucumones* was appointed chief. Their camp, or army, being thus made up, is *opulent,* or *strong in kingdoms;* made up of many royal armies.——**481. Deinde,** *then* or *afterwards;* join with *tenuit; this* (city), *which was flourishing many years, Mezentius afterwards held,* etc.——**489. Infanda;** *adverbially.*——493. The infinitives here are historical. **Defendier.** Comp. IV, 493——**497. Puppes;** for *populi.* They are assembled on the sea-shore, not far from Caere, ready to sail for the coast of Latium, near Ardea.——**504. Hoc.** Evander points across the Tiber in the direction of Caere, where the Etrurians are encamped. Their territory extends to the Tiber, opposite Evander: hence, *hoc campo.*——**506. Tarchon;** the Lucumo in temporary command of the Etrurians.——**507. Succedam,** (requesting) *that I proceed to the camp. Ut* is omitted.——**508. Saeclis,** *by generations* or *years* of life.——**511. Hinc,** *from this country;* Italy; hence, not completely *externus,* as required by the soothsayer.——**523. Ni signum,** etc. The apodosis is suggested by *putabant; they were pondering many stern thoughts in their anxious hearts,* and would have continued thus meditating, *unless,* etc. Either Venus herself is supposed to have been permitted on this occasion to use the thunder, or Jupiter hurls it by her request. Conington.——**525. Ruere.** The flashing of arms in the sky, the sound of trumpets, and other warlike tokens, in the heavens, were not unfrequent to the imagination of the Romans, as mentioned by Livy and other historians. See Liv. B. XXII, 1, and Ge. I, 474.

——529. **Per sudum,** *through the clear sky;* though the arms themselves were surrounded by a cloud.——531. **Promissa.** The promise is not before mentioned in the poem.——533. **Olympo;** for *ab Olympo; by Olympus.* The heavenly token summons me (is intended for me), not for thee.——542. **Herculeis ignibus.** Aeneas proceeds at once to the *ara maxima*, or great altar of Hercules, where the worship had been conducted on the previous day, and there, as the one to whom the supernatural sign had been sent, he renews the altar fires, and makes offerings first to Hercules, as the deity of the place, and then to the household gods of Evander, who have received and sheltered him, and who had also been included in the sacred honors of the day before. Or, else, all this worship is performed by Aeneas at the family altar of Evander, fire having been conveyed thither the night before from the *ara maxima.* ——547. **In bella,** *on warlike perils;* not actual war.——552. **Exsortem;** not drawn by lot like the rest; therefore equivalent to *egregium, insignem.*

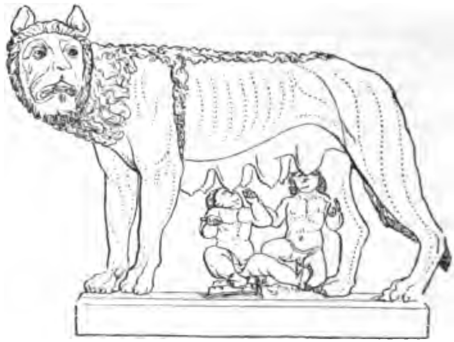
554–607. The parting of Evander with Aeneas and Pallas, and the arrival of Aeneas at the camp of the Etrurians near Caere.

555. **Regis;** Mezentius.——558. **Euntis.** Supply *filii*, suggested by *pater* and the general sense of the passage.——569, 570. **Finitimo huic capiti,** *this person* (reigning) *near him; me his neighbor;* the readings *finitimus* and *finitimos* have less authority.——576. **In unum,** *to a meeting.*——579. **Abrumpere.** Comp. IV, 631.——588. **Pictis armis.** The Arcadians painted their shields with symbolic figures.——589. **Perfusus unda,** *bedewed with the wave;* just risen from the eastern ocean.——597. **Caeritis amnem,** *the river of Caere;* the river running by the town of Caere, called also *Caeritanus*, and now *Vaccina.*——598, 599. *The circling hills shut in and surround the wood* (*lucum* or *nemus* through which the river runs) *with the dark fir* that covers their slopes. The perf. *inclusere* is a present perfect.——601. **Diemque,** *and a* (festal) *day;* a day set apart to his worship.——604. **Locis,** *in position;* join with *tuta*. **De colle.** The whole Tyrrhenian army (*legio*) could be seen from the hill, appeared to the view from the hill, where it was encamped. Comp. III, 647, and note. *De colle* is not the position of the spectator, Aeneas, but that of the object beheld, namely, the Etrurian army. So Ladewig.——605. **Latis in arvis** probably refers to a broad plateau on the summit of the hill, affording a convenient and safe camping-ground.——606. **Huc;** i. e., to the *nemus* or sacred grove in the valley. He does not visit the Etruscan camp on the hill until the following morning, when he forms the league with Tarchon. See X, 148, sqq., where this part of the narrative is resumed.

608–730. Venus brings to Aeneas the shield wrought by Vulcan, and adorned with raised work illustrating the following events and scenes in Roman history: 1, the story of Romulus and Remus; 2, the rape of the Sabine women; 3, the punishment of Mettus Fufetius; 4, siege of Rome by Porsenna; 5, Manlius and the Gauls; 6, a procession of the priests of Mars and Pan; 7, the punishment of Catiline in Tartarus; 8, the battle of Actium; 9, triumph of Augustus.

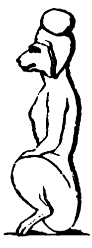
610. **Gelido secretum flumine,** *withdrawn by the cool stream* (apart from his followers). *Flumine* appears to be an ablative of instrument, as that which holds him in its solitude separated (*secretum*) from his comrades; not, as being *interposed between* him and them. *Egelido* (*chilly*), for *et gelido*, given in some editions, is a more authentic reading, but out of keeping with the context.——630. **Fecerat et,** *he had also represented.* In this sense *facere* takes the infinitive after it.——635. **Sine more;** contrary to the usage of nations; *lawlessly.*——636. **Consessu caveae,** *in the assembly of the circus.*——644. **Tullus;** Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome.——647. **Accipere.** Supply *illos*, the Romans, as the subject.——652. **In summo,** *on the top of the shield;* on the upper part of the orb as it stood, or as it would appear when

held up before the warrior in battle. But Heyne explains it as "the top of the arx or citadel."——**654. Recens regia**, *the palace* (always) *fresh*. The hut of Romulus, built in the first days of Rome, was always renewed by the Romans whenever its thatch had decayed, and therefore it was *recens*, as represented on the shield.——**660. Virgatis.** The small cloaks of the Gauls were



Bronze wolf of the Capitol.

striped or checked, like the plaids of their modern kinsmen, the Scottish highlanders.——**664. Lanigeros.** The peak on the cap of the Salian priest, or priest of Mars, was encircled at the base by a flock of wool.——**670. Secretos**, *set apart* from the wicked.——**671. Haec inter**, etc. The battle of Actium, perhaps, filled up the center of the shield.——**673. Argento**; join with *clari*. Comp. III, 464.——**676. Erat**, *it was possible* to see. See on



Anubis.



Nile, as a river god. (From an ancient coin.)

VI, 596.——**680, 681. Tempora flammas vomunt**; referring to the ornaments on his helmet. **Patrium vertice sidus.** A star appears in the bas-relief work just over the head of Augustus. This is the *Iulium*, here *patrium sidus*, termed also in E. IX, 47, *Caesaris astrum*, a comet which appeared while Augustus was celebrating the funeral games in honor of Caesar. Augustus

was the adopted son of Caesar.——688. **Coniunx**; Cleopatra, the paramour of Antony.——696. **Sistro.** The *sistrum* was a small musical instrument of iron, used in the worship of Isis.——697. **Anguis.** There is a reference here to the asps which Cleopatra is said to have used as the instruments of her death.——698. **Monstra.** The Egyptian gods had the heads of beasts; Anubis that of a dog; hence, *latrator*. These are represented as fighting against the gods of Rome.——710. **Iapyge ferri,** *to be carried by the Iapyx;* or northwest wind.——712. **Tota veste vocantem,** *inviting with all his* (unfolded) *mantle.* The god of the Nile is represented as opening his ample robes to receive the fugitives.——725. **Lelegas Carasque**; the early inhabitants of the west coast of Asia Minor; put here for the people of Asia Minor in general. ——727. **Bicornis**; perhaps said with reference to the two principal outlets of the Rhine, the Vahalis and Rhenus. See on 77.



Juno Ludovisi.

BOOK NINTH.

The attack of Turnus on the Trojan camp.

1–76. Iris, as the agent of Juno, encourages Turnus to attack the Trojan camp in the absence of Aeneas. On the approach of Turnus, the Trojans determine to follow the parting directions of Aeneas, to act only on the defensive. Turnus, exasperated at their inaction, prepares to set fire to their ships.

1. Diversa parte, *in a different quarter;* referring to the negotiations of Aeneas at the court of Evander, and at the camp of the Etrurians.——**3. Parentis,** *of his ancestor.* Pilumnus was the *abavus*, or great-great-grandfather, of Turnus. See X, 619.——**9. Petit;** the present (some make it a contracted perf.), because the action is still continuing. The last syllable is lengthened here by the ictus.——**10. Corythi.** See on III, 167.——**11. Lydorum;** for *Tuscorum.* See on II, 781. **Agrestis;** in apposition with *manum.*——**18. Nubibus actam,** *conveyed by the clouds;* well said of Iris.——**20. Discedere caelum.** Iris in her descent seems to make the sky open like a curtain, so that the stars come into view.——**23. Hausit.** Turnus drew water to wash his hands with before making his prayer. Comp. VIII, 69.——**27. Messapus.** See VII, 691.——**28. Tyrrhidae.** See VII, 484.——**29.** This verse appears to have been introduced by some copyist, who took it from VII, 784.——**30–32.** The calm and regular march of the army over the plains is compared to the quiet current of a great river. **Surgens,** *swelling with its seven calm* (tributary) *streams;* more correct than my former interpretation: *having risen in seven tranquil streams.*——**31. Per tacitum,** *in silence.* *Per* is often thus used to denote manner. **Alveo;** a dissyllable here.——**39. Condunt se,** etc., *the Trojans rush through all the gates for protection.* Those who happen to be on the outside of the camp, when the alarm is given by Caïcus from the battlement, hasten through the gates, and thus secure themselves from the enemy.——**55, 56. Mirantur,** etc., *they* (Turnus and his followers) *wonder at the unwarlike spirit of the Trojans,* (and) *that they do not present themselves on the open plain.*——**64. Ex longo;** supply *tempore; long, for a long time;* join with *collecta.* **Siccae sanguine,** *dry in respect of blood, thirsting for blood;* analogous to the English "dry" for "thirsty." Comp. VIII, 261, where, however, the sense is literal; the blood being actually squeezed out or forced back from the veins.——**68. In aequum,** *to the open field;* as opposed to the closed camp.——**70.** The ships, drawn up on the bank of the river, have one side of the camp in their rear, and ramparts inclosing them on the flanks, while the river protects them in front. Turnus approaches them on one flank, near the Tiber.

76–167. After invoking the Muses, the poet describes the interview of Cybele and Jupiter, which occurred at the time when the ships of Aeneas were built near Phrygian Ida, when Jupiter promised that these ships, after their arrival in Italy, should be transformed into nymphs. This promise is now fulfilled in the sight of the Rutuli. Turnus, however, nothing daunted, regards the omen as favorable to his own cause, and his troops encamp for the night on the plain.

79. **Prisca fides facto**, etc., *credit was given of old to the story, but the tradition is perpetuated.* The event received full credit in ancient times, and is more and more believed as time advances.——86. **Arce.** The summit of Mount Ida is meant.——88. **Iuveni**; Aeneas.——94. **Istis**; dat.; *for those* (ships of yours); or, as others understand it, abl.; *with those prayers.*——95, 96. **Immortale fas,** *the right*, or *privilege, of immortality.* **Certus,** *sure of* his destiny; or, perhaps, *assured* of safety.——98. **Defunctae**; i. e., having fulfilled their destiny.——100. **Arva**; for *ad arva.* See on I, 2.——104. **Stygii fratris**; Pluto.——105. **Pice torrentis,** *boiling with pitch.* The banks were washed by the boiling pitchy flood.——111. **Ab Aurora,** *from the east.*——112. **Idaei chori,** *the Idaean trains;* the attendants of the goddess Cybele.——118. **Puppes.** The sterns are towards the land. See VI, 3–5.——121. **Reddunt se.** The ships have plunged into the river and disappeared for a moment, and now again appear on the surface transformed into nymphs.——125. **Ab alto,** *from the sea.* The river-god withholds his waters a moment from the sea.——129, 130. **Non—Rutulos,** *they* (the ships, or, perhaps, the Trojans) *look not* (now) *for Rutulian darts and fire-brands;* i. e., to destroy them. The adjective *Rutulos* belongs to both substantives, but is attracted into the gender of the latter. Ribbeck reads *expectans*, referring to Jupiter.——131. **Rerum pars altera,** *the one part of nature*, or *of the world.* That final refuge which they had on the sea is cut off. They have now to take their chance on land, which is the other part.——132. **Gentes**; in apposition with *milia.*——139. **Dolor**; the wrong of Turnus in being robbed of his betrothed Lavinia is similar to that which the Atridae suffered in the loss of Helen. **—que** continues the force of the negation: "Nor is it the lot of Mycenae alone to take arms for the recovery of a ravished wife."——140. **Sed—est,** *but* (some one may say) *it is enough that they* (the Trojans) *have once perished;* have perished as a nation.——140–142. **Peccare—femineum.** Turnus answers the supposed objection by saying, "Yes, indeed; but to have committed the crime once before (the crime, namely, of robbing men of wives) should have been enough for them, hating, as they ought, after their first calamity, almost (*only not*) the whole female race." Any other race of men would have been deterred by one punishment; but the Trojans, who ought to detest the whole race of women as the cause of their former downfall, even after losing their country, repeat the same offense.——141. **Perosos** agrees with *eos*, the subject of *peccare.*——154. **Faxo**; for *fecero*, *I will have caused;* followed by the subjunctive *putent*, *that they think.*——157. **Quod superest**; during (that portion of the day) *which remains*, or *as to what* (of the day) *remains.*——159–161. **Portas, moenia,** and **muros** refer to the Trojan camp. The Rutulians bivouac for the night, and detach fourteen companies to keep watch-fires around the enemy's ramparts.

168–313. The Trojans having stationed their guards, Nisus and Euryalus, who are on duty together as sentinels, agree to undertake a journey by night in search of Aeneas, and they proceed to the council of chiefs, in order to lay their plan before them. The assembled princes approve the design and applaud the heroism of the two youths. They receive presents, and with the prayers and good wishes of the Trojans set out on their adventure.

170. **Pontis**; perhaps footways of plank connecting different parts of the walls with the towers.——176. Nisus, Euryalus. See V, 294, sqq.——177

Ida; a nymph, mother of Nisus.——185. **Dira**, *strong*, *wild*; a poetic use of the word, like δεινός.——187. **Mihi**; the remote object of *agitat*; the infinitive being the direct object; literally, "my mind urges upon me the adventuring," etc.; *my mind impels me to venture upon fight*, etc.——194. **Si**, etc., *if they* (the fathers) *promise* (shall presently promise) *the things which I demand for thee.* I will demand that some recompense for my undertaking shall be bestowed on thee, content myself with the glory, whether I come back or perish.——195. **Tumulo sub illo**, *under the rising ground yonder.*——205. **Hic**; for *meus*; *this is a spirit which despises life.* **Est** is repeated for emphasis: "yes, it is."——205, 206. **Et qui credat**, *and* (a spirit) *such as believes.*——210. **Quae multa**, *many of which accidents*, or *which things*; referring to *casus*.——214. **Solita fortuna**; *wonted fortune*; fortune apt or wont to disappoint our hopes. Our reading is that of Wagner and Ribbeck, who construe the foregoing *humo* in the dative. Others join *solita* with *humo* as an ablative.——218. **Moenia Acestae.** See V, 715, sqq.——223. **Regem**, *the prince*; Ascanius. Comp. *reginae*, VI, 28.——232. **Fore**; dependent on *dicentes*, implied in *orant*.——237. **Locum insidiis conspeximus**, *we have seen a place for our stealthy journey.* Thiel joins the dative with the verb; Conington with *locum*.——238. **In bivio portae**, *in the double road of the gate*, or *diverging from the gate.* From the gate nearest the sea there was one route towards the south, occupied by the enemy; another passed along in the rear of their camp, and led towards Pallanteum.——241. **Quaesitum**, *in order to seek.* The supine is governed by *uti* or the phrase *fortuna uti*. The active supine does not always depend on verbs of motion. See H. 546, 1; B. 326, *a*; M. 411, obs. 1.——243. **Adfore.** Wagner and others supply *nos*; Ladewig, however, prefers to make *Aenean* the subject.——255. **Integer aevi.** Comp. II, 638.——268. **Praedae dicere sortem**, *to appoint the division of the spoil.*——273. **Omnibus.** This probably is meant to refer only to *captivos*. If *matrum* is also included, *arma* must be taken in a general sense for *instruments of labor.*——274. **Campi quod**, *whatever of land.*——281, 282. **Me dissimilem—cadat**, *no day* (or time) *shall have proved me unequal to such daring exploits, provided only the* (present) *hopeful fortune do not end adversely.*——288. **In** is to be joined with *salutatam*; *unsaluted.*——291. **Tui.** The final vowel is unelided here.——294. **Patriae pietatis**, *of his love for his father.* His own filial affection made him feel more deeply that of Euryalus.——296. **Sponde**, *promise* (to thyself); be assured of things worthy, etc. The reading *sponddeo* is not so well authorized.——305. **Habilem**, *fitted for use*; *well formed.* Others refer the word here to *fitness* for the sheath.——309. **Iuvenumque senumque**, *both young and old*; in apposition with *primorum*.

314–366. Nisus and Euryalus penetrate into the quarters of the enemy, and slay many of them while buried in slumber.

315, 316. **Multis—exitio**, (destined to perish,) *yet about to bring destruction* (*to be for destruction*) *to many*, *before* (they perished). I have supposed an ellipsis of *morituri*, which the context seems naturally to suggest.——329. **Iuxta**, *near by* Rhamnes.——337. **Membra**; a Greek accusative limiting *victus*. **Deo**; Bacchus or wine.——343. **In medio**, *in the midst*; just as they lay directly in his path.——348. **Multa morte recepit**, *drew it back from the deep, deadly wound*; from the large wound which was certain death; or, as sometimes interpreted, *with much* or *streaming blood*; see 458. Ladewig says, "with certain death;" an abl. of manner.——361. **Iungeret.** Supply *eum*; i. e., Remulum.——362. **Nepoti.** See on XI, 717.——363. **Post mortem.** After the death of the grandson, the Rutulians obtained it in war and battle.——365. **Habilem.** See on 305.

367–449. Nisus and Euryalus leave the camp of the enemy, and are proceeding on their journey, when the helmet of Euryalus, gleaming in the obscurity of the night,

attracts the attention of a hostile party of horsemen, who are just approaching the camp. The youths flee to the woods. Nisus, having already escaped, misses his friend, and returning finds him surrounded by the pursuers. He kills two of the enemy with javelins hurled from his place of concealment, and thereupon the commander, Volscens, lifts his sword to slay Euryalus. Nisus rushes into the midst, but too late to save his friend, whose death, however, he revenges by slaying Volscens, and then falls, pierced with many wounds.

368. **Cetera legio,** *the rest of the army;* that is, the whole body of the heavy infantry of King Latinus, which had remained in the rear, near Laurentum, and to carry news from which the three hundred horsemen under Volscens had been despatched during the day to Turnus. So much must be inferred, though not narrated.——369. **Regi—ferebant,** *they were bearing a reply* (from the commander of the infantry, *legio*) to Turnus *the king. Regi* is preferred here by the best commentators to *regis.*——372. **Flectentis.** Supply *se.*——374. **Immemorem,** *unmindful;* not considering that his helmet would thus betray them.——377. **Nihil—contra,** *they made no attempt to reply.*——386. **Imprudens,** *unconscious;* not noticing the absence of Euryalus.——388. **Albani;** some part of the wood, called by Cicero, pro Mil. 31, 85, and Livy, V, 15, the Alban forest.——393. **Silentibus.** He is at first distant from the enemy, where the woods are still; but in the next verse he comes nearer; hence, *audit.*——407. **Si—auxi,** *if I myself have increased* (or *added*) *any* (offerings) *in the chase.*——412. **Aversi,** *turned away;* looking away from Nisus.——427. Some supply *interficite* with *me.*——433. **Leto;** in the dative for *in letum,* according to Wagner. Thiel prefers to construe it in the ablative.——449. **Pater Romanus,** *the Roman citizen.* Others understand the emperor Augustus and his successors.

450–502. The Rutulian horsemen bear the heads of Nisus and Euryalus with the body of Volscens to their camp, which they find agitated on account of the newly-discovered slaughter of Rhamnes, Serranus, Numa, and others. At dawn the enemy display the heads of Nisus and Euryalus to the Trojans on the walls. Their grief, and the lamentations of the mother of Euryalus, are described.

458. **Phaleras,** *the trappings* which had been seized by Euryalus. See above, 359.——459. **Spargebat.** See IV, 584.——464. **Rumoribus,** *with reports;* news of the last night's bloody work.——471. **Maesti,** *gloomy;* because of the threatened attack, and the absence of Aeneas.——477. **Femineo** retains its final vowel here.——480. **Dehinc;** one syllable.——481. **Hunc te aspicio,** *do I see thee thus?* the full expression would be *hic tu es, quem aspicio?* **Tune ille?** etc., *couldst thou, that one,* (who wast) *the last hope of my old age?*——485. **Date;** vocative, agreeing with Euryale understood. Ribbeck gives *data* from MSS.——486. **Tua funera,** (even) *thy corpse;* thy body laid out for burial.——491. **Funus lacerum,** *thy mutilated body.* **Hoc** refers to the ghastly head which she sees raised by the Rutuli on the point of a spear.——492. **Hoc,** *for this;* for such an end as this; ablat. But, perhaps better, the accusative, referring, as in 491, to *caput.* So Heyne.——499. **Infractae,** *broken, nerveless.*

503–568. The Rutulians commence the assault on the camp. Invocation to the Muses. Many Trojans perish in the burning and fall of a tower, and Helenor and Lycus, who had alone escaped from it, are slain.

505. **Testudine.** See on II, 441.——518. **Caeco marte,** *in the blind* or *uncertain warfare;* in which, being under the testudo, they can neither see nor be seen. Comp. II, 335.——525. **Vos.** The plural has respect to all the Muses, though only Calliope is designated. Comp. *vestras,* I, 140.——528. **Ingentis oras belli,** *the* (whole) *wide field of the war;* the war in all its parts and aspects.——530. **Vasto suspectu,** *of great elevation.* Comp. *sus-*

pectus, VI, 579. **Pontibus**; footways of plank leading from the tower back to the wall, in front of which it stood.——**543. Pectora**; acc. limiting *transfossi*.——**546. Maeonio regi**, *to a Lydian prince*.——**547. Vetitis**; probably to be understood of the prohibition of the father, against whose will Licymnia had secretly sent Helenor to Troy.——**548. Inglorius**, *without device*; distinguished by no device on his *white* (unadorned) buckler; or, perhaps, simply *undistinguished*.——**558. Tecta**; the battlemented top of the wall.——**564. Iovis armiger.** Comp. V, 255.——**566. Martius lupus.** The wolf was sacred to Mars.



Calliope.

569–671. While the combat is raging, Numanus, a young Latin prince, and brother-in-law of Turnus, approaches the wall and taunts the Trojans with cowardice. Ascanius from the battlements hears the boaster, and, greatly incensed, for the first time aims his arrow at an enemy, first invoking the aid of Jupiter. His arrow pierces the temples of Numanus. But through apprehension for the safety of Ascanius, Apollo descends, and in the guise of an old man warns him to abstain from further daring. The Trojans, recognizing the god as he vanishes, withdraw Ascanius from the ramparts.

572. **Hic**, Liger; **hic**, Asylas. **Longe fallente**, *slaying from far*; more fully expressed, *hitting from far its unsuspecting victim*. Comp. X, 754.——**575. Pro**; equivalent here to *in*; *standing on the tops of the towers*, or *on the top of a tower*; perhaps with the notion of defense involved; though *pro* is often used in the sense of "on" or "upon," or "on the front part" of some elevated place, without any notion of defense. See Tacit. H. 3, 31: *pro muris*; *pro gradibus*; Sall. J. 67, 1: *pro tectis*.——**580. Spiramenta animae**, *the passages of the breath*; the lungs.——**581. Arcentis**; a prince of eastern Sicily.——**586. Positis**, *being laid aside*.——**589. Multa harena**, *on the spacious sand*; i. e., the space of sand over which his prostrate body extends, at the foot of the rampart from which he has fallen. This is probably the sense. Heyne, however, supposed the floor of the rampart itself to be meant.——**596. Novo regno**, *with his new royalty*, or royal alliance by marriage.——**602. Fandi fictor**, *inventor of dissembling speech*.——**603. A stirpe**, *by nature*; join with *durum*; inheriting hardiness from their parent-stock. **Genus**; in apposition with *nos*. **Primum**, *at the first*; as soon as born.——**609. Omne—ferro**, *our whole life is spent with the spear*.——**616.** See illustration, page 9.——**618. Dindyma**; the plural of *Dindymus*, a mountain in Phrygia. **Biforem cantum**, *its twofold*, or *double-toned music*; referring to the two pipes, one of a lower pitch than the other, both inserted into the lips and played at once, or both united at the end in one mouthpiece. Others understand it of a single pipe with two finger-holes or stops.

——619. **Buxus,** *the boxwood;* synonymous here with *tibia.*——629. **Qui;** subject of both verbs. The verse is quoted from E. III, 87.——632. **Adducta sagitta,** *the drawn* (or *swift*) *arrow;* the arrow drawn back on the strained bow-string.——643. **Gente—resident.** It is right that all wars destined to come should terminate under the race of Assaracus; i. e., under Augustus.——644. **Nec te Troia capit.** Nor does a realm so limited as this new Troy confine thee. Thou hast a spirit for wider dominion.——647. **Dardanio Anchisae.** Comp. I, 617.——656. **Cetera,** *as for the rest;* accusative; as in III, 594. **Parce bello,** *forbear the war; cease from the fight.* Comp. I, 257.——661. **Avidum,** *though desirous of, eager for.*——668. **Pluvialibus Haedis,** *with, in the* (*season of the*) *rainy Kids;* ablative of time. The Kids are two stars in the arm of Auriga, the rising of which in September was attended with heavy rains.——670. **Iuppiter;** the god who regulates the seasons and the weather.

672–716. Pandarus and Bitias, youths of gigantic stature, sons of Alcanor and the mountain nymph Iaera, throw open one of the gates, and provoke the Rutulians to assail them. A bloody encounter follows, and Bitias is slain.

677. **Pro turribus,** *before the towers;* in front of the towers that flanked the gates. So Wagner. But Heyne understands *as* or *like towers.*——697. **Thebana;** not of Thebes in Boeotia, but of Thebes in Cilicia, the native place also of Andromache.——698. **Cornus;** the shaft of the spear, made of cornel-wood.——705. **Phalarica;** a heavy, spear-like missile, usually discharged by a machine. See "Dict. of Antiq." Nothing but such an instrument could have slain Bitias, and none of the enemy but Turnus could have hurled it. **Duo terga;** i. e., a shield formed of two hides.——707. **Squama et auro;** hendiadys for *aurea squama.* The corselet was fortified with double or thick *scales,* or plates, *of gold.* Join the ablatives with *fidelis,* as ablatives of cause.——710. The Romans erected many palatial buildings at Baiae, the foundations of which often extended into the sea. The fall of Bitias is compared to masses of rock thrown into the sea for such foundations.——715. **Cubile;** in apposition with *Inarime.*——716. Jupiter is here supposed to have cast this island upon the giant Typhoeus. Comp. III, 578, sqq., and note.

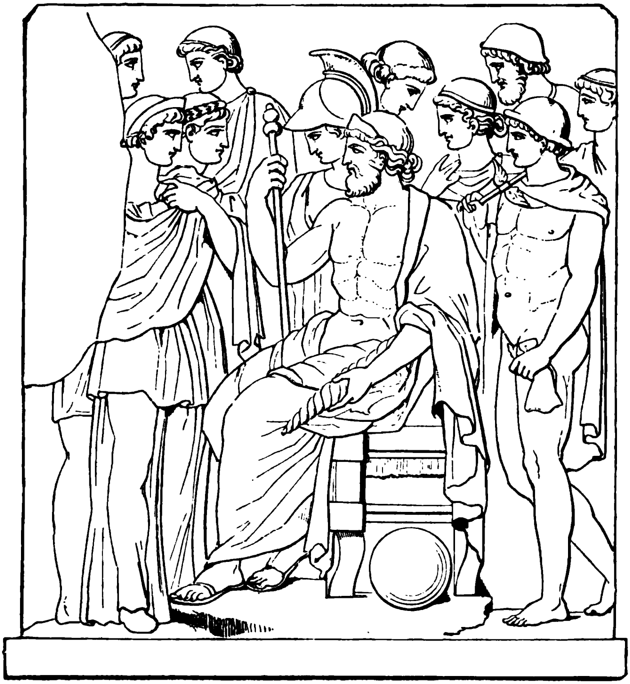
717–818. Mars now inspires the enemy with fresh courage, and unnerves the Trojans. Pandarus closes the gate, and in doing this shuts in Turnus, whom he at once assails, incited by his brother's death. Pandarus is slain, and Turnus then attacks the daunted Trojans. He is soon surrounded, but finally saves himself by plunging from the battlements into the Tiber, whence he hastens to join his countrymen.

718. **Stimulos.** Comp. VI, 101.——720. **Conveniunt.** Supply *Rutuli.*——729. **Ultro.** Turnus under any other circumstances could have effected an entrance only by force; but now he is admitted by Pandarus without resistance, and, as it were, spontaneously (*ultro*).——736. **Emicat,** *darts forward.*——748. **Is,** *such;* equivalent to *talis; not such* (as thou) *is the sender of the weapon and the wound.*——763. **Excipit,** *overtakes, catches.* **Raptas,** *captured;* taken from those already slain.——765. **Comitem,** *a companion;* i. e., to the others whom he has just killed.——766. **Ignaros,** etc. This and the following line refer to Trojan combatants on the wall, who are intent on the conflict outside, and are ignorant that Turnus is inclosed within the walls. Some of these Turnus, springing upon the wall, strikes down while their backs are turned towards him.——767. **Noëmonaque.** The final *e* is lengthened here.——768–770. **Lyncea—occupat.** While Turnus, on the embankment behind the battlements, was slaying those mentioned in verse 767, Lynceus thought to advance upon him from behind, and take him at a disadvantage; but Turnus, from the rampart on the right (*dexter*), antici-

pates (*occupat*) the attack, and, with a blow of his descending sword, severs the head of Lynceus from his body. *Dexter* in my former note was rendered *skillful*, but I now adopt the interpretation of Ruaeus and others in preference.——**776. Numeros intendere nervis**; a poetic transposition for *ad numeros intendere nervos; to tune the strings to numbers.*——**781. Deinde,** *still, farther.*——**787. Segnes,** *cowards;* acc. agreeing with *vos.*——**803. Sufficere,** *to afford*, or *supply;* as II, 618.——**804. Germanae**; Juno. See I, 47, and XII, 830.——**806. Subsistere,** *to withstand.* **Tantum,** *so much;* so much as would be necessary to maintain the fight. Comp. V, 21.——**813, 814. Piceum flumen agit,** *urges along a pitchy stream;* the sweat breaking out from his face and body flows mingled with blood and dust, and looks black, like pitch.——**816. Ille** refers to *fluvius;* the Tiber.



Head of Medusa. (From an ancient cutting in agate.)



Jupiter and the Olympian gods. (From a Grecian bas-relief.)

BOOK TENTH.

Council of the gods. Pallas, Lausus, Mezentius.

1–117. Jupiter calls the gods to a council in Olympus, and persuades them to put an end to discord. Venus complains of the hard persecution of the Trojans, and Juno bitterly replies Jupiter declares at last that the fates shall decide the conflict without any interference of the gods.

1. **Panditur.** Olympus was opened in the morning and closed in the evening. Comp. I, 374. **Omnipotentis,** *supreme* or *sovereign*, as the seat of the Omnipotent. **Bipatentibus,** *with two-valved doors*. See on II, 330.——7. **Versa retro;** i. e., turned back again to the same bitter hostility as in former times during the Trojan war.——13. **Alpes immittet apertas,** *will send the opened Alps;* a bold expression for *hostis per Alpes apertas immittet;*

referring to the invasion of Hannibal. The language is analogous to that of Tacitus, Agr. 18, *mare expectabant*, for *hostes per mare expectabant*.——**24. Aggeribus murorum.** Comp. IX, 769. For *murorum* some MSS. give the archaic form *moerorum*.——**28. Arpis**; called Aetolian because Diomed, its founder, was of Aetolian descent.——**29. Volnera.** Diomed had inflicted a wound on the hand of Venus in battle at the siege of Troy. The occasion was the same as the one alluded to in I, 94, sqq.——**42. Super imperio,** *concerning the supreme dominion;* namely, that promised to the Trojans in I, 257.——**53. Hic**; i. e., *domi meae, in my home* in either or all of the three favorite resorts mentioned.——**54. Premat.** Supply *ut*. The infinitive is the regular construction after *iubere*. **Inde,** *from that quarter;* i. e., from Ascanius and his posterity. **Summam belli,** *the direction of the war*.——**71. Tyrrhenam—quietas,** *to stir up an Etrurian league or peaceful tribes.* To excite the peaceful Tyrrhenians to a warlike alliance. *Agitare* is used rather with reference to *gentis* than to *fidem*.——**73. Hic,** *here;* on this present occasion of difficulty, where is the agency of Juno or Iris?——**77. Quid,** *what* (is it)? is it shameful for the Trojans to commit violence, to oppress, etc.? **Face atra.** See IV, 384.——**79. Soceros, pactas**; referring to Latinus and Lavinia.——**80. Praefigere arma.** See on I, 183.——**83.** It was by Cybele that the ships were actually transformed; but every favor to the Trojans, by whomsoever effected, is ascribed by Juno to Venus.——**90.** The infinitive is an irregular construction after *quae causa fuit*. The prose would be *quae causa fuit Europae Asiaeque consurgendi?*——**102. Tremefacta solo,** *trembling in its depths* or *foundations*. Supply *silescit*.——**103. Placida** is proleptic.——**108. Fuat**; an archaic form for *sit*.——**109. Italum** Heyne makes a genit. after *obsidione*. Others join it with *fatis*. **Castra**; i. e., of the Trojans.——**110. Sive errore,** etc., *or whether by a mistake of Troy*, or the Trojan party (in the departure of Aeneas at this crisis), *and by the fatal warnings* (of Iris to Turnus, now working mischief).——**111. Sua exorsa,** etc., *his own beginnings* (*his own enterprises*) *shall bring to each*, etc.——**113–115.** Comp. IX, 104–106.

118–145. The Trojans are distributed along the ramparts, and, though dejected, resolutely maintain the defense under the direction of Mnestheus and other leaders.

118. Circum; adverbially; *round about.* **Portis**; abl., *at the gates.* **Instant**; with infin. as in I, 423.——**133. Caput**; Greek acc. limiting *detectus*.——**136. Buxo**; either dat. or abl. Comp. II, 19. It retains the final *o*.——**144. Moerorum**; the old form of *murorum*. See on 24.——**145. Campanae urbi**; Capua. The derivation of the name from Capys is, of course, fanciful. Both Campania and Capua probably have the same root as *campus*.

146–214. Aeneas forms an alliance with the Etrurians, who immediately set out with him in their ships, to carry succor to his beleaguered camp. The poet enumerates the ships and the forces on board, and mentions the leaders of the Etrurians. There are thirty ships, and the troops are arranged under four leaders, Massicus, Abas, Asilas, and Astur.

147. Illi refers both to the Trojans and their Rutulian assailants.——**148. Castris ingressus Etruscis.** The narrative is resumed from VIII, 602.——**149. Regi**; Tarchon, the Etrurian commander.——**153. Haud fit,** etc.; the apodosis after *ut—preces*. So Ribbeck.——**154. Libera fati**; *free in respect to fate;* no longer held by the prohibition of the fates, mentioned in VIII, 502, sqq. For the genit. see on II, 638.——**155. Lydia.** See on II, 781.——**156. Duci** retains the final *i*.——**157. Subiuncta leones**; literally, *joined as to lions under the beak.* Comp. III, 428.——**158. Ida**; perhaps a personification of Mount Ida carved in wood, and drawn in a chariot by lions; the latter projecting from the prow of the ship.——**159. Hic,** *here*, or

in this ship.——**180. Solo,** *in respect to soil*, or territory, i. e., *in location*; contrasted with *ab origine.*——**188. Crimen amor vestrum,** *your fault* (was) *love.* The words may refer to Cycnus and the sisters of Phaëthon; or, possibly, to Cinyras and Cupavo. **Formaeque insigne paternae,** *and your device* or *crest* (was) *of your father's form;* explanatory of *olorinae pennae.* The ornament on the helmet of Cupavo was the form of a swan, worn to commemorate the transformation of his father, Cycnus, into a swan.——**190. Umbram.**



Etruscan warriors. (From Etruscan bronze statues.)

The sisters of Phaëthon were transformed into poplar-trees.——**196. Saxum—minatur,** *threatens* (to hurl) *a huge rock into the waves.* The centaurs were sometimes sculptured in the act of hurling rocks, as if in battle.——**202. Triplex.** Vergil assigns to his native city a threefold origin, Etruscan, Greek, and, perhaps, Umbrian, while each of these three elements is represented in four towns (*quaterni populi*), making twelve in all, subject to Mantua. The strongest element, however, *vires*, is Tuscan.——**204. In se.** Mezentius, by his cruelty, has excited the Tuscans to revolt against him.——**205. Benaco.** Supply *ortus.* Comp. X, 666.——**206. Mincius.** The river-god, Mincius, is the figure-head of the ship.——**207. Gravis.** The term is transferred from the ship to its commander. Comp. V, 270, 271. Others take it literally. **Centena arbore;** for *centum remis.* Comp. *terno*, V, 120.

215–286. While Aeneas is pursuing his voyage in the moonlight, the nymphs into which the Trojan ships have been transformed appear to him on the water, and one

of them, Cymodoce, informs him of the assault on his camp. He prays to Cybele, and directs his followers to be instantly ready for battle. On his approach to the camp, the Trojans on the ramparts raise a shout, and engage in the defense with still more vigor, while Turnus, nothing daunted, prepares to resist the new-comers at their landing.

215, 216. Curru Phoebe pulsabat Olympum. See on III, 512; V, 721.——**221. Numen habere maris,** *to have the divinity of the sea;* to possess the divine character or attributes pertaining to sea-goddesses.——**234. Hanc faciem refecit,** *has reproduced this form;* has reproduced us, but in this new form. ——**238. Iam loca iussa,** etc. We must understand that the Etrurian cavalry have been directed by Aeneas to join the Arcadian cavalry of Pallanteum, and to proceed with them down the bank of the Tiber to some point appointed by him (*loca iussa*) near the place of his expected disembarkation. We learn from 362, 363, below, that this spot was at the junction of some small stream with the Tiber. Turnus will of course aim to prevent the arrival of the allied forces at the Trojan camp. **Etrusco;** sing. for pl. *Etruscis.* ——**239. Medias opponere turmas,** *to interpose his squadrons;* i. e., between the new allies and the camp.——**253. Ad frena.** Supply *iuncti.*——**254, 255. Propinques augurium,** *bring near the omen*, or *the promised event.*——**270. Capiti.** Supply *Aeneae.*——**274. Ille;** expressed for emphasis, in apposition with *ardor.* See on I, 3.——**277. Praecipere;** for *occupare;* to anticipate them in getting possession of the shore.——**279. Perfringere,** *to break through* their ranks.——**281. Referto,** *reproduce; imitate.*——**283. Vestigia;** Greek acc. limiting *labant.* Comp. V, 331, 332.

287–361. The ships come to land in safety, excepting that of Tarchon, which is forced upon a sand-bank and broken to pieces. Aeneas and his allies on landing are instantly engaged in the conflict.

288, 289. Servare—pelagi, *to watch the retreat of the ebbing sea;* so as to spring upon the beach when the wave had retired.——**290. Per remos;** others spring to the land by means of oars which they plant with one end in the sand, and thus swing themselves or spring to land. So Heyne. Others think they slide over the oars.——**291. Spirant,** *heave* or *boil.*——**292. Inoffensum,** *unresisted;* i. e., unbroken by any bold, rocky bank. Tarchon seeks a point where the wave rolls up steadily increasing or spreading (*crescenti aestu*) to the beach, intending to take advantage of this movement to push his ships far on the land.——**295. Tollite—rates,** *lift, push on your ships;* i. e., by a powerful stroke of the oars.——**304. Fluctus fatigat** refers to the swinging to and fro of the two ends of the ship on the waves before it goes to pieces. The impulse given by the oars, aided by the movement of the water, had driven it partially across the sand-bank or ridge, so that both the forward and hinder part are thrown one way and another by the action of the waves for a few moments, and then the hull, in consequence of the strain, breaks in the midst and goes to pieces.——**319. Herculis arma;** that is, the *clava.* Comp. V, 410.——**325. Nova gaudia,** *the new love;* in apposition with Clytium.——**334. Steterunt.** The penult is short.——**345. Curibus,** *from Cures.*——**350. Boreae de gente suprema,** *of the lofty race of Boreas.* Comp. VII, 220.——**351. Ismara.** This is understood by some as a neuter plural, by others as a feminine singular. The latter is probably correct. In Ge. II, 37, it is plural. See Dictionary.

362–438. Pallas, the son of Evander, sees the Arcadian cavalry turning their backs, and hastens to rally them to the fight. He sets them the example of heroism, while on the other side Lausus, the son of Mezentius, slays several of the Arcadians, Etruscans, and Trojans.

362. Parte ex alia; at that point, namely, where Aeneas had directed the Arcadian and Etruscan cavalry to await his landing. See 238. It seems

to have been on the banks of a torrent, rocky and broken, and covered with rolling bowlders and debris left by freshets, and, therefore, unfit for cavalry. Pallas has left Aeneas on landing, and hastened to take command of his own portion of the cavalry, which has been obliged to dismount on account of the nature of the ground, and thus to fight on foot, *acies inferre pedestris*.——**366. Quis**; here translated as *iis*, after **quando**, *since*, which connects this parenthetical clause to the foregoing *dare terga*. *Quis* alone would have sufficed to indicate the causal relation, but *quando* is added for greater distinctness, though the construction is anomalous.——**378. Deest**; here a monosyllable.——**378. Troiam**; the new Troy or camp of the Trojans. "Shall we retreat to the water, or cut our way through to the Trojan camp?"——**383. Dabat** lengthens the final syllable.——**384. Quem**; Pallas. **Non super occupat Hisbo**, *Hisbon does not surprise him from above*, while thus engaged.——**385. Ille**; Hisbo. See on *ille*, I, 3.——**394. Caput** lengthens the final syllable.——**399. Praeter**; join with *fugientem*; *flying* along *by him*.——**405. Optato**; for *ex voto*, *according to his wish*.——**412. Se—arma.** He completely covers himself with his shield.——**426. Perterrita agm.**; for *agm. perterreri*. **Viri**; i. e., Pallas.——**432. Extremi—acies**; those on the outside or in the rear of the others make the ranks dense by crowding forward into the fight.

439–509. Turnus, warned by his sister Juturna, hastens to the aid of Lausus and the Latins. He fights and slays Pallas, who is then borne from the field by his friends.

439. Soror; the nymph Juturna, sister of Turnus. See XII, 138, sqq. ——**444. Aequore iusso**, *from the required ground*; from the ground which he had commanded them to leave. The common construction would have been *iussi*.——**448. Tyranni**, *of the prince*; Turnus. Comp. VII, 266.—— **449. Spoliis opimis.** See on VI, 841.——**458. Ire**; historical infinitive.—— **463. Victorem ferant**, etc. "May the dying eyes of Turnus support, or be compelled to endure, the sight of me, victorious over him."——**466. Genitor**; Jupiter. **Natum**; Hercules.——**473. Reicit.** He *turns away* his eyes with sorrow from the battle-field.——**476, 477. Tegmina summa**, *the top of the covering*. Forbiger understands by this the upper part of the corselet, where it covers the shoulder; here, the left shoulder. The spear having already made its way (*viam molita*) through the border of the shield, grazed (*strinxit*) the body of Turnus, but inflicted no serious wound, because of the obstruction afforded both by the shield and corselet, in which it had spent the greater part of its force.——**478. De corpore** is for *aliquid de corpore*. The spear-point just grazed his body.——**486. Ille**; Pallas. The last syllable of **sanguis** here is lengthened.——**492. Meruit.** The subject, according to Ruaeus and Heyne, followed by Gossrau, Forbiger, Ladewig, and others, is *ille*, referring to Pallas; *I send back Pallas to thee such as he has deserved* to be (i. e., dead), by engaging in this war and venturing to combat with me. Conington makes *Evander* the subject.——**496. Baltei**; a dissyllable here.——**497. Impressum nefas**, *the impious deed wrought upon it*; that is, the murder of the husbands of the Danaides. See "Class. Dict."

510–605. Aeneas in another part of the field hears of the death of Pallas, and furiously seeks Turnus, cutting his way through the enemy, and slaying many of the bravest. Ascanius at the same time leads forth the Trojan youth from within the camp.

519. Inferias quos immolet, *that he may slay them as victims*. See XI, 81, sqq. It was the custom of ancient heroes to sacrifice captives at the tombs or on the funeral piles of their friends killed in battle. This Achilles does

at the funeral pyre of Patroclus. Il. XXI, 26–28. See also on III, 321–323. ——**541. Ingenti umbra tegit,** *covers him with the vast shadow* of death. This is Wagner's interpretation. Some prefer Heyne's, which refers *umbra* to the broad shadow cast by Aeneas and his large shield over the body of his victim.——**542. Lecta,** *gathered;* taken from the body by Aeneas. **Tropaeum.** See woodcut at the head of Notes on the Eleventh Book.——**545. Dardanides;** Aeneas.——**547. Aliquid magnum,** *some boastful word;* others, *some great spell* or *magic charm.*——**552. Ille;** Aeneas.——**553. Loricam—impedit.** Jahn understands by this that Aeneas, by thrusting his spear into the shield and corselet of Tarquitus, holds these so fixed that he can not protect his throat from the blow of the sword. **Reducta,** *drawn back,* in order to give a more powerful impulse, is equivalent to "hurled with might." Comp. V, 478.——**556. Super,** *moreover;* others, *over him.*——**558. Patrioque—sepulcro,** *nor (and) shall cover thy limbs with the ancestral sepulchre.* ——**581. Diomedis.** See I, 97, and note.——**586. Telo,** *with his weapon.* Lucagus bends forward to spur the horses with the point of his sword, while preparing to meet Aeneas.

606–688. Jupiter suffers Juno to delay the death of Turnus, and she rescues him from the field by sending a phantom in the form of Aeneas, which Turnus pursues until it leads him into a ship. This immediately conveys him away. In despair he is borne to Ardea.

614. Amore; the love of Jupiter for her. **Namque** may be rendered here *indeed, certainly.*——**623. Me—sentis,** *and if it is your understanding that I thus arrange this.* If this, and this only, the postponement of his death, is the thought you entertain, with no ulterior and secret purpose, you can be indulged.——**628. Quid;** elliptical; *what matter would it be?* or *what would hinder?* After **gravaris** supply *dare.* This is said by Juno in a resigned and winning manner, half hoping, half fearing.——**649. Thalamos;** an allusion to the proposed marriage of Aeneas and Lavinia.——**652. Gaudia,** *his joyful hope.* He does not see that his hope is vain, that the air bears it away.——**655. Clusinis.** The ship was one of those commanded by Massicus (see above, 166), and under the immediate command of the prince Osinius.——**661–664.** The order of these verses is that of Jahn, Ladewig, and Ribbeck.——**663. Illum;** Turnus.——**669. Expendere.** Supply *me.*——**672. Quid;** object of *faciet* or *dicet* understood.——**681, 682. Sese mucrone induat;** a bolder form for *se mucroni,* or *in mucronem induat; should he, then, throw himself upon his sword?* pierce himself through and through with the sword.——**686. Animo.** See on V, 332. Others read *animi.*

689–754. The deeds of Mezentius, and of some other heroes less distinguished.

689. Iovis monitis, *by the impulse of Jupiter.*——**698, 699. Latagum os faciemque,** etc., *he strikes Latagus beforehand on the mouth and face;* lit., *as to the mouth and face.* He anticipates the blow of Latagus. Comp. IX, 569. ——**700. Segnem,** *inactive, disabled, helpless.*——**704. Face.** See on VII, 320. ——**706. Ignarum;** here used passively; *unknown, a stranger.*——**707. Ille** calls special attention beforehand to the subject, *aper; that* (beast), even the *boar.* Comp. XI, 809. The order of verses 714–718 is that preferred by most editors, including Jahn and Ribbeck.——**716. Quibus, irae;** in the dative.——**720. Graius;** so called under the prevailing belief that Cortona or Corythus was founded by the Pelasgi.——**725. Surgentem in cornua;** for *surgentem cornibus; towering with his horns.*——**731. Infracta,** *broken;* i. e., broken in the wound.——**732. Fugientem,** *from behind.* Orodes is not running away from Mezentius, but pursuing some of the Rutulians, and pushing forward in a direction which left Mezentius in his rear. The latter

scorns to attack Orodes at a disadvantage.——733. **Caecum,** *unseen;* if it should be inflicted from behind.——754. **Fallente.** See on IX, 572.

755–832. While the gods witness the still equal conflict, Mezentius at length is met by Aeneas and wounded, but effects a retreat through the interference of Lausus, his brave son. Lausus, in vain urged by Aeneas to desist from the combat, is finally slain by the hero, who deplores his fate.

765. **Stagna,** *the vast depths.* See on I, 126.——766, 767. **Aut** (*cum*) **ingreditur,** etc., *or when, bearing an aged ash from the mountain-tops, he both walks on the ground,* etc.——774, 775. *I consecrate thee thyself, Lausus, as a trophy of Aeneas, covered with the spoils torn from the body of the robber.* Lausus was thus to be as a living trophy. A trophy, in the proper sense of the word, was the trunk of a tree erected and covered with the arms of the slain. See XI, 5, sqq., and woodcut.——786. **Viris haud pertulit,** *it* (the spear) *did not convey its force;* which had been spent in passing through the various and firmly-wrought materials of the shield.——794. **Ille;** Mezentius. **Inque ligatus;** by tmesis for *inligatusque; and impeded,* or *helplessly impeded;* i. e., by the spear, which has penetrated his loin.——797. **—que** connects the participles.——799. **Ipsum sustinuit,** *withstood* (Aeneas) *himself.*——811. **Maioraque,** etc.; supply *quid; and why do you dare things greater than your strength?*——831. **Socios;** the followers of Lausus, who were hesitating to approach.

832–908. Mezentius, meanwhile having retreated to the bank of the river, soon hears the tidings of his son's death. No longer able to fight on foot, he returns to the field mounted on his horse, and, again encountering Aeneas, is slain.

838. **Colla fovet,** *rests his neck.* **Barbam;** Greek acc. limiting *fusus.*——842. **Ingenti volnere victum,** *laid low by a mighty wound.*——854. **Omnis per mortis,** etc., (would) *that I had given up my guilty life by every form of death;* to death in any and every form. For the optative use of the pluperfect, comp. IV, 678.——869. **Caput;** Greek acc.——875. *So may that father of the gods, so great Apollo do;* (may they effect) *that we* (according to thy desire) *may join in combat.* The latter clause is closely connected with *faciat.*——880. **Horremus, parcimus;** plural for the singular. **Nec—ulli,** *nor do I regard any of the gods;* so as through fear of them to abstain from this contest.——884. **Ingenti gyro.** He rides round and round Aeneas with the utmost speed, and at the distance of a javelin-shot.——887. **Silvam;** the forest of darts adhering to the front of his shield.——889. **Iniqua.** Aeneas fought on foot.——892. **Calcibus;** best understood here of the fore feet.——893. **Super** is taken by Ruaeus as a preposition governing *equitem;* but it seems more likely to have been intended as an adverb; *on top, above.*——894. **Implicat,** *confines, holds to the ground.* He falls partially over the body of his dismounted rider (*effusum equitem*). **Eiecto armo,** though generally understood as an ablative, seems to yield a very appropriate meaning as a dative after *incumbit.* The horse, pitching forward in his fall, and towards one side, with head prone to the ground (*cernuus*), seems to *sink* or *recline upon his outstretched shoulder.* Some, with Ladewig, take *eiecto* in the sense of *dislocated.* But Silius Italicus, in his imitation of the passage, X, 255, paraphrases *eiecto armo* by *inflexo armo.*——897. **Super;** adverb; *moreover;* as in 556.



Tropaeum. (From a Pompeian bas-relief.)

BOOK ELEVENTH.

Funeral honors to the dead, the truce, renewal of hostilities, and death of Camilla.

1-99. Aeneas erects a trophy with the arms of Mezentius, and directs his followers to be ready at any moment to march against Laurentum. He then dismisses Acoetes, the aged attendant of Pallas, with the body of his slain master, and selects a thousand men to escort it to the home of Evander.

1. Interea. Comp. X, 1.——**2, 3. Dare praecipitant curae,** *cares* (*his anxieties*) *urge* (him) *to give*, etc.; or, with Ruaeus, join *dare* with *curae* in the sense of *curae* or *cura dandi*. **Et—que,** *both—and*. See M. 435, a, obs. 1. **Funere;** the reference is to the funeral rites of his fallen companions, and especially to those of Pallas.——**9. Tela trunca,** *the broken weapons;* i. e., of Mezentius. See X, 882, sqq.——**15. Quod superest,** *as to what remains;* as to the remainder of the war. Comp. IX, 157.——**16. Manibus—est, this,** even such as this, *is Mezentius by my deed;* by my hands nothing of the proud Mezentius has been left but this trophy here.——**19, 20. Ubi adnuerint sup.,** *when first the gods shall have directed.* As soon as the auspices shall have sanctioned a renewal of the conflict. For the usage of the tenses here, see Z. 509. *Adnuo* takes either the infinitive or *ut* with the subjunctive. See 796.——**30. Positum.** Comp. II, 644, and note.——**31. Parrhasio.** See on VIII, 344.——**33. Comes datus ibat,** *had been assigned as companion.* Comp. II, 704; VI, 159; VIII, 466, et al. *Ibat* is a lively substitute for *erat* in this phrase. **Alumno,** *foster-son* of Acoetes.——**47. Imperium** Heyne un-

derstands as the promised conquest and dominion of Latium; Peerlkamp, merely the command of the Tyrrhenian army, which Evander had directed Aeneas to seek. See VIII, 496.——48. **Cum—gente,** *that battles* (were to be) *with a hardy race.* For the Asyndeton, see H. 636, I, 1; B. 370, *a*, 1; G. 475, R.; M. 434.——51, 52. **Nil debentem.** The son is now released by death from fulfilling any vows which Evander may be making to the gods for him.——56, 57. **Nec—pater.** In case the son had been saved by cowardly flight (*pulsum, put to flight*), the father would have desired for himself a miserable death; death accompanied with curses on such a son.——64. **Molle,** *soft;* because made of pliant boughs. **Cratis et ferretrum;** hendiadys. The bier consisted of hurdle-work.——73. **Laeta laborum,** *rejoicing in the task.* This construction appears in a fragment of Sallust: *frugumque pabulique laetus ager*, and frequently in later writers. Ladewig.——78. **Laurentis pugnae;** the battle with the Latins or Laurentines on the previous day.——81. **Manus quos;** for *manus eorum iuvenum quos.* See X, 518–520, and note.——84. **Duces;** the leaders of the thousand men. He orders these to bear branches of trees covered with the arms of enemies slain by Pallas, and severally marked with the names of the slain on tablets.——90. **Lacrimans.** Homer, in the seventeenth book of the Iliad, 426, sqq., represents the horses of Achilles as weeping.——96. **Alias ad lacrimas.** The burial rites of other friends must be performed.——97, 98. **Aeternum;** for *in aeternum.*

100–181. Envoys arrive from Laurentum to beg the privilege of paying the last honors to their dead. Aeneas receives them kindly, and grants a truce for twelve days, both for the funeral rites, and for bringing about a peace. In the meanwhile the body of Pallas is conveyed to Pallanteum, and received by Evander, who dismisses the messengers of Aeneas with a prayer for vengeance upon Turnus.

100. **Aderant.** They were already present when Aeneas returned to the camp.——103. **Redderet;** with *ut* omitted, as in I, 645, and II, 75, et al.——104. **Nullum certamen.** Supply *esse* depending on *dicentes* understood. **Aethere cassis.** See on II, 85.——112. **Veni.** The perfect indicative, substituted for the ordinary form of the apodosis, expresses the conclusion as an absolute certainty.——118. **Vixet;** for *vixisset*, (that one) *would have lived or survived.*——125. **Caelo;** dative.——126. **Iustitiae, laborum;** the genitive after *mirer* in imitation of the Greek idiom. Comp. 73 and 416.——130. **Fatalis moles,** *the destined structures;* those which are to form the city pointed out by fate. It will delight us to aid in building the new Troy even with our own hands. It is understood that a permanent city is to be built on the site of the present camp.——141. **Latio;** ablative; *in Latium;* better than the dative as understood by some.——143. **Lucet via.** The escort must have arrived with the body of Pallas in the evening. Torches were sometimes borne before the funeral processions in Rome, and this custom Vergil here ascribes to the primitive times.——153. **Cautius—Marti.** Evander is said, above, 47, 48, to have warned Aeneas of the dangers to be encountered by Pallas in the war. It is implied, of course, that Pallas himself was cautioned against too much impetuosity. We may infer that the admonition given to Pallas is now running in the mind of the old man, and therefore supply *monenti* after *promissa dederas parenti.* Thus the sense will be, "thou hadst not given these promises (promises of such conduct) to thy father, when warning thee that thou shouldst be willing very cautiously," etc. Forbiger and others take *ut* in the sense of *utinam.*——161. **Secutum.** Supply *me.*——162, 163. **Obruerent, dedissem, referret,** *O that!* etc. The optative use of the subjunct. Comp. IV, 678; X, 854.——166. **Quod si,** etc., "but if a premature death awaited my son (as indeed it did), it would please me (I would have preferred) that he, leading the Trojans against Latium, should have

fallen, after slaying thousands of the Volsci." I should have been more reconciled to his fate, had he not fallen before the victory was complete. The reading **iuvaret** has better manuscript authority than *iuvabit.*——**171. Tyrrhenique—Tyrrhenum;** supply the copula; *both the Etruscan leaders, and the whole army of the Etruscans.* Wagner remarks "that the repetition of a word sometimes has the same force as the repetition of the copula."——**172. Tropaea** (*virorum*) **quos.** Others: *ferunt illi,* **quos,** etc.——**174. Esset** = *si fuisset.*——**179, 180. Meritis—locus,** *for thy services and for thy fortune this* (additional) *opportunity alone is open to thee.* Thou canst achieve now only one thing more for my benefit and for increasing thy glory, and that is the destruction of Turnus. *Meritis* and *fortunae* are in the dative after *vacat* as more immediate objects, *tibi* as more remote, and as a substitute for a genitive or possessive.——**180. Vitae;** dative; *for life;* that is, *for the living,* or *for me, the living;* as opposed to *nato sub Manis.*——**181. Perferre,** *to report;* to announce to my son the joyful news of vengeance achieved. The infinitive depends on *quaero.*

182-224. The funeral ceremonies of the Trojans and of the Latins in honor of those slain in the recent battle, and the discordant sentiments of the Latins about the continuance of the war.

186. Ignibus atris. See on IV, 384.——**193. Hic,** *then.* The reading *hinc* is not so well authorized.——**195. Munera nota,** *familiar tokens. Munera* are all offerings in honor of the dead; here *nota,* because they are the arms which the deceased had usually borne. So *velamina nota,* VI, 221.——**197. Morti;** a personification of death as a goddess.——**208. Cremant.** The ancient Italians sometimes burned and sometimes buried the dead.——**211. Ruebant;** transitive, as in I, 35 and 85. They were turning up or gathering up the remains.——**212. Focis,** *on the pyres* or *places of burning.* Tepido Wagner understands of the heated ground near the smoldering pyre. This ground is dug up and heaped upon the collected bones and ashes.——**213. Urbe;** in apposition with *tectis,* which here denotes the dwellings of the city, as opposed to the open country, where the foregoing incidents have transpired.——**219. Qui poscat.** H. 517; A. 320, *e;* B. 310, *d;* G. 636.

225-299. While the Latins are thus distracted, the envoys who had been sent to Diomedes return with an unfavorable answer Latinus assembles a council, and the envoys describe their interview with Diomedes, and repeat the words in which he advises the Latins to make peace with Aeneas.

227. Legati; the embassy headed by Venulus, mentioned in VIII, 9-17.——**232. Fatalem ferri;** almost *esse fatalem; that Aeneas is offered as the one destined.* Comp. VII, 272.——**235. Imperio accitos,** *summoned by* (his) *command;* so Heyne.——**239. Aetola.** See on X, 28.——**243. Castra;** for *urbem.*——**246. Patriae gentis.** Argyripa is a name derived by Diomedes from *Argos Hippion,* a city of Peloponnesus, his former home.——**247. Iapygis;** used adjectively for *Iapygii,* and also as synonymous with *Apuli* and *Daunii.*——**251. Auditis;** dative; *to our words* (when) *heard.*——**257. Quos;** here interrogative in the sense of *quot* and *quantos.* Thiel.——**259. Manus;** in apposition with the subject of *expendimus.*——**260. Sidus;** for *tempestas.* The allusion is to the destruction of Ajax the less. See I, 39 and note.——**262. Protei columnas;** the island of Pharos and the coast of Egypt, whither Menelaus was driven. See Od. IV, 354-365.——**264. Regna Neoptolemi.** See III, 325-336.——**265. Idomenei.** See on III, 122. **Locros.** A part of the Opuntian Locri, followers of Ajax the less, settled on the coast of Africa. Comp. III, 399, and note. As Aeneas has left some of his followers as colonies at one or more points during his voyages, so it is credible that the Locri also, and perhaps others, may in like manner during their

wanderings have been divided into different colonies.——**266. Mycenaeus.** See on *Mycenae*, I, 284.——**268. Devictam—adulter,** *the adulterer* (Aegisthus) *has lain in wait for* (murdered) *the conqueror of Asia. Devictam Asiam, the conquering of Asia*, is a bold figure for *Asiae victorem*. So Ladewig. Others, I think less correctly, understand: "has lain in wait for the spoils of conquered Asia."——**269. Invidisse** may be taken as an exclamatory infinitive (see I, 37), or as depending on *referam*. The latter construction is preferred by Wagner. **Ut viderem**; for *me redire*, after *invidisse*.——**270. Calydona**; Calydon, in Aetolia, the native place of Diomedes.——**276. Ferro,** etc. See on X, 29. **Corpora.** Diomedes had wounded both Venus and Mars. ——**280. Malorum,** after *memini*.——**287. Dardanus,** *the Trojan*; for *Troiani*. ——**293. Qua,** *in whatever way, on whatever terms.*

300-444. Latinus proposes to make peace with the Trojans, and to yield to them a portion of his land on the Tiber for their settlement, or, if they prefer to seek another country, to furnish them with ships. Drances advises, moreover, that Lavinia be given to Aeneas in marriage, and calls on Turnus either to give up the contest or to decide it by single combat with Aeneas. Turnus replies with animation, and consents to the single combat.

303. Fuerat melius. Supply the protasis, *si factum esset*.——**309. Ponite**; for *deponite*.——**310. Cetera rerum,** *all other things*; all the warlike resources of the state, and all other grounds of hope.——**311. Ante oculos, inter manus,** *before your eyes, between your hands*; i. e., they are both visible and tangible.——**316. Tusco amni**; the Tiber. Comp. VIII, 473.——**317. Sicanos.** From VIII, 328, we learn that the *Sicani* once dwelt in Latium.——**319. Horum** (*collium*) **asperrima.** Comp. *strata viarum*, I, 422, and note.——**321. Cedat amicitiae Teucrorum**; i. e., let it fall to the Trojans in token of friendship.——**324. Gentem**; for *terram gentis, patriam, country*, as in I, 533.——**328. Modum,** *the construction, fashion*; others, *size*.——**329. Aera.** See on *aere*, I, 34. **Manus**; artisans and laborers for building the ships. **Navalia,** *equipments*; i. e., rigging, oarage, stores, etc.——**335. In medium,** *for the common good*.——**336-338. Idem infensus, largus,** *at once hostile, lavish of.* So Wagner. Others understand, *the same hostile one*, referring to *infensus* in 123.——**339. Dextera.** Thiel supplies *erat*. Perhaps, also, *cui* may be suggested by the foregoing *quem*. **Habitus,** *being regarded as*.——**341. Incertum ferebat.** Supply *genus* and *is*.——**342. Onerat**; namely, *Turnum*. So most commentators; but Conington supplies *iras*; i. e., *the wrath* of the people.——**351. Fugae fidens**; an allusion to the forced flight of Turnus, described in X, 665, sqq., which Drances interprets to his disadvantage, and contrasts with the pretension implied in **caelum territat armis**.——**363. Pignus**; Lavinia. The only sure pledge of peace is the marriage of Aeneas and Lavinia.——**364. Invisum**; here, in an active sense; *hostile*.——**365. Nil moror.** I make it of little account, I consider it but a small matter, attended with little danger, to be your enemy.——**366. Pulsus**; since you have been defeated in the war.——**371. Scilicet,** *ay, forsooth*.——**383. Proinde** = *quae cum ita sint*.——**384. Quando,** *since*; inasmuch as; the language is ironical. ——**397. Die,** *in a* (or *one*) *day*.——**400. Rebus tuis,** *to thy party*, or, *to thy cause*; as if Drances had gone over to the Trojan side.——**405. Aufidus,** *the Aufidus*, fleeing back from the Adriatic, as if fearing the Trojans, represents the fear of Diomed, whose country it passes through.——**406. Vel cum,** *or* (again he, Drances, shows his cowardice) *when*; translate, *then, also*; or, *ay, also*.——**407. Artificis scelus**; for *artifex scelestus*; *the accursed falsifier*; with *scelus*, put for the person, comp. the use of *nefas*, II, 585. **Formidine,** *through fear*; through a pretense of fearing me, Drances seeks to strengthen the charge he brings against me of threatening him with violence.——**415. O si** is elliptical. The complete sense is: If we possessed anything of our

wonted manhood, and O that it were so!——**416. Ille mihi,** etc., *he in my opinion*, etc. After the condition, *si adesset*, the regular form would have been *illum fortunatum haberemus, qui procubuisset*, etc.; but Turnus, to avoid giving offense, chooses to express the sentiment as his own.—Ladewig.——**416, 417. Laborum, animi.** Comp. above, 126, and see on II, 61.——**418. Semel;** once for all.——**425. Multa;** object of *rettulit*.——**438. Vel praestet Achillen,** *even though he represent Achilles;* though he were another Achilles.——**439. Paria;** *equal* to the arms made by Vulcan for Achilles.——**443, 444. Nec—tollat.** The sentiment is this: Neither, if this contest is to terminate fatally to us through the anger of the gods, let Drances be the one to appease their anger by his death—for I myself would rather do that—nor, if success and glory are to be won, let him take them to himself, for I myself desire the honor.

445–531. The council of Latinus is interrupted by the announcement that the Trojans in battle array are marching against Laurentum. Turnus takes advantage of the occasion to rouse the Latins instantly to war. He meets Camilla at the gate of the city, and gives her the command of the cavalry, which is to encounter that of Aeneas on the plain, while Turnus himself prepares with the infantry an ambuscade in a thickly wooded mountain-pass, through which Aeneas with the Trojan infantry is expected to march.

446. Castra movebant; a military phrase for "breaking up an encampment"; here, for "drawing the troops out of camp."——**450. Descendere,** *that they were coming down, advancing*. The infinitive depends on *nuntius*. **Campis;** *over the plains*.——**461. Illi;** the enemy.——**464, 465. Messapus, Coras;** nominative for the vocative. **Cum fratre;** for *et tuus frater*.——**467. Iusso;** for *iussero*.——**473. Praefodiunt alii portas,** *others dig trenches before the gates*.——**475. Varia.** The circle of defenders on the walls is made up of persons old and young of both sexes.——**480. Tanti** retains its final vowel here.——**482. De limine.** According to the ancient custom, prayer was offered at the threshold of the temple.——**491. Praecipit.** Comp. above, 18.——**500. Desiluit.** Camilla and her followers dismount in token of respect for Turnus.——**504. Ire** depends both on *audeo* and *promitto*, which together contain the notion of *paratus sum*. **Contra;** here, a prep. with *equites*. In the similar pleonastic expression, X, 770, it is an adverb. The combination of *obviam* with *contra* is quoted also from Caes. B. G. 7, 28, in "Harp. L. Dict."——**506. Pedes,** *on foot;* i. e., with the foot soldiery.——**509. Omnia supra,** *above, beyond all rewards*, or *all praise*.——**513. Quaterent campos,** *that they might scour the plains;* for the omission of *ut*, see Z. 624; H. 499, 2.——**514. Iugo** (*ea*) **superans,** *surmounting, passing over* (these solitary heights) *by the summit*.——**515. Furta belli,** *a stratagem of war;* an ambuscade.——**516. Bivias fauces;** a gorge opening at each extremity into a road; *ad quas singulae viae* (*ab utraque parte*) *ducunt*.——**522. Valles;** an archaic nominative form of *vallis*.——**527. Ignota,** *unobserved;* not visible to those passing through the defile.——**529. Instare iugis,** *to maintain your stand on the hill-tops.*

532–596. Diana, looking down from Olympus, beholds Camilla advancing to battle, and, foreseeing her fate, commissions Opis, one of her nymphs, to descend and slay any one, whether Trojan or Italian, who shall slay Camilla.

536. Nostris armis. Camilla is armed with the quiver, bow, and arrows, the arms peculiar to Diana and her nymphs.——**553. Robore cocto,** *with well-seasoned oak;* or, *with oak hardened* by fire or smoke.——**554, 555. Huic—implicat,** *to this he fastens the child wrapped in the bark of a wild cork-tree.* For the arrangement of the pronouns, comp. I, 573. **Libro et silvestri subere;** hendiadys for *libro silvestris suberis*.——**555. Habilem** (*eam*), *light.* She

could be easily handled, or hurled, when thus bound to the middle of the shaft.——558. **Tua—fugit**; in this order: ***prima tenens supplex tela tua per auras hostem fugit.*** *Prima* for ***primum**; for the first time.* **Supplex,** *a suppliant*, looking to thee for her deliverance. **Tela tua** refers to the javelin which she is handling (*tenens*), as it were, by being thus attached to it, and moving with it.——562. **Sonuere undae,** *the waves* (of the overflowing river) *resounded;* thus making the scene still more frightful. This is Thiel's interpretation. Others understand that the waves are made to vibrate like the air itself, by the swift passage of the spear so near the surface of the water.——566. **Donum Triviae,** *a votive offering to* (me) *Diana.*——568. **Neque—dedisset,** *nor would he with his* (by reason of his) *wildness have yielded;* i. e., even if the Volsci had wished him to be reconciled. *Dare manus, to give consent, become reconciled.*——590. **Haec,** *these arms; arcum et pharetram.*

597–724. The opposing forces of cavalry come in sight of each other, rapidly advance, and rush to the charge, each party alternately pursuing and retreating. Camilla is distinguished by her deeds both on horseback and on foot.

599. **Compositi numero in turmas,** *divided into troops in equal numbers;* literally, *by number.*——601. **Huc et huc,** etc. The fiery horse, impatient of restraint, springs now this way, now that.——607. **Adventus—ardescit** describes the noise and commotion of the advancing squadrons, with the fiery fuming and impatience of the horses.——614. **Perfracta**; proleptic. ——615. **Pectora pectoribus rumpunt.** Comp. X, 361. They dash their horses one against the other, *breast against breast*, and Aconteus is hurled by the shock far from his seat.——616. **Tormento ponderis acti,** *of a stone cast by an engine;* i. e., by a ballista.——617. **Praecipitat.** Comp. II, 9.——622. **Mollia colla,** *the flexible necks* (of their horses).——624. **Alterno gurgite,** *with alternating billow;* now advancing and now receding.——626. **Extremam harenam,** *the inmost strand.* **Sinu,** *with the curving wave;* the long, sweeping breaker advances across the beach, curving inward more and more.——628. **Vado labente,** *with gliding* or *retiring shallow;* with shallow water; no longer a swelling wave.——630. **Bis reiecti** refers to the *Tusci*, not to the *Rutuli.*——633. **Gemitus.** Supply *est* or *erat.*——649. **Exserta.** See on I, 492.——654. **Converso.** Like the Parthian horsemen when retreating, she would turn partially round on the horse, and, with reversed bow, discharge her arrows back upon the pursuers.——659. **Threïciae**; *Thracian;* not in its strict sense, but as an appellative of objects lying far to the north, as here, the Amazons on the Thermodon in Pontus.——660. **Pulsant**; i. e., as Heyne thinks, when the river is frozen over. Perhaps, however, only the banks are intended.——666. **Clytio.** Supply *natum.* Comp. X, 205.——671. **Dum colligit.** The horse, wounded under the body, bends down with his hind legs, thus unseating, but not throwing off, his rider, who grasps at the reins, and draws them tightly in the effort to prevent himself from falling. ——678. **Iapyge**; an adjective here, as in 247.——684. **Agmine verso.** When the troop in the midst of which he had advanced had turned round and retreated, he was left alone, and thus it was not difficult for Camilla to cut him off.——687, 688. **Vestra verba** refers to the boastful threats both of Ornytus and his Tyrrhenian followers. **Advenit qui,** etc., *the day has come which shall have refuted* (was destined to refute) *your words by means of a woman's arms.*——692. **Sedentis**; *sitting* on his horse, and thus exposing his neck by bending forward in urging his flight.——694. **Fugiens**; *flying*, but only in pretense.——695. **Interior.** In the language of the Roman circus this was the same as *ab laeva, on the left*, because the chariot turned the goal to the left.——699. **Incidit huic,** *encounters* her.——701. *Not the last of the Ligurians* (i. e., in deceit) *while the fates suffered him to practice deceit.*

The Ligurians were noted for cunning.——706. **Dimitte fugam,** *give up the chance of flight;* the advantage of being able to escape on horseback.——717. **Auno.** Both the father and son are named Aunus.——721. **Sacer.** The hawk is *sacred* as one of the birds connected with auguries.



Phrygian Amazon in battle. (From a vase-painting.)

725–835. Tarchon, incited by Jupiter, reproaches the Tyrrhenians for their cowardice, and sets them the example of bravery by attacking Venulus (see VIII, 9, sqq.), whom he tears from his horse, and, bearing him away on his own, stabs him. Arruns watches the course of Camilla, and stealthily keeps her within the range of his javelin, until, in an unguarded moment, while she pursues Chloreus, he hurls the weapon with fatal aim, and pierces her breast. She falls from her horse mortally wounded, and sends Acca to summon Turnus.

730. **Alas,** *the cavalry.*——738. **Exspectare** depends on *segnes* rather than on *indixit*, as some explain it. The MSS. give *expectate.*——740. **Hostia pinguis.** If the soothsayer announced favorable omens (*secundus haruspex nuntiet*), a victim was slain and a sacrificial feast was held in the sacred grove.——741. **Moriturus et ipse,** *himself also resolved to die;* not less than those whom Camilla has slain.——747. **Ipsius** refers to Venulus.——760. **Prior,** *beforehand;* watching his opportunity, anticipating.——770, 771. **Pellis—tegebat.** The covering of the horse was the skin of a wild beast, armed

with plates of bronze wrought into the form of scales, and lying over each other like plumage or feathers (*in plumam*). It was fastened under the body of the horse with golden clasps.——780. **Venatrix**; join with *virgo.* Comp. I, 493.——785. **Soractis,** *Soracte,* now *Monte di S. Oreste,* in the country of the Falisci. See page 155. The *Hirpini* or priests of Apollo on this mountain were accustomed to walk over burning coals. Their feet were guarded, however, as Varro says, by some kind of ointment. Arruns, perhaps, had been driven away from the neighborhood of Soracte by his countrymen, who were now fighting under Messapus and Turnus. Hence as an exile he is acting with their enemies.——798. **In Notos.** Comp. IX, 312, 313.——822. **Partiri,** *was wont to share.* Comp. IV, 422.

836-915. Opis now executes the command of Diana (see 591, 592) by slaying Arruns. The Latin cavalry, after the fall of Camilla, retreats to the walls of Laurentum, and the foremost of the fugitives crowd into the gates. But the gates are hastily shut, and many are left to perish at the hands of the pursuers before the walls. Turnus abandons his ambuscade, and hastens to the rescue, while the Trojan infantry under Aeneas passes through the defile in safety, and appears before Laurentum. Both the Trojans and Latins then encamp for the night.

847. **Famam—inultae,** *nor shalt thou suffer the infamy of being unavenged;* literally, of *one unavenged.*——850. **Dercenni**; an unknown king of Latium. ——858. **Threissa.** According to one tradition, Opis was a Hyperborean nymph, and *Thracian* here seems to be a synonym for *Hyperborean.*—— 861. **Capita,** *the ends* of the bow. **Manibus aequis**; i. e., with hands equally straining.——862. The ablatives **laeva,** etc., are in apposition with *manibus.* ——880. **Inimica super premit turba,** *besides* (the danger from the enemy), *the perilous throng* (of their own countrymen) *crushes them.* This is Forbiger's interpretation. Others, perhaps more correctly, refer *inimica turba* to the pursuers, a portion of whom might mingle with the fugitives entering the gates.——892. **Monstrat,** etc., *points out* (the way to them), impels them to do (just) *as they saw,* or *had seen Camilla;* she, too, though a woman, having dared to defend the country.——893, 894. Join the ablatives with *imitantur* as the means.——895. **Pro**; here, *for, in defense of,* not *on.*——904. **Apertos**; unoccupied by Turnus and his forces.——913. **Gurgite Hibero,** *in the Iberian* (or *Spanish*) *sea;* i. e., in that part of the ocean which is adjacent to Spain.

BOOK TWELFTH.

The final conflict between Aeneas and Turnus.

1-188. Turnus, seeing the Latins now exhausted and hopeless, resolves, in spite of the earnest remonstrances of Latinus and Amata, to make an end of the contest by single combat with Aeneas. The latter accepts the proposition. a solemn compact is entered into by the hostile parties, and all the preparations are made for the fight.

3. Ultro, *on his own part; in himself*, aside from external incentives.——**5. Ille.** See on X, 707.——**7. Latronis;** *the huntsman*, who has come upon the lion by stealth.——**13. Concipe foedus,** *draw up the compact;* make it in the customary language, or *verbis ex more conceptis.*——**16. Crimen commune,** *the common charge*, or *complaint.* See XI, 215, sqq. I will silence the common accusation that I am involving the whole nation in ruin; I will individually encounter the whole danger.——**26. Animo.** Supply *tuo*.——**31. Genero;** Aeneas, to whom Lavinia had been promised in marriage. See VII, 267, sqq.——**35. Recalent.** The prefix *re-* often denotes, according to Wagner, not a repetition, but a mere change of state. Here, the sense is not "again heated," but merely "heated," as a changed condition;—no longer cold.——**37. Quo—totiens,** *whereto do I so often turn back?* to the thought, namely, of giving Lavinia to Aeneas.——**39. Incolumi.** Supply *Turno;* abl. abs.——**43. Res bello varias,** *fortunes varying in war.* *Bello* is an ablative of circumstance or time substituted for the genitive. Comp. X, 160.——**44. Longe;** like *procul*, only a relative term; far from thee in thy perils;—for any distance under such circumstances is "far."——**46. Medendo;** impers. and pass. H. 541, n.; Z. 658.——**52, 53. Longe—umbris.** The interpretation of Wagner, substantially the same as that given in my former note on this passage, still seems to me the most probable. The subjunctive suggests the thought, hope, or trust attributed to Aeneas (*illi*). See M. 368. "His divine mother will not be at hand (will not avail), to cover him (*sese*) in his flight with a woman's cloud, and to conceal him with airy shades." Literally: *will be far from him* (as the one) *who may cover him*, etc. The more usual interpretation refers *sese* to Venus; but the repetition of the idea in *nube* and *umbris*, thus avoided, is precisely parallel to that of *aere* and *amictu* in I, 411, 412. In our interpretation, the reflexive *sese* will refer to *illi* as the virtual subject: "He will be far from having his mother to cover and conceal him."——**55. Moritura,** *resolved to die.* Comp. IV, 604; XI, 741.——**74. Neque—mortis,** *nor indeed is any delay of death* (if that awaits me) *left to* (*free to*) *Turnus.* He has no power to delay death.——**82. Ante ora;** join with *frementis.* Comp. II, 531; V, 553.——**83. Orithyia;** *O-ri-thy-ia;* the wife of Boreas.——**87. Dehinc;** here, *de-hinc.*——**88. Aptat habendo,** *he makes ready by handling;* ascertains by handling whether all are in good order. So Forbiger and Ladewig. Heyne makes *habendo* in the dative.——**100. Vibratos,** *crisped* or *curled*, made to appear waving.——**104. Irasci in cornua,** *to throw fury into his horns.* Comp. Ge. III, 232.——**115. Lucem;** for *ignis.*——**118. Focos.** A *focus*, or pan for coals,

is placed upon the altar of turf.——119. **Fontem.** Living water must be used for washing, before sacrifices are made.——120. **Velati limo,** *girded with the apron;* with the covering worn about the abdomen by those who killed the victims and performed other subordinate duties at a sacrifice. Hence, they were called *limocincti.*



Focus.

134–281. Juturna, the sister of Turnus, is advised by Juno to prevent by some means the proposed duel between Aeneas and Turnus, as it will prove fatal to the latter. Meantime Latinus and Aeneas enter upon the solemn ceremonies of the covenant of peace. Juturna takes the form of Camers, and, while the sacred rites are proceeding, excites the compassion of the Latins for Turnus. When they are thus incited, Tolumnius hurls his spear into the midst of the allies of Aeneas and slays one of their number.

138. **Turni sororem;** Juturna. She was properly the nymph of a fountain which flowed from the foot of the Alban mount, and, after forming a lake, descended into the Tiber. She was numbered among the native deities of Latium.——148. **Cedere;** for *bene cedere; to prosper.* **Latio;** *to Latium;* i. e., to the Latins.——161. **Reges.** Of the anacoluthon here in the omission of the verb *procedunt*, Thiel remarks that the poet expresses the general substantive first, and after it places the individual substantives (*Latinus, Turnus*) in the same case with it; omitting the verb with the general term, and expressing a kindred verb with the individual substantives in the singular. Comp. XI, 690.——164. **Solis avi specimen;** *an emblem of the sun, his ancestor.* It is implied that Latinus has derived his parentage, on one side, from Circe, the daughter of the sun. Some identify Marica (see VII, 47) with Circe. **Bigis albis,** *in a chariot with white horses.* See 84.——173, 174. **Tempora notant.** They mark the sacrificial victims simply by cutting off the hairs on the forehead. See on IV, 698.——181, 182. **Quae—religio,** *whatever* (there is) *divine* (or *of sacred might*) *in the lofty air.*——187. **Nostrum Martem** = *secundum Martem: successful conflict.* See on *nostro*, II, 396.——192. **Sacra—dabo,** *I will assign* (to the newly confederated people) *their sacred rites and their gods;* I will claim only to make the worship of Vesta and the Trojan

penates the paramount religion. As to Latinus, let him be supreme in war, and also retain his wonted (*sollemne*) authority in civil affairs.——**197. Terram,** etc. For the omission of *per*, see on VI, 324.——**198. Genus duplex,** *the twin offspring;* Apollo and Diana.——**200. Fulmine sancit;** i. e., by punishing the violators of them with his thunderbolt.——**201. Medios,** *in the midst;* placed on the top of the altar in the midst of the armies. So Ladewig, Thiel and others: "The fire on the altars placed between, or in the midst of the two peoples."——**206. Ut;** *so truly as.*——**209. Matre;** i. e., its parent trunk.——**216. Videri;** historical infinitive.——**218. Viribus aequis** Wagner makes an ablative of quality limiting *eos*, the *leaders*, understood. Translate the passage: *when they more nearly* (i. e., *more clearly*) *perceive that they are of unequal strength.*——**219. Adiuvat;** i. e., *varium illum animorum motum.* ——**227. Haud nescia rerum;** knowing well how to take advantage of the occasion.——**232. Fatalis manus,** *the band led by fate;* referring to the Etrurians, who had been led by their belief in signs and prophecies to adopt Aeneas as their fated leader. Juturna is supposed by several commentators to use the words ironically.——**233. Alterni,** every other one; i. e, there is hardly one for every two of us.——**234. Ille,** etc. Turnus will be exalted in fame to the gods, to the defense of whose altars he now devotes himself; for he defends them against Aeneas, who is intending to overthrow their altars, and to establish his own gods in Latium. See 192.——**242, 243. Foedus—infectum,** *desire the peace unmade.*——**245. Praesentius,** *more effective.* ——**246. Monstro,** *augurio; by the supernatural token;* namely, the *signum.* ——**256. Fluvio.** For the dative, see on I, 6.——**258. Expediunt manus,** *prepare their hands. Proprie quidem arma expediuntur, sed quia hoc per manus fit, ipsae manus hic expediri dicuntur.* Heyne.——**268. Simul hoc,** etc., *at once this* (*fuit*, occurred) *and a great* (battle) *shout* (arose).——**269. Cunei,** *the assembly;* the ranks of the people looking on. Comp. V, 664.——**274. Laterum iuncturas,** *the joining of the ends.* The extremities of the broad belt which the clasp confines together (*mordet*) are conceived of as *sides* of the belt, instead of ends. So Heyne. Conington takes *lat. iunct.* as equivalent to the ribs of the body.

282–382. Both parties rush to arms, tearing down the altars, while Latinus flees to the city. Aeneas, trying in vain to calm the tumult, is wounded by a random arrow, and is thus compelled to abstain for a season from the fight, while Turnus, taking advantage of his absence, slays a multitude of the Trojans and their allies.

291. Adverso equo, *by spurring his horse against him;* literally, *with his horse against him.*——**292, 293. Oppositis,** etc., *he is thrown upon his head and shoulders against the altar standing behind* (*a tergo*) *in his way* (*ob*). **A tergo** is more naturally joined with *oppositis* than with *involvitur.*——**296. Hoc habet,** *this* (wound) *he has. Habet*, or *hoc habet*, is the usual Latin form with combatants for "he has got it." **Haec melior.** Comp. V, 483. ——**299. Ebuso;** perhaps an Etruscan who has come to the war under Mezentius. The Etruscans wore the beard long.——**326. Poscit.** Turnus summons his charioteer, Metiscus, but in his eagerness seizes and handles (*molitur*) the reins himself. **Superbus,** *audacious;* assuming new spirit.——**331. Hebri.** See on I, 317. Mars was the god of Thrace. See III, 35.——**338. Quatit;** for *incitat.* **Miserabile;** for *miserabiliter.*——**370. Adverso curru;** a causal ablative; the car running against the wind makes his crest wave. ——**371. Non tulit;** did not endure. Phegeus threw himself against the horses of Turnus, and attempted to turn them aside by seizing the rein; but he is himself borne along with them.

383–499. Iapis in the mean time strives in vain to extract the arrow from the wound of Aeneas. He is relieved at last through the interposition of Venus, and, after embracing Ascanius, hastens from the camp to the field, followed by Antheus, Mnestheus,

Achates, and many heroes. His captains engage at once in the fight, while he seeks Turnus alone. But Juturna, assuming the appearance and office of the charioteer, Metiscus, skillfully keeps her brother's chariot beyond the reach of Aeneas.

386. *Supporting his alternate steps*, i. e., *every second step, with his long spear.* Wagner, followed by Thiel and Forbiger, makes *gressus* the accusative after *nitentem* (i. e., *taking steps*) in accordance with such phrases as *viam ire*, *vitam vivere*, etc. See H. 371, III, note 3; B. 214; G. 331; M. 223, c, 4.——388. **Auxilio viam**, *the means for* (*of*) *relief.*——389, 390. **Secent**, etc.; the subjunctives depend on *poscit.*——394. **Dabat**; for *dare volebat.* Comp. *lenibat*, VI, 468.——395. **Ut—parentis**, etc., *that he might postpone the death of his parent just dying;* literally, *laid down.* A man dangerously sick was sometimes, as a last resort, laid down by the side of his door, that passers-by might have an opportunity of suggesting any remedy. ——398. **Acerba**; adverbially. Comp. IX, 794, and VI, 467.——401. **Paeonium.** Jahn regards the *o* as short by poetic license; but Heyne makes three syllables, *Pae-o-nyum.* "The Paeonian custom" was that of physicians, the servants of Apollo, who were wont to gird up the pallium or cloak, in order the more easily to examine wounds and apply remedies.——408. **Pulvere.** See on VI, 300.——413. **Puberibus**, *mature;* neither too old nor too young; neither dry nor milky.——414. **Non incognita capris.** The wild goats of Crete, when wounded with poisoned arrows, were said to be healed by eating the *dictamnum*, which caused the arrow to fall out of the wound. Cic. de nat. deor. 2, 50; from Aristot. H. An. 9, 6, 1.——417, 418. **Hoc**, etc., *with this she stains the water* (*amnem*) which had been *poured* (*fusum*) *into the shining vases.* Running or river water had been placed in vessels near at hand. **Labris** is the dative for *in labra.*——422. **Quippe**; for *certe.*—— 433. **Fusis circum**; for *circumfusis.* **Armis**; i. e., with arms and hands bearing weapons.——437. **Inter praemia ducet**, *shall lead thee to the rewards* (the glorious prizes of my conflict). *Inter* implies here both *to* and *amidst;* as if Ascanius were surrounded with the prizes of his father's victory, and passing along from one to another.——438–440. **Facito** (*ut*) **sis, et excitet.** Comp. III, 343.——450. **Rapit**, *swiftly leads on.*——451. **Abrupto sidere**; for *abrupta nube;* a bold metonymy suggested by the notion that storms are occasioned by the influence of the stars. Comp. IV, 309.——465. **Pede aequo**, *with equal foot;* in fair encounter, as opposed to *aversos.* **Ferentis**, for *inferentis.*——469. **Media inter lora**; i. e., while he is in the midst of his task or duty of managing the reins. Conington understands "having the reins wound round the body," and, so, "pushed (*excussum*) from between the reins."——481. **Legit**, *traverses.*——491. **Se—arma.** See on X, 412.——495. **Equos, currum**, refer to the horses and chariot of Turnus.

500–613. **While Aeneas and Turnus in different parts of the field are slaying all those they encounter, Aeneas conceives the idea of attacking Laurentum. Accordingly he leaves the Etruscans and Arcadians to occupy the enemy, and, forming a phalanx of his Trojans, advances to the assault. The Latins in the city are terrified and distracted, and in the midst of their panic are still more agitated on learning that the queen, Amata, in her despair has hung herself.**

501. **Diversas**, *in different places.*——508. **Cratis pectoris**; another term for *costas.*——522. **Virgulta sonantia lauro**, *shrubbery crackling with laurel*, for "crackling laurel shrubbery." Comp. VI, 704.——532, 533. **Hunc—rotae.** The rushing chariot (*rotae*) threw Murranus forward under the reins and horses (*iuga*); that is, under the horses while he was held entangled in the reins. **Crebro pulsu**; join with *proculcat.*——534. **Nec memorum**; *and indeed* (they) *not mindful.* "The swift hoof of the horses, and of the horses indeed not mindful of their master." Ladewig.——535. **Hyllo** retains the final *o* long.——546. **Mortis metae**, *his death-goal;* the goal or limit of life,

which is death, or which death constitutes. Forbiger calls *mortis*, therefore, "a genitive of apposition."——548. **Conversae**, *wheeling about; turned upon each other.*——565. **Hac**, *on this*, i. e., *on our, side; hac parte.*——566. **Ob inceptum subitum.** On account of the suddenness of this measure some might distrust the prudence of it.——568. **Victi** is in the masculine plural by the construction *ad synesim;* referring to the people in the city, instead of agreeing with *urbs* itself.——572. **Caput, summa.** Laurentum, as the chief seat of the Latins, is the head and center of the war.——589. **Trepidae rerum.** See on I, 178.——593. **Haec fortuna,** *this* (additional) *misfortune;* the suicide of the queen.——600. **Crimen,** *the guilty instigator;* or, taking *causam* and *crimen* together, *the guilty cause.*

614-709. Turnus is alarmed by confused noises from the distant city, and, recognizing Juturna in her disguise, he mourns the slaughter of his friends unsuccored by him. Saces brings news of the attack of Aeneas on the city, and Turnus hastens to challenge his enemy once more to single combat. The heroes prepare at once for battle, while both armies cease fighting, and all eyes are fastened on the two leaders.

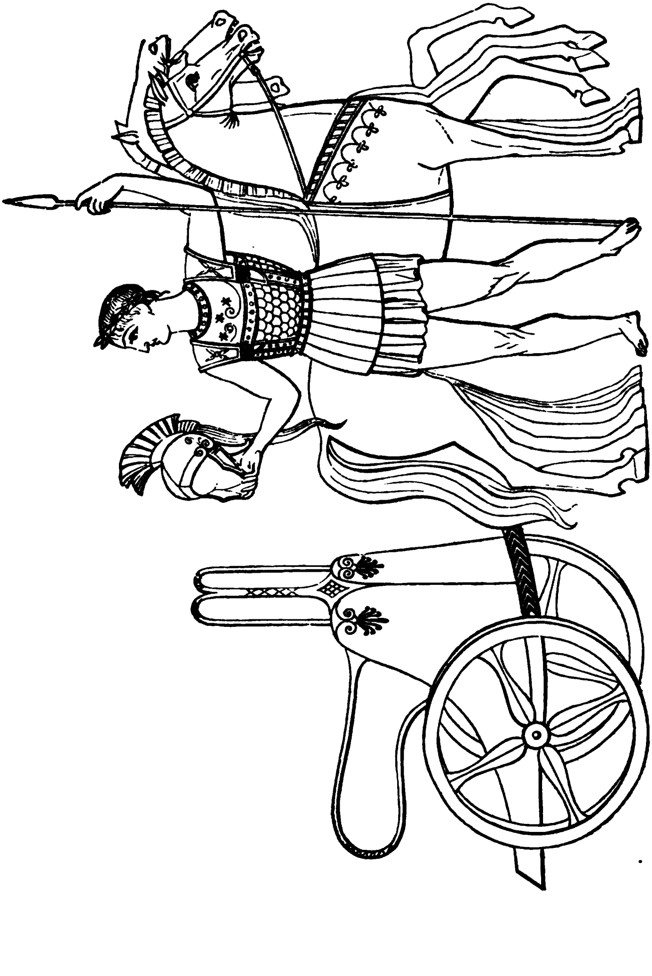
621. **Diversa,** *remote;* as in III, 4.——625. **Dictis;** abl. of manner.——630. **Numero;** i. e., *caesorum.*——639. **Superat;** as in II, 643; III, 339.——640. Comp. X, 842.——646. **Manes.** The souls of the dead were invoked as gods by the Romans. Ladewig.——648. **Nescia culpae.** His soul is unconscious of, not guilty of, the disgrace of saving life by flight at the sacrifice of friends and country. *Nescia* is the reading of Jahn, Ladewig, and Ribbeck, and better in scanning, though the best MS. authority favors "inscia."——355. **Deiectarum.** Supply *se*, as in 762, below.——657. **Mussat,** *silently questions; hesitates.* Latinus dares not yet openly express his doubts.——659. **Tui fidissima,** *most faithful to thee.* The genitive is used by poetic license, perhaps, as analogous to the genitive after *amantissimus*, or *studiosissimus.*——664. **Deserto;** remote from the actual scene of the conflict. Comp. 614.——667. **Uno,** etc. Comp. X, 871, sqq.——672, 673. **Flammis vertex,** etc., *the whirling* (fiery) *column* (*vertex*), *eddying* (*volutus*) *between the platforms* (of the tower), *was waving in flames towards the sky. Flammis* is an ablat. of manner. The tower in question is one which Turnus himself had caused to be constructed on wheels within the walls, ready to be stationed at any point where it might be needed for defense.——679. **Morte** = *per mortem.* "By death itself I am resolved to endure whatever bitterness there is in death." Forbiger.——680. **Furere furorem,** *to give vent to fury.* **Ante,** *first;* i. e., before death, or before I die.——681. **Arvis;** dat. for *in arva.*——686. **Aut;** for *seu.* **Sublapsa vetustas,** *the imperceptible lapse of time.*——687. **Mons;** a vast rock, *montis pars.* **Improbus;** *vehementissime concitatus.*——694. **Verius** (*est*), *it is more just.*

710-790. The heroes hurl their spears, and then attack with the sword. Turnus, in his haste, having armed himself with the sword of his charioteer instead of his own, is now deceived by the treacherous weapon, which breaks at the first blow. He is pursued by Aeneas round and round, though the latter is retarded by his wound. While Aeneas in vain struggles to release his spear from the root of a tree into which it had struck, Juturna, in the guise of Metiscus, brings to Turnus his own sword. Then Venus, indignant at the interference of the nymph, loosens the spear of Aeneas from the root, and the battle is renewed.

727. **Quem,** etc., (to ascertain) *whom hardship* (*labor, conflict*) *condemns* to death, and *with which weight* (whether that which represents Aeneas or that which represents Turnus) *death sinks down.* The latter clause more fully expressed: *cui pondus vergens letum destinet. Pondere* is the ablative of *cause.*——728. **Impune.** Supply *futurum* or *se facturum.*——729. **In ensem.** Comp. IX, 749; XI, 284.——733. **Ni subeat.** The apodosis is implied in the foregoing *deserit:* leaving him to perish, *unless*, etc.——762. See on

655.——769. **Laurenti divo;** Faunus as a tutelar god of Laurentum. See VII, 47.——779. **Fecere profanos,** *have profaned.* Comp. *defensum dabit* for *defendet*, 437. The Trojans have profaned the honors of Faunus by cutting away the tree, and removing the tokens sacred to him.——785. **Dea Daunia;** Juturna.

791–886. Jupiter forbids Juno to exercise any further influence in the contest, but consents, in answer to her prayer, that the Trojans shall lose their name, and that the



Victorious warrior.

Latins shall give theirs to the united people. One of the furies is sent in the form of a bird of ill omen to terrify Turnus; and Juturna, giving up all hope, plunges into the Tiber.

794. **Indigetem.** Aeneas was destined to be borne to heaven as a *deus indiges*, or deified hero, and this Juno well knew.——801. **Et** continues the negation; translate, *nor.*——805. **Deformare domum,** *to clothe the house in squalid mourning.* The house of Latinus has been sorrow-stricken most of all by the suicide of Amata.——811. **Digna indigna;** for *digna atque indigna;* i. e., all things, whether seemly or disgraceful; all fortunes.——817. **Superstitio,** *fear-inspiring oath.*——835, 836. **Commixti—subsident,** *mixed only in population* (*corpore tantum, in the body* of people, not in name), *as Trojans* (i. e., in respect to their national name of Trojans) *they shall disappear;* literally, *sink under.*——845. **Geminae dirae;** Alecto and Tisiphone. These two are supposed here to await at the gate of Olympus the commands of Jove, while Megaera remains in Hades.——854. **In omen,** *as an omen.*——877. **Fallunt,** *escape* (me); the will of Jupiter under this omen is clear to me.——880. **Possem,** *I should have been able;* i. e., had I not been rendered immortal.

887–952. The heroes taunt each other, and Turnus lifts a huge stone and hurls it at Aeneas, but comes short of his mark. Turnus is wounded by the spear of Aeneas, and sinks to the ground. The Rutulians groan, and Turnus submits himself to the will of the victor, who is about to spare him, when he observes on his shoulder the belt of the slain Pallas, and, maddened at the sight, drives his sword to the heart of the slayer.

896. **Circumspicit,** *he looks round and sees.*——898. **Arvis;** dative.——903. **Neque se cognoscit,** *nor does he know himself;* he is conscious of not possessing his wonted strength and agility. **Currentem;** when running to seize the stone. **Euntem;** when advancing with the stone against Aeneas.——921, 922. **Murali tormento,** *by the mural engine;* by the *ballista*, with which walls are shattered.——942. **Bullis,** *with the* (golden) *studs.* See girdle of the warrior in the foregoing woodcut.——944. **Inimicum insigne,** *the ornament of his adversary;* an ornament which had been worn by his enemy.

Heyne concludes his commentary on the Aeneid substantially as follows: Aeneas, immediately after this victory, received Lavinia in marriage, united his Trojans in one nation with the subjects of Latinus, under the common name of Latini, built the city of Lavinium, and obtained the right of succeeding to the kingdom of Latinus. Thus he secured a dwelling-place in Italy, and introduced his gods into Latium, according to the purpose indicated in the beginning of the poem.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE AENEID.

[The numbers refer to the pages in the Notes on the Aeneid.]

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE AENEID.

BOOK III.

BOOK IV.

BOOK V.

BOOK VI.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE AENEID.

BOOK VII.

BOOK VIII.

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BOOK X.

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BOOK XII.

* From sketches by the editor.

ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF THINGS ILLUSTRATED IN THE CUTS.

LIST OF THINGS ILLUSTRATED.

INDEX TO IRREGULARITIES OF SCANSION IN THE AENEID.

BOOK I.

Line

16. The final vowel in **Sămō** is retained. See grammars, under "hiatus."
41. The last two vowels in **Ŏīlei** form one syllable. See grammars, under "synaeresis" and "synizesis."
73. The last two vowels of **cōnūbio** as in *Oilei*, 41.
120. The last two vowels of **Īlĭŏnei** as in *Oilei*, 41.
131. **Dĕhinc** is scanned by synaeresis as one syllable : *d'hinc*.
195. **Dĕindĕ ;** synaeresis of *ei*
256. **Dĕhinc** as in 131.
308. **Vidēt** lengthens its final syllable by the *ictus*. See grammars, under "diastole."
332. The final vowel of **-que** at the end of the verse is elided. See grammars, under "synapheia."
405. The final vowel of **dĕă** is retained. See grammars, under "hiatus."
448. **-que** loses the final vowel as in 332.
478. **Pulvīs ;** as *videt* in 308.
611. **Īlĭŏnēă** lengthens the penultimate *e*. See note.
617. **Dardănĭō** retains the final ō, and the verse is spondaic.
651. **Pĕtĕrēt ;** as *videt* in 303.
668. The last syllable of **iactētūr** as in *peteret*, above.
698. The last two vowels of **aurea** form one syllable.
726. **Aureis ;** as *aurea* in 698.

BOOK II.

Line

16. **Ăbĭĕtĕ ;** a dactyl ; *ie* forming one syllable by synaeresis, and the first syllable being lengthened as if by position. Thus : *āb-yĕ-tĕ*.
369. **Păvōr ;** as *videt* in I, 308.
411. **Ōbrŭĭmūr ;** as *pavor* in 369.
442. **Părĭĕtĭbus ;** pronounced *părўĕtĭbus*. Comp. *abiete*, 16.
492. **Ărĭĕtĕ ;** as *abiete*, 16.
563. **Dŏmūs ;** as *pavor* in 369.
745. **-que** at the end of the verse loses its final vowel, as in I, 332.
774. **Stĕtĕrunt** shortens the second syllable. See grammars, under "systole."

BOOK III.

48. **Stĕtĕrunt ;** as in II, 774.
74. **Mātrī** and **Neptūnō** retain the final ī and ō, and the verse is spondaic.
91. The final vowel of the first **-que** is lengthened by the ictus.
112. **Nĕmūs ;** as *videt* in I, 308.
122. **Īdŏmĕnĕă ;** as *Ilionea*, I, 611.
136. **Cōnūbiis ;** trisyllable, as *conubio* in I, 73.
211. **Insŭlăe Īŏnĭ' in magno,** etc. The final diphthong of *Insulae* is retained and shortened. See grammars, under "hiatus."
464. The final vowel of **grăvĭă** is lengthened by the ictus.
504. **Cāsūs ;** as *videt* in I, 308.
602. **Sciō** is scanned as one syllable by synaeresis.

METRICAL INDEX.

Line

606. **Pĕrĕō** retains the final ō.
681. **Constĭtĕrunt;** as *steterunt* in II, 774.

BOOK IV.

64. **Pectŏrĭbŭs;** as *videt* in I, 308.
126. **Cōnūbio;** as in I, 73.
168. **Cōnūbiis;** as in III, 136.
222. **Adlŏquĭtŭr;** as *pectoribus* in 64.
235. **Spē** retains the final ē.
558. **-que** at the end loses *e* by synapheia.
629. The last **-que** as in 558.
667. **Fēmĭnĕō** retains the final ō.
686. **Sēmiănimem;** four syllables, by synaeresis of *ia: semyanimem.*

BOOK V.

261. **Īlĭŏ** retains and shortens the final o.
269. **Taeniis;** dissyllable, by synaeresis of *ii.*
284. **Dătŭr;** as *videt* in I, 308.
337. **Eurўălŭs;** as *datur* in 284.
352. **Aureis;** dissyllable by synaeresis of *ei.*
422. **-que.** See on I, 332.
432. **Gĕnuă;** scanned as a dissyllable: *genva.* See on II, 16.
521. **Pătĕr;** as *videt* in I, 308.
589. **Părietĭbus;** as in II, 442.
663. **Ăbietĕ;** as in II, 16.
735. **Cŏlō** retains the final ō.
753. **-que** at the end as in I, 332.
853. **Ămittēbăt;** as *videt* in I, 308.

BOOK VI.

33. **Omnia;** dissyllable by synaeresis of *ia.*
201. **Grăveŏlentis;** pronounced by synaeresis in four syllables: *gravyolentis.*
254. **Sŭpĕr;** as *videt in* I, 308.
280. **Ferrei;** dissyllable by synaeresis of *ei.*
412. **Alveo;** by synaeresis a dissyllable: *alvyo.*
507. **Te** retains and shortens the final vowel.
602. Synapheia; as in I, 332.
653. **Curruum;** dissyllable by synaeresis of *uu.*
678. **Dĕhinc;** as in I, 131.
768. **Nŭmĭtŏr;** as *videt* in I, 308.

BOOK VII.

Line

33. **Alveo;** as in VI, 412.
96. **Cōnūbiis.** See on III, 136.
160. **-um** in *Lătīnōrum* is elided by synapheia.
174. **Ĕrăt;** as *videt* in I, 308.
175. **Ărĭĕtĕ;** as in II, 492.
178. **Cĕdrō** retains the final ō.
186. The final vowel of the first **-que** is lengthened by the ictus, as in III, 91.
190. **Aurea;** as in I, 698.
226. **Ōcĕănō** retains the final ō.
237. **Prĕcantia;** trisyllable by synaeresis of *ia.*
249. **Īlĭŏnei;** quadrisyllable by synaeresis of *ei.*
253. **Cōnūbio;** as in I, 73.
262. **Deerit;** dissyllable by synaeresis of *ee.*
303. **Alveo;** as in VI, 412.
333. **Cōnūbiis;** as in III, 136.
389. **Euhoe;** dissyllable; pronounced nearly *yu-hoy.*
?98. **Cănĭt;** as *videt* in I, 308.
470. Synapheia, as in I, 332.
532. **Tyrrhei;** dissyllable by synaeresis of *ei.*
609. **Aerei;** dissyllable by synaeresis of *ei.*
631. **Turrĭgĕrae** retains the final diphthong, and the verse is spondaic.
769. **Paeŏniis;** trisyllable by synaeresis of *ii.*

BOOK VIII.

98. **Prŏcŭl;** as *videt* in I, 308.
194. **Sēmĭhŏmĭnis;** as a quadrisyllable: *sēmyŏmĭnis.*
228. Synapheia as in I, 332.
292. **Eurystheō;** trisyllable by synaeresis of *eo.*
337. **Dĕhinc;** dissyllable.
363. **Subiĭt;** as *videt* in I. 308.
372. **Aureo;** as *alveo* in VI, 412.
383. **Nērei;** dissyllable by synaeresis of *ei.*
553. **Aureis;** as in I, 726.
599. **Ăbĭĕtĕ;** as in II, 16.

BOOK IX.

9. **Pĕtĭt;** as *videt* in I, 308. The verse is spondaic.

Line

32. **Alveo**; as in VI, 412.
291. **Tŭī** retains the final ī.
477. **Fēmĭnĕō**; as in IV, 667.
480. **Dehinc**; as in I, 131.
501. **Īlĭŏnei**; as in VII, 249.
610. **Fătīgāmūs**; as in *videt* in I, 308.
647. **Dardănĭō**; as in I, 617.
650. Synapheia; as in I, 332.
674. **Ăbĭĕtĭbus**; as *parietibus* in II, 442.
716. **Tȳphōeo**; trisyllable by synaeresis of *eo*.

BOOK X.

17. The interjection O is retained before *hominum*. See grammars, under "hiatus."
67. **Pĕtīīt**; as *videt* in I, 308.
116. **Aureo**; as in VIII, 372.
129. **Mĕnestheo**; trisyllable by synaeresis of *eo*.
136. **Buxō** retains the final ō.
141. **Dŏmō** retains the final ō.
156. **Dŭcī** retains the final ī.
334. **Stĕtĕrunt**; as in II, 774.
378. **Deest**; as one syllable by synaeresis of *ee*.
383. **Dăbāt**; as *videt* in I, 308.
394. **Căpūt**; as *videt* in I, 308.
396. **Sēmĭănĭmes**; as in IV, 686.
403. See on 396.
433. **Sĭnīt**; as *videt* in I, 308.
487. **Ĕādem**; dissyllable (*yā-dem*) by synaeresis of *ea*.
    Sanguīs; as *videt* in I, 308.
496. **Baltei**; dissyllable by synaeresis of *ei*.
720. **Prŏfŭgūs**; as *videt* in I, 308.
764. **Nērei**; dissyllable by synaeresis of *ei*.
781. Synapheia; as in I, 332.
872. **Ămōr**; as *videt* in I, 308.
895. Synapheia; as in I, 332.

BOOK XI.

31. **Parrhăsĭō** retains the final ō.
69. **Languentīs**; as *videt* in I, 308.

Line

111. **Ōrātīs**; as *videt* in I, 308.
262. **Prōtei**; dissyllable by synaeresis of *ei*.
265. **Īdŏmĕnei**; four syllables by synaeresis of *ei*.
323. **Ămōr**; as *videt* in X, 872.
383. **Proindĕ**; dissyllable by synaeresis of *oi*.
469. **Pătēr**; as *videt* in I, 308.
480. **Tantī** retains the final ī.
609. Synapheia; as in I, 332.
635. **Sēmĭănĭmes**; as in IV, 686.
667. **Ăbĭĕtĕ**; as in II, 16.
890. **Ărĭĕtăt**; trisyllable by synaeresis of *ie*. And see on *abiete*, II, 16.

BOOK XII.

13. **Pătēr**; as *videt* in I, 308.
31. **Gĕnĕrō** retains the final ō.
68. **Ĕbūr**; as *videt* in I, 308.
83. **Ōrīthyīa**; four syllables; *yi* forming a diphthong.
84. **Anteirent**; trisyllable by synaeresis of *ei*.
232. **Mănūs**; as *videt* in I, 368.
356. **Sēmĭănĭmī**; as in IV, 686.
363. The first **-que** lengthens the final vowel, as in III, 91.
401. **Paeōnĭum** loses the final *um* by ecthlipsis, and is then connected with the following *in* by synaeresis of *i—i*; thus: *Paeōn-yin.* See note.
422. **Dŏlōr**; as *videt* in I, 308.
535. **Hyllō** retains the final ō.
541. **Aerei**; dissyllable by synaeresis of *ei*.
550. **Dŏmĭtōr**; as *videt* in I, 308.
668. **Ămōr**; as in X, 872.
706. **Ărĭĕtĕ**; as in II, 492.
772. **Stăbāt**; as *videt* in I, 308.
821. **Cōnūbĭis**; as in III, 136.
847. **Ĕōdem**; dissyllable (*yō-dem*) by synaeresis of *eo*.
883. **Ĕrīt**; as *videt* in I, 308.
905. **Gĕnua**; dissyllable (*genva*), as in V, 432.

VERGILIAN DICTIONARY.

ABBREVIATIONS.

a., active.
abl., ablative.
acc., accusative.
adj., adjective.
adv., adverb.
c., common.
comp., comparative.
conj., conjunction.
dat., dative.
def., defective.
dem., demonstrative.
dep., deponent.
dim., diminutive.
dissyll., dissyllable.
distrib., distributive.
encl., enclitic.
et al., et alibi, and elsewhere; i. e., not unfrequent.
f., feminine.
fig., figuratively.
freq., frequentative *or* frequently.
gen., genitive.
id., idem.
impers., impersonal.
inc., inceptive *or* inchoative.
ind., indicative.
indec., indeclinable.
indef., indefinite.
inf., infinitive.
intens., intensive.
interj., interjection.
interrog., interrogative.
irreg., irregular.
m., masculine.
meton., metonymy.
n., neuter.
neg., negative.
nom., nominative.
num., numeral.
obs., obsolete.
p., participle.
pa., participial adjective.
pass., passive.
pl., plural.
prep., preposition.
pron., pronoun.
rel., relative and related.
rt., root.
s., see.
s., singular.
sc., scilicet, *one may supply*, or *understand*.
subs., substantive, -ly.
sup., superlative.
trisyll., trisyllable.
w., with.

[NOTE.—Words and roots, whether Latin or Greek, etymologically related to the words defined, and also Greek words identical with the Latin, are placed immediately before the definitions, the former in parentheses.

The parts of compound words are not indicated separately when they appear unmodified in the compound form, nor when prepositions in composition are modified only according to the general rules mentioned under the definitions of prepositions.

In verbs, only the principal parts are given which are understood to be in actual use; and generally one of the numerals, 1, 2, 3, 4, designates the conjugation, and therefore the form of the infinitive.

References to the Eclogues and Georgics are indicated respectively by the letters E. and G.; numerals without letters refer to the Aeneid.

The characters **I, i,** are substituted both in the text and dictionary for J, j. Therefore, for **Ja, Jo, Ju, ja, je, ji, jo, ju,** at the beginning and in the middle of words, see **Ia, Io, Iu, ia, ie, ii, io, iu,** in the proper alphabetical order.]

VERGILIAN DICTIONARY.

ăb, ā, abs, prep. with abl. (ἀπό), *from*, in relations of space, time, source, cause, and agency; *from*, 1, 371; following a substantive directly, with ellipsis of participle, 1, 160; *from* or *of*, G. 2, 243; *at, on, to*, 7, 106; *from the direction, on the side of*, 5, 19; *in respect to*, 11, 174; *according to*, 9, 235; *from* a period or point of time, 2, 87; *since, after*, 1, 730; *next to, after* in rank, E. 5, 49; *from, by means of, by reason of, by*, of things, G. 1, 234; of persons, *by*, 2, 429; **a tergo,** *from the rear, behind*, 1, 186; **ab integro,** *anew, again*, E. 4, 5; **ab usque,** *as far as from, even from*, 7, 289. In composition, **ab** is unchanged before vowels and before *i* (=*j*), *h, b, d, l, n, r, s*; becomes **abs** before *c, q, t*, **as** before *p*; **a** in *afui* from *absum*; and **au** in *aufero*, from *ab* and *fero*, and in *aufugio*, from *ab* and *fugio*.

ăbactus, a, um, p. of abigo.

Ăbăris, is, m., *a Rutulian warrior*, 9, 344.

Ăbās, ntis, m., Ἄβας. 1. *The twelfth king of Argos, grandson of Danaus*, 3, 286. 2. *A Trojan, follower of Aeneas*, 1, 121. 3. *An Etruscan*, 10, 427.

abdĭtus, a, um, p. of abdo.

abdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3, a., *to put away*; with the point or place where, in the abl. alone or with a prep., the acc. with prep., or the dative; *to hide, shut up*, 1, 60; *to bury, plunge, thrust*, 2, 553.

abdūco, duxi, ductum, 3, a., *to lead away; remove, take away*, 3, 601; *take away* by force, 7, 362; *draw back*, 5, 428.

abductus, a, um, p. of abduco.

Ăbella, ae, f., *Abella, a town in Campania, N. E. of Naples*, now *Avella Vecchia*, 7, 740.

ăbĕo, īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, irreg. n., *to go away, depart*, 2, 675; *go off, go aside, turn off*, 5, 162; *pass into, sink into*, 9, 700; *go forward, take the lead*, 5, 318; *retreat*, 2, 382; *change* or *be transformed*, G. 4, 410.

abfŏre, abfŭi, etc., s. absum.

ăbicio (ăbiicio), iēci, iectum, 3, a. (ab *and* iacio), *to cast off, away*, or *down*, 10, 736.

abiectus, a, um, p. of abicio.

ăbies, ĕtis (often trisyll. in the oblique cases), f., *a fir-tree; fir-wood or fir-timber*, 2, 16; meton., *a ship*, 8, 91; a lance, 11, 667.

ăbĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3, a. (ab *and* ago), *to drive off* or *away from*, i. e., *beyond* (others, *in*), 8, 407; *drive away*, 11, 261.

abiicio, s. abicio.

ăbĭtus, ūs, m. (abeo), *a departure*, 8, 214; *a passage* or *outlet*, 9, 380.

abiungo, iunxi, iunctum, 3, a., *to unyoke*, G. 3, 518.

abiūro, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to swear off; deny upon oath; deny, disavow*, 8, 263.

ablātus, a, um, p. of aufero.

ablŭo, lŭi, lūtum, 3, a., *to wash away*, 9, 818; *cleanse, purify, wash*, 2, 720.

ablūtus, a, um, p. of abluo.

abnĕgo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to deny, refuse*, with acc. and dat., 7, 424; with inf., G. 3, 456; alone, 2, 654.

abnŭo, nŭi, nŭĭtum *or* nūtum, 3, a. and n., *to shake the head in dissent; refuse*, with acc., 4, 108; *reject*, 5, 531; *forbid*, with acc. and inf., 10, 8.

ăbŏlĕo, ēvi, ĭtum, 2, a., *to cause to*

wane or *waste; to destroy*, 4, 497; *cleanse*, G. 3, 560; *efface, wipe out*, 11, 789; *obliterate* the memory of, 1, 720.

ăbŏlesco, ēvi, 2, inc. n. (aboleo), *to decay*, 7, 232.

abreptus, a, um, p. of abripio.

abrĭpio, ŭi, reptum, 3, a. (ab *and* rapio), *to take away violently; snatch, carry away*, 1, 108; 4, 600.

abrumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3, a., *to break off, away*, or *tear away from*. 9, 118; *tear asunder, rend*, 3, 199; *end suddenly* or *abruptly*, 4, 388; *put an end to*, 4, 631; *violate*, 3, 55; p. **abruptus,** a, um, *having burst, bursting, breaking forth*, G. 3, 259; subs.: **abruptum,** i, n., *anything broken off; a precipice; abyss, chasm*, 3, 422; **in abruptum,** *headlong*, 12, 687.

abruptus, a, um, p. of abrumpo.

abs, prep. s. ab.

abscessus, ūs, m. (abscedo), *a going away, retreat*, 10, 445.

abscīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3, a. (abs *and* caedo), *to cut off* (others, *abscindo*), 12, 511.

abscindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3, a., *to tear off, away, from*, 5, 685; *separate*, 3, 418; *tear*, 4, 590.

abscissus, a, um, p. of abscindo.

abscondo, di and dĭdi, dĭtum, 3, a., *to put out of sight, hide, conceal*, G. 3, 558; *to conceal*, 4, 337; *lose sight of, withdraw from*, 3, 291.

absens, tis, p. of absum.

absisto, stĭti, 3, n., *to stand off* or *away from*, followed by the abl., alone or with prep.; *withdraw from*, 6, 259; *fly, dart from*, 12, 102; with infin., *desist, cease*, 6, 399; alone, *stop, cease*, 1, 192.

abstĭnĕo, ŭi, tentum, 2, a. and n. (abs *and* teneo), *to hold* or *keep off from*, or *abstain from*, with abl., 7, 618; alone, *abstain, restrain one's self*, 2, 534.

abstractus, a, um, p. of abstraho.

abstrăho, traxi, tractum, 3, a., *to drag* or *lead away*, 8, 263.

abstrūdo, ūsi, ūsum, 3, a., *to push* or *thrust off; to conceal, hide*, 6, 7.

abstrūsus, a, um, p. of abstrudo.

abstŭli, perf. of aufero.

absum, āfŭi *or* abfŭi, āfŭtūrus *or* abfŭtūrus, ăbesse, irreg. n., *to be away; to be absent*, 2, 620; *distant*, 11, 907; *to be wanting, missing*, 1, 584; inf., **āfŏre,** or **abfŏre,** *will be wanting*, 8, 147; p., **absens,** ntis, *absent*, 4, 83.

absūmo, mpsi, mptum, 3, a., *to take away*; of death, *to end, destroy*, 3, 654; *exhaust, spend*, 7, 301; *consume, devour*, 3, 257; *cut off, end*, 1, 555.

absumptus, a, um, p. of absumo.

ăbunde, adv., with genit. (abundus), *sufficiently, enough*, 7, 552.

ăbundo, āvi, ātum, 1, n., *to overflow; abound*, G. 3, 484; *to be supplied with*, with abl., G. 4, 140; pa.: **ăbundans,** ntis, *overflowing*, 11, 547; *full of, abounding in*, with genit., E. 2, 20.

Ăbȳdus (-os), i, f. and m., Ἄβυδος, *Abydos, the modern Avido, a town in Asia Minor, opposite Sestos*, G. 1, 207.

ăc, s. atque.

ăcălanthis, ĭdis, f., ἀκαλανθίς, *the thistle-finch, gold-finch*, or *yellow-bird*, G. 3, 338.

Ăcămās, ntis, m., Ἀκάμας, *Acamas, a son of Theseus and Phaedra*, 2, 262.

ăcanthus, i, m., ἄκανθος. 1. *The plant bear's-foot; the acanthus*, 1, 649. 2. *An evergreen thorn-tree of Egypt, a gum-Arabic acacia*, G. 2, 119.

Ăcarnān, ānis, adj., *of Acarnania, a country between Epirus and Aetolia; Acarnanian*, 5, 298.

Acca, ae, f., *a companion of Camilla*, 11, 820.

accēdo, essi, essum (perf. ind., accestis *for* accessistis, 1, 201), 3, n., *to go* or *draw near to; approach*, with acc. alone, 1, 307.

accĕlĕro (adc-), āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n., *to hasten; make haste*, 5, 675.

accendo, di, nsum, 3, a. (ad *and* cando, rel. to candeo), *to set fire to*, G. 3, 414; *light up, enkindle*, 5, 4; *enrage, exasperate, incense*, 1, 29; *incite, rouse*, 4, 232.

accensus, a, um, p. of accendo.

acceptus, a, um, p. of accipio.

accerso, s. arcesso.

accessus, ūs, m. (accedo), *a going near to; an access, approach*, 3, 570.

1. **accĭdo,** cĭdi, 3, n. (ad *and* cado), *to happen*, 12, 593.

2. **accīdo,** cīdi, cīsum, 3, a. (ad *and*

caedo), *to cut into*, or *up; cut*, 2, 627; *eat into, devour, consume*, 7, 125.

accinctus, a, um, p. of accingo.

accingo, nxi, nctum (pass. inf., accinglēr, 4, 493), 3, a., *to gird on; gird*, 2, 614; *arm, equip*, 6, 184; *make one's self ready; prepare*, 1, 210; G. 3, 46; *resort to*, 4, 493.

accio, īvi, ītum, 4, a., *to summon, call*, 11, 235.

accipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3, a. (ad *and* capio), *to take to one's self; to receive*, 1, 304; *take in* or *up, admit, receive*, 1, 123; 3, 79; *entertain*, 3, 353; *see*. 8, 155; *hear, attend, listen to, learn*, 2, 65; *heed, regard*, 4, 611; pa.: **acceptus,** a, um, *acceptable*, G. 2, 101.

accipiter, tris, m., *a hawk*, 11, 721.

accīsus, a, um, p. of accīdo.

1. **accītus,** a, um, p. of accio.

2. **accītus,** ūs, m.; used only in the abl. sing. (accio); *a summons, call*, 1, 677.

acclīnis (adclīnis), e, adj. (acclino), *leaning on* or *against*, 10, 835.

acclīvis (adc-), e, adj. (ad *and* clivus), *inclining upward, gently rising*, G. 2, 276.

accŏla, ae, c. (accolo), *a borderer*, 7, 729.

accŏlo (adc-), cŏlŭi, cultum, 3, a., *to dwell near* or *by*, G. 4, 288.

accommŏdo (adc-), āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to fit one thing to another; to buckle, gird*, 2, 393.

accommŏdus (adc-), a, um, adj., *fit, suitable*, 11, 522.

accŭbo (adc-), ŭi, ītum, 1, n., *to lie near* or *by, to recline*, 6, 606; *bend over, project*, G. 3, 334.

accumbo, cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, 3, n. (accubo), *to lay one's self down, at* or *upon; recline*, with dat., 1, 79.

accŭmŭlo (adc-), āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to place heap on heap; heap up, load; honor*, 6, 885.

accurro, curri, seld. cŭcurri, cursum, 3, n., *to run to; run, hasten up*, 5, 451.

ācer, cris, cre, adj. (for ac-cer, root ac, as in acuo), *sharp;* fig.: *bitter, pungent*, 7, 291; *ardent, active, strong*, 1. 220; *brave, valiant*, 8, 441; *spirited, full of life, life-like*, 5, 254; *elastic, springing*, 7. 164; *swift, nimble*, G, 3, 119; *fiery*, 1, 444; *fierce, furious*, 2, 414; *keen, urgent*, 1, 362; *diligent*, G. 2, 405; adv.: **ācrĭter;** comp.: **ācrius,** *more vigorously*, G. 4, 248.

ăcerbo, *no perf.*, ātum, 1, a. (acerbus), *to embitter; to aggravate, augment*, 11, 407.

ăcerbus, a, um, adj. (ācer), *harsh, bitter*, in taste; fig.: *cruel, fierce*, 5, 462; *fatal, direful*, G. 3, 419; *sorrowful, sad, mournful*, 5, 49; 6, 429; pl.: **acerba,** ōrum, n., *vengeful deeds*, 12, 500; adv.: **acerba,** *harshly*, G. 3, 149; *savagely, fiercely*, 9, 794.

ăcernus, a, um, adj. (ăcer), *of maple; maple-*, 2, 112.

ăcerra, ae, f., *an incense-box; a censer*, 5, 745.

Ăcerrae, ārum, f., *a town in Campania, N. E. of Naples*, now *Acerra*, G. 2, 225.

ăcervus, i, m., *a heap*, G. 1, 185; *pile*, 4, 402; *store, sack*, G. 1, 263.

Ăcesta, ae, f., *a town in Sicily, named after Acestes*, 5, 718.

Ăcestēs, ae, m., *Acestes* or *Segestus, the son of Crimisus, a Sicilian river-god, and Egesta* or *Segesta, a Trojan woman*, 1, 195.

Ăchaemĕnides, s. Achemenides.

Ăchāicus (poet., **Ăchāius**), a, um, adj. (Achaia), *of Achaia; Achaean; Grecian*, 2, 462.

Ăchāius, a, um, s. Achaicus.

Ăchātēs, ae, m., *Achates, a companion of Aeneas*, 1, 174, et al.

Ăchĕlōius, a, um, adj. (Achelous), *of the Achelous, a river of central Greece*, now *the Aspropotamo; Acheloian* (or, such as that of the Achelous), G. 1, 9.

Ăchēmĕnides (Achaem-), ae, m., *Achemenides, a companion of Ulysses*, 3, 614.

Ăchĕrōn, ntis, m., Ἀχέρων, *the Acheron, a river of Hades*, 6, 295; met., *the lower world*, 5, 99.

Ăchilles, is (eos *or* i), m., Ἀχιλλεύς, *the son of Peleus, King of Thessaly, and Thetis, daughter of Nereus*, 1, 468, et al.

Ăchillēus, a, um, adj. (Achilles), *of Achilles; Achillean*, 3, 326.

Ăchīvus, a, um, adj. (Achaeus), *Achaean; Grecian*, 1, 488; pl. subs.: **Achivi,** ōrum *or* ōm, *the Greeks*, 2, 102.

Ăcīdălius, a, um, adj. (Acidalia, Ἀκιδαλία, an appellation of Venus, derived from the name of a fountain in Boeotia), *pertaining to Venus; Acidalian*, 1, 720.

ăcidus, a, um, adj. (acuo), *pointed, sharp; sharp-tasted; sour*, G. 3, 380.

ăcies, ēi, f. (rt. ac, rel. to ἀκίς), *a sharp edge* or *point; edge*, 2, 333; *an arrow-head*, 11, 862; *the sight* of the eye, 6, 200; *the eye*, 4, 643; *an army in line of battle; army*, 10, 408; *the shock* of battle, 12, 662; *light*, G. 1, 395; pl.: **acies,** *the eyes*, 12, 558; *squadrons, battalions, troops*, 2, 599; *battles*, 6, 829; **acies inferre,** *to charge*, 10, 364.

aclys (aclis), ÿdis, f., ἀγκυλίς, a *dart with a thong on its shaft*, 7, 730.

Acmōn, ŏnis, m., Ἄκμων, *a Trojan*, 10, 128.

Ăcoetes (Ăcētes), is, m., Ἀκοίτης, *the armor-bearer of Evander*, 11, 30.

ăcŏnītum, i, n., ἀκόνιτον, the poisonous herb *aconite, wolfsbane, monkshood*, G. 2, 152.

Ăconteus, ĕi, m., *a Latin warrior*, 11, 612.

acquīro, s. adquiro.

Ăcrăgās (-gans), antis, m., Ἀκράγας, *Agrigentum, a city on the southern coast of Sicily*, now *Girgenti*, 3, 703.

Ăcrisiŏnēus, a, um, adj. (Acrisione), *pertaining to Acrisione* or *Danaë, daughter of Acrisius; Acrisonean*, 7, 410.

Ăcrisius, ĭi, m., Ἀκρίσιος, *a king of Argos, son of Abas*, 7, 372.

ăcrius, s. acer.

Ăcrōn, ŏnis, m., Ἄκρων, *a Greek warrior*, 10, 719.

acta, ae, f. (ἀκτή), the sea-shore; *beach, shore*, 5, 613.

Actaeus, a, um, adj., Ἀκταῖος, *pertaining to Acte* or *Attica; Athenian*, E. 2, 24.

Actiăs, ădis, adj. (Ἀκτή, Attica), *Athenian*, G. 4, 463.

Actius, a, um, adj. (poet. for Actiacus, from Actium), *pertaining to Actium, a promontory and town of Epirus, celebrated as the scene of the decisive victory of Augustus over Antony and Cleopatra, in B. C.* 31; *Actian*, 3, 280.

Actor, ŏris, m. 1. *The name of a Trojan*, 9, 500. 2. *The name of an Auruncian*, 12, 94.

1. **actus,** a, um, p. of ago.

2. **actus,** ūs, m. (ago), *a driving* or *impelling; speed, swift descent*, 12, 687.

actūtum, adv. (actus), *promptly, immediately*, 9, 255.

ăcŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, a. (rel. to ἀκίς), *to make pointed; to sharpen, whet*, 8, 386; fig.: *stimulate, provoke*, 7, 330; *incite, rouse*, G. 4, 435; pa.: **ăcūtus,** a, um, *sharpened, pointed, sharp*, 1, 45; of sound, *shrill, loud*, G. 3, 94.

ăcus, ūs, f. (acuo), *a needle*, 9, 582.

ăcūtus, a, um, p. of acuo.

ăd, prep. followed by acc. 1. In relations of place: *to, towards, at, by, near, before*, freq.; *present with, among*, 6, 481; after a subs., with ellipsis of prep., 10, 253. 2. Of time: *at, just at, about, by*, 4, 513, et al. 3. In other relations: *in one's esteem, with*, 12, 648; in comparison, E. 3, 48; **ad unum,** *even to a single one, to the last one, to a man*, 5, 687; **ad plenum,** *to the full, brimful*, G. 2, 244; **ad vivum,** *to that which is alive, to the quick*, G. 3, 442; **ad limum,** *to the mud, to the bottom*, G. 4, 428; **ad usque,** *as far as*, 11, 262, et al.

In composition, **ad** remains unchanged, according to the best usage, in all combinations except the following: The *d* is assimilated to a following *c*; usually to *p*; less frequently to *n*; less correctly to *f*; better dropped before *gn, sp, sc, st*, but often retained; either assimilated or unchanged before *g*; either unchanged or assimilated before *l, r, s*.

ădactus, a, um, p. of adigo.

ădămas, ntis, m., ἀδάμας, that which can not be overcome; *the hardest iron, steel, adamant*, 6, 552.

Ădămastus, i, m., *the father of Achemenides*, 3, 614.

adc. For words beginning with these letters, see **acc.**

addensĕo, ēre, and **addenso,** āre, a., *to make compact; close up*, 10, 432.

addīco, dixi, dictum, 3, a., *to pronounce for; assign to; give up to*, 3, 653.

addĭtus, a, um, p. of addo.

addo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3, a., *to put or lay*

near to or *by; put on*, 5, 817; *add, join*, 9, 765; *erect on*, 3, 336; *give, impart*, 1, 593; *add, bestow*, 5, 249; **addere se,** *to join*, 2, 339; **in spatia,** *to throw one's self* or *rush into the course*, G. 1, 513.

addūco, duxi, ductum, 3, a., *to lead* or *draw to; lead on*, 10, 380; *draw to, bend, draw tight, strain*, of the muscles, 5, 141; of a bow, etc., 5, 507; *contract*, G. 3, 483.

adductus, a, um, p. of adduco.

ăděďo, ēdi, ēsum, 3, a., *to eat up, devour, consume*, 9, 537.

1. **ăděo,** īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, irreg. a. and n., *to go to, approach; visit*, 4, 56; *reach*, 4, 322; *encounter, undergo*, 1, 10.

2. **ăděo,** adv. (ad *and old acc.* eom), *to this* or *that point; so far, to such a degree, so very, so much*, E. 2, 25. et al.; with correl. *ut* following, 11, 436, et al.; explanatory of a preceding statement, *so much, so*, 1, 567, et al.; *so, therefore*, 4, 533; *added to this, besides, moreover*, G. 4, 197, et al.; frequently emphasizing a word or statement, *ay indeed, ay also, indeed, even*, 3, 203; 7, 427; **iamque adeo** and **nunc adeo,** *and even now, now indeed, already*, or *moreover*, 5, 268; 9, 156, et al.; **usque adeo,** *up to such a point, even so, so much*, E. 1, 12; of time, without accompanying an adv. of time, *then indeed*, E. 4, 11; **hinc adeo,** *even from, just here*, E. 9, 59; **vix adeo,** *hardly even*, 6, 498.

ădemptus, a, um, p. of adimo.

ădesse, s. sum.

adfābĭlis (aff-), e, adj. (adfor), *that can be spoken to; easy to be approached*, 3, 621.

adfātus (aff-), ūs, m. (id.), *a speaking to; address*, 4, 284.

adfecto (aff-), āvi, ātum, 1, freq. a. (adficio), *to strive after; grasp, sieze*, 3, 670; *seek*, G. 4, 562.

adfěro (aff-), attŭli, adlātum (allātum), ferre, irreg. a., *to bring, bear*, or *carry, convey to*, 12, 171; *bring hither*, 6, 532; *to present*, 3, 310; pass.: adferri, *to be brought to*, with acc., 7, 217.

adfĭcio (aff-), fēci, fectum, 3, a. (ad *and* facio), *to affect; reward*, 12, 352.

adfīgo (aff-), fixi, fixum, 3, a., *to fasten to*, G. 2, 318; *put to*, 9, 536; perf. p. pass.: *clinging to*, 5, 852.

adfixus (aff-), a, um, p. of adfigo.

adflīgo (aff-), flixi, flictum, 3, a., *to beat* or *strike upon;* pa.: **adflictus,** a, um, *dejected, desponding*, 2, 92; *wretched, troubled*, 1, 452.

adflo (aff-), āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a., *to blow upon; breathe upon*, 5, 739; *blast*, 2, 649; *inspire*, 6, 50; *impart*, 1, 591.

adflŭo (aff-), fluxi, fluxum, 3, n., *to flow to;* fig.: *gather, flock together, assemble*, 2, 796.

adfor (aff-), fātus sum, 1, dep. a., *to speak to; address*, 1, 663; *beseech, supplicate*, 2, 700; *bid adieu, farewell to*, 2, 644; p.: **adfātus,** a, um, in sense of pres., G. 4, 320.

adfŏre (aff-), s. adsum.

adfŭi, s. adsum.

adgěro, s. aggero.

adglŏměro, s. agglomero.

adgnosco, s. agnosco.

adgrĕdior, s. aggredior.

adgressus, a, um, p. of aggredior.

ădhaerĕo, haesi, haesum, 2, n., *to cleave, stick to*, G. 3, 448.

ădhĭbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, a. (ad *and* habeo), *to hold* or *apply to*, G. 3, 455; *unite with, admit to*, 8, 56; *to bring to, invite*, 5, 62; **adhibere animum** or **animos,** *to give attention*, 11, 315.

ădhuc, adv., *to this place; to this time; hitherto, as yet, yet, still*, 1, 547, et al.; **neque adhuc,** *and not even yet, nor yet*, E. 9, 35, et al.

ădĭcio (adiĭcio), iēci, iectum, 3, a. (ad *and* iacio), *to throw to* or *upon; add, join*, 12, 837.

ădĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3, a. (ad *and* ago), *to drive, take, bring to*, 9, 601; *thrust*, 9, 431; *to strike down, hurl*, 4, 25; *force, urge, impel*, with inf., 6, 696; *drive*, 10, 850.

adiĭcio, s. adicio.

ădĭmo, ēmi, emptum, 3, a. (ad *and* emo), *to take to* one's self; *take from* or *away*, 4, 244; with acc. and dat., G. 2, 56; *pluck out*, 3, 658.

ădīre, s. adeo.

ădĭtus, ūs, m. (adeo), *a going to; an approach, avenue, access, passage, entrance*, 2, 494; fig.: *approach*, 4, 423.

adiunctus, a, um, p. of adiungo.

adiungo, nxi, nctum, 3, a., *to join, train to,* G. 1, 2; *moor,* 9, 69; *associate with,* 8, 515; *add,* E. 6, 43; *to ally,* 7, 238.

adiūro, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to swear by,* with acc. of the thing sworn by, 12, 816.

adiŭvo, ūvi, ūtum, 1, a., *to give aid to; to help, aid, support,* 5, 345; *encourage, stimulate, incite further,* 12, 219.

adlābor (**all-**), lapsus sum, 3, dep. n., *to glide to;* with dat., rarely acc., *sail to, reach,* 3, 569; *advance, glide* (with abl. of manner), 10, 269; *fly to,* 9, 474; *descend, fall upon,* 12, 819.

adlăcrĭmans (**all-**) (p. of obsol. adlacrimo), *weeping,* 10, 628.

adlapsus (**all-**), a, um, p. of adlabor.

adlīgo (**all-**), āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to tie* or *bind to; hold fast, hold,* 1, 169; *constrain, confine,* 6, 439.

adlŏquor (**all-**), lŏcūtus sum, 3, dep. a., *to address,* 1, 229.

adlūdo (**all-**), lūsi, lūsum, 3, n., *to speak playfully; sport, mock, jest,* 7, 117.

adlŭo (**all-**), lŭi, 3, a., *to wash against; wash,* 8, 149.

admīror, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., *to admire,* 6, 408; *wonder,* 2, 797; pa.: **admīrandus,** a, um, *marvelous,* G. 4, 3.

admiscĕo, miscŭi, mixtum *or* mistum, 2, a., *to mingle with,* with dat., G. 4, 267; *to associate, unite, join,* 7, 579.

admissus, a, um, p. of admitto.

admitto, mīsi, missum (*pass. inf.* admittĭer, 9, 231), 3, a., *to allow to go to a place; to admit,* 6, 330; p.: **admissus,** a, um, *being let go, soaring* (others, *being assumed*), in some editions for *amissi,* 11, 272.

admŏnĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, a., *to put in mind; remind; admonish, warn,* with acc., 4, 353; *incite, urge on,* 10, 587; with infin., G. 4, 187; with interrogative clause, 10, 153; *remind, remonstrate, caution,* E. 6, 4.

admordĕo, mordi, morsum, 2, a., *to gnaw upon* or *into; gnaw,* G. 2, 379.

admorsus, a, um, p. of admordeo.

admŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2, a., *to move, bring near to; to carry, convey to,* 3, 410; *apply to, touch,* E. 3, 43; **admovere ubera,** *give suck,* 4, 367.

adnītor (**ann-**), nīsus *or* nixus sum, 3, dep. n., *to press upon;* with dat., *lean against,* 12, 92; *lean, rest upon,* 4, 690; alone, *make effort, strive,* 5, 226; *ply the oars,* 4, 583.

adnixus (**ann-**), a, um, p. of adnitor.

adno (**anno**), āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a., *to swim to, sail towards* or *to,* with dat., 1, 538.

adnosco, s. agnosco.

adnŭo (**ann-**), nŭi (ūtum, rare), 3, a. and n., *to nod to;* with dat., acc. and dat., and infin.; *assent, consent,* 4, 128; *promise,* 1, 250; *direct, permit,* 11, 20; *favor,* G. 1, 40.

ădŏlĕo, ŭi, ultum, 2, n., *to cause to increase; to magnify, honor, adore, worship,* 1, 704; *burn in sacrifice, offer,* 3, 547; *fire, kindle,* 7, 71.

ădŏlesco, ŏlēvi, ultum, 3, inc. n. (adoleo), *to grow up,* of animals or plants, G. 2, 362; *become mature, ripe,* 12, 438; *burn, blaze,* 4, 379; pa.: **adultus,** a, um, *grown up; mature,* 1, 431.

Ădōnis, is *or* ĭdis, m., Ἄδωνις, *the son of Cinyras, king of Cyprus, beloved by Venus,* E. 10, 18.

ădŏpĕrĭo, ŭi, tum, 4, a., *to cover up, cover,* 3, 405.

ădŏpertus, a, um, p. of adoperio.

ădōrĕus, a, um, adj. (ador), *of spelt* or *fine wheat,* 7, 109.

ădŏrĭor, ortus sum, 4, dep. a., *to rise towards* or *upon, to approach; to aim at, undertake, attempt,* 6, 397.

adp. For words beginning with these letters, see **app.**

adque, s. atque.

adquīro (**acq-**), quīsīvi, quīsītum, 3, a. (ad *and* quaero), *to seek in addition; gain,* 4, 175.

ădōro, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to pray to; supplicate, worship, adore,* 1, 48.

ădortus, a, um, p. of adorior.

adrīgo, s. arrigo.

adrīpio, s. arripio.

Ădrastus, i, m., Ἄδραστος, *king of Argos,* 6, 480.

Ădrĭăcus, i, s. **Hadriacus.**

adsc. For words beginning with these letters, see **asc.**

adsensus (**assensus**), ūs, m. (adsentio), *an assenting; answering sound, response, echo,* G. 3, 45; *applause,* 10, 97.

adsentĭo (ass-), sensi, sensum, 4, n., and, more frequently, **adsentĭor,** sensus sum, 4, dep. n., *to give consent; to assent, agree*, 2, 130.

adservo (ass-), āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to keep carefully; guard, watch*, 2, 763.

adsĭdĕo (ass-), sēdi, sessum, 2, n. (ad *and* sedeo), *to sit by, besiege*, 11, 304.

adsĭdŭe (ass-), adv. (adsiduus), *persistently, perpetually, constantly*, 4, 248; *frequently*, E. 2, 4.

adsĭdŭus (ass-), a, um, adj. (adsideo), *abiding by; persistent, constant*, 4, 447; *perpetual*, G. 2, 149; *frequent*, 9, 245.

adsĭmilis (ass-), e, adj., *like, similar to*. 6, 603.

adsĭmŭlo (ass-), āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to make like; to counterfeit, feign*, 10, 639; pass., *to make one's self like*, 12, 224.

adsisto (ass-), astĭti *or* adstĭti, 3, n., *to stand at, by*, or *present; stand*, 12, 790.

adsp. For words beginning thus, see **asp.**

adst. For words beginning thus, see **ast.**

adsuesco (ass-), ēvi, ētum, 3, a. and n., *to accustom to, make familiar, habituate to;* with dat., acc. and dat., and infin., *to get* or *become accustomed, be wont, learn*, G. 1, 42, et al.; with ablat., 7, 746; **adsuesc. bella animis,** instead of *adsuesc. animos bellis, to cherish war in the heart*, 6, 832.

adsuētus (ass-), a, um, p. of adsuesco.

adsultus (ass-), ūs, m. (ad *and* salio), *a leaping upon; an assault, attack*, 5, 442.

adsum (as-), adfŭi *or* affŭi, esse, irreg. n. (collateral form of imp. subj.: **adfŏrem (aff-),** *-es, -et, -ent*), *to be near* or *by*, G. 4, 19: *to be present, at hand*, or *here*, 1, 595; *to have arrived*, 2, 132; *to be with, attend*, 2, 701; *aid, accompany*, 10, 547; *come*, E. 2. 45; *be propitious*, 3, 116; *to beset*, 2, 330; inf.: **adfŏre,** *to be about to come, destined to come*, 7, 270.

adsurgo (ass-), surrexi, surrectum, 3, n., *to rise up; rise*, 4. 86; *swell, fume*, 10, 95; *rise up* in reverence, *honor, yield to*, G. 2. 98.

adt, s. **att.**

ădulter, ĕri, m., *an adulterer*, 11, 268.

ădultĕrium, ĭi, n. (adulter), *adultery*, 6, 612.

ădultus, a, um, p. of adolesco.

ădūro, ussi, ustum, 1, a., *to parch, dry up*, G. 1, 93.

ădusque, s. usque.

advectus, a, um, p. of adveho.

advĕho, vexi, vectum, 3, a., *to carry* or *convey to;* pass.: **advĕhi,** *sail to*, 1, 558; 3, 108; foll. by acc., 8, 136.

advēlo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to veil; wreathe, encircle, crown*, 5, 246.

advĕna, ae, c. (advenio), *a new-comer; a stranger, foreigner*, 4, 591; adj., *foreign*, 7, 38.

advĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4, n. and a., *to come* to a place; *to arrive, come*, 7, 803; *arrive at, reach*, 1, 388.

advento, āvi, ātum, 1, intens. n. (advenio), *to come rapidly nearer; to approach, draw near*, 5, 328; 6, 258; *impend*, G. 4, 192.

adventus, ūs, m. (id.), *a coming, an arrival*, 5, 36; *advance*, 11, 607.

adversor, ātus sum, 1, dep. freq. n. (adverto), *to be against; to oppose*, 4, 127.

adversus, a, um, p. of adverto.

adverto (-vorto), verti, versum (vorsūm), 3, a., *to turn to* or *towards; turn, direct*, 6, 386; *turn against, bring before*, 12, 555; of the mind, *turn, direct*, 8, 440; *attend, observe, mark, listen*, 2, 712; pass., *come to, arrive at*, 5, 34; p.: **adversus,** a, um, *turned towards* or *against;* pa., *before, in front, opposite*, 1, 166; *butting*, G. 2, 526; *opposing*, 3, 38; *against the wind*, 12, 370; *contrary*, 2, 416; *towards, to meet*, 6, 684; subs.: **adversus,** i, m., *an enemy*, 9, 761; **adversum,** i, n.; **in adversum,** *opposite*, 8, 237; pl.: **adversa,** ōrum, n., *misfortunes, accidents*, 9, 172; **adverso flumine,** *on an opposing stream, against the stream*, G. 1, 201.

advŏco, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to call; summon*, 5, 44.

advŏlo, āvi, ātum, 1, n., *to fly to, fly*, 10, 511; *hasten, run up, speed*, 10, 896.

advolvo, vi, vŏlūtum, 3, a. (volvo), *to roll to; roll*, 6, 182.

ădўtum, i, n., ἄδυτον, *the inaccessi*

ble; the innermost part of a temple; accessible only to the priest; *a shrine, sanctuary, oracle*, 2, 115; *the interior of a tomb*, or *shrine of the dead*, 5, 84.

Aeăcides, ae, m., Αἰακίδης, *a son* or *descendant of Aeacus.* 1. *Achilles*, as the grandson of Aeacus, 1, 99. 2. *Pyrrhus*, the son of Achilles, 3, 296. 3. *Perseus*, their descendant, King of Macedon, 6, 839.

Aeaeus, a, um, adj., Αἰαῖος, *of Aeaea, the island of Circe; Aeaean* or *Colchian*, 3, 386.

aedes, is, f.; in the sing., *a temple;* pl., *a dwelling, palace*, G. 2, 462; *apartments, court*, 2, 487, 512; *a hive*, G. 4, 258.

aedifico, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (aedes *and* facio), *to build; to construct, make*, 2, 16.

Aegaeon, ōnis, m., Αἰγαίων, *Aegaeon, a giant*, also called *Briareus*, 10, 565.

Aegaeus, a, um, adj., *Aegaean; pertaining to the Aegaean*, 3, 74.

aeger, gra, grum, adj., *indisposed;* of the body, *not well, suffering, sick*, 5, 651; *wounded*, 10, 856; *heavy, difficult*, 5, 432; *feeble*, 9, 814; *fainting, trembling*, 5, 468; *wearied, exhausted*, 2, 566; of the mind: *care-worn, wretched, weary, sorrow-laden*, 2, 268; *grieved, afflicted, desponding, oppressed*, 1, 208; *heart-broken*, 1, 351; 4, 389; of inanimate things: *sickly*, 3, 142.

aegis, ĭdis, f., αἰγίς, *the shield of Jupiter, carried also by Pallas; the aegis*, 8, 354.

Aeglē, ēs, f., Αἴγλη, *Aegle, a nymph, daughter of Jupiter and Neaera*, E. 6, 20.

Aegon, ōnis, m., Αἴγων, *Aegon, a shepherd*, E. 3, 2.

aegrē (aeger), *feebly; with difficulty, hardly, with toil*, G. 3, 534.

aegresco, 3, inc. n. (aegreo), *to become sick; grow worse*, 12, 46.

Aegyptius, a, um, adj. (Aegyptos), *Egyptian*, 8, 688.

Aegyptos (-tus), f., Αἴγυπτος, *Egypt*, G. 4, 210, et al.

aemŭlus, a, um, adj., *striving to equal; competing, rivaling*, 5, 187; *envious*, 5, 415; *a rival for, aspiring*, 10, 371.

Aenĕădes, ae, m., *a son of Aeneas;* pl.: **Aenĕădae,** ārum, *followers of Aeneas, the Trojans*, 1, 565; *Aeneadae*, 3, 18.

Aenēas, ae, m., Αἰνείας. 1. *A Trojan chief, son of Venus and Anchises, and hero of the Aeneid*, 1, 92. 2. **Aeneas Silvius,** *one of the Alban kings*, 6, 769.

Aenēis, ĭdis *or* ĭdos, f. (Aeneas), *the Aeneian poem, the Aeneid.*

Aenēius, a, um, adj. (id.), *of Aeneas*, 7, 1.

Aenīdes (Aenēīdes), ae, m. (Aeneus, Αἰνεύς, a collat. form of Aeneas), *a son of Aeneus* or *Aeneas; Iulus*, 9, 653.

ăēnus (ăhēn-), a, um, adj. (aes), *of bronze; brazen*, 2, 470; subs.: **ăēnum,** i, n., *a bronze* or *brazen vessel; caldron*, 1, 213, et al.

Aeŏlia, ae, f., Αἰολία, *Aeolia, an island near Sicily, the home of Aeolus*, 1, 52.

Aeŏlides, ae, m., Αἰολίδης, *a son* or *descendant of Aeolus.* 1. *Ulysses*, 6, 529. 2. *Misenus*, 6, 164. 3. *Clytius*, 9, 774.

Aeŏlius, a, um, adj., Αἰόλιος, *pertaining to Aeolus: Aeolian*, 5, 791.

Aeŏlus, i, m., Αἴολος, *Aeolus.* 1. *The god who ruled over the winds*, 1, 52. 2. *A follower of Aeneas from Lyrnesus*, 12, 542.

aequaevus, a, um, adj. (aequus *and* aevum), *of equal age*, 2, 561.

aequālis, e, adj. (aequo), *equal; of the same age*, 10, 194; *fellow, companion*, G. 4, 460; subs. c., *companion*, 5, 468.

aequē, adv. (aequus), *equally; alike*, G. 2, 215.

Aequi Falisci, s. Falisci.

Aequicŭlus (-cōlus), a, um, adj. (Aequi), *of the Aequi, a tribe adjacent to the Latins and Volscians, near Rome; Aequian*, 7, 747.

aequipăro (aequipĕro), āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n. (aequus *and* paro), *to judge as equal; to be on an equal footing with, to equal*, E. 5, 48.

aequo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n. (aequus), *to make equal* in size, number, weight, etc., 1, 193; 5, 419; *to equalize, divide equally*, 1, 508; *make equal in length*, 9, 338; in height, *raise to*, 4, 89; *to level*, G. 1, 178; *to equal, be equal*

to, G. 4, 132; *to be as high as, on a level with*, G. 1, 113; *keep pace with*, 6, 263; *return equally, requite*, 6, 474; *lift, exalt*, 11, 125; pa.: **aequātus,** a, um, *made equal* or *even; steady*, 4, 587.

aequor, ŏris, n. (aequo), *an equal, horizontal*, or *level surface; the surface of the sea; the sea*, 1, 146; E. 9, 57; *water*, 6, 355; *wave*, 3, 197; *a level field, plain*, 5, 456; *a race-course, the circus*, G. 2, 541; *low land*, 12, 524; *top of the ground* or *soil*, G. 1, 50.

aequŏrĕus, a, um, adj. (aequor), *pertaining to the sea, marine, sea-*, G. 3, 243.

aequus, a, um, adj., *plain, even; on a level with, leveled*, with dat., 12, 569; *equal, open, fair*, 11, 706; *equal, adequate, prepared*, 10, 450; *favorable*, 1, 479; *healthful, harmless, salubrious*, G. 3, 546; *impartial, equitable, just*, 6, 129; *unprejudiced, unbiased*, 9, 234; **aequo pede,** *with foot to foot, face to face*, 12, 465; **aequum est,** *it is just*, 12, 20; **aequius fuerat,** *it would have been more just*, 11, 115; subs.: **aequum,** i, n., *that which is even; right, justice*, 2, 427; **in aequum,** to the open field, 9, 68.

āĕr, ĕris, m. (acc. **aëra** *or* aërem), ἀήρ, *the air* or *atmosphere*, 1, 300, et al.; **summus aer,** *the topmost part, airy summit of*, G. 2, 123.

aerātus, a, um, adj. (aes), *furnished with copper, bronze; made of bronze*, 2, 481; *bronze-covered; with brazen prow*, 8, 675; *armed with bronze; armed*, 7, 703.

1. **aerĕus,** a, um, adj. (id.), *made of copper* or *bronze; bronze, brazen* (see def. of *aes*), 1, 448; *brazen beaked*, 5, 198; of the copper or bronze plates or scales of a corselet, 10, 313.

2. **āĕrĕus,** s. āĕrius.

aerĭpes, ĕdis, adj. (aes *and* pes), *brazen-* or *bronze-footed*, or *hoofed*, 6, 802.

āĕrius (-ĕus), a, um, adj., *pertaining to the air; derived from the air, dewy*, G. 4, 1; *airy, aërial*, 5, 520; *rising into the air; towering, lofty*, 3, 291; *air-cleaving*, 9, 803; G. 1, 375.

aes, aeris, n., *copper, bronze; brass*, in one of the old English usages of that word, 1, 449, et al.; anything made of copper or bronze; *a trumpet*, 3, 240; *cymbal*, G. 4, 151; *armor*, 2, 734; *shield*, 2, 545; *a bronze statue*, G. 1, 480; 6, 847; *a track* or *course of bronze plates* (others, *a bridge of bronze*), 6, 591; *a ship's prow* or *beak*, or *a copper-bottomed ship*, 1, 35; pl.: **aera,** n., *money*, 11, 329; **aere nexus,** *bronze-bound, of bronze*, 1, 448.

aescŭlus (esc-), i, f., *an oak* producing edible acorns; *an oak*, G. 2, 16.

aestas, ātis, f. (αἴθω), *the summer*, 1, 265, et al.; *summer-air*, 6, 707; *a year*, G. 3, 190.

aestĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. (aestus *and* fero), *heat-bringing, sultry*, G. 2, 353.

aestīvus, a, um, adj. (aestas), *of summer*, G. 4, 52; subs.: **aestīva,** ōrum, n., *a summer field; a flock*.

aestŭo, āvi, ātum, 1, n. (aestus), *to glow, to be dried up* or *parched*, G. 1, 107; *boil up; heave, foam*, 6, 297; *fume*, 8, 258; *rage, seethe*, 12, 666.

aestus, ūs, m. (rel. to αἴθω), *glowing heat; heat*, E. 3, 98; *summer*, G. 1, 297; *a boiling; a billowy motion; waves of flame, flames*, 2, 706; *wave, surge*, 1, 107; *tide, sea, flood*, 3, 419; *inflammation, fever*, G. 3, 459; *tide* (of feeling), *agitation*, 4, 532.

aetas, ātis, f. (for aevitas, fr. aevum), *life-time, age*, 1, 705; *old age*, 2, 596; *period, generation, age*, 7, 680; *lapse of time; time*, 8, 200.

aeternus, a, um, adj. (for aeviternus), *lasting, through ages; eternal; immortal*, 1, 36; *perpetual*, 4, 99; adv.: **aeternum,** for *in aeternum, continually, eternally*, 6, 401; *for ever*, 11, 98.

aether, ĕris, m. (acc. aethera *and* aetherem), αἰθήρ, *the upper air; ether, sky, heaven*, 1, 90; in a general sense, *air*, 1, 587, et al.; personified, **Aether,** *Jupiter*, G. 2, 325.

aethĕrĭŭs (-ĕus), a, um, adj. (aether), *pertaining to the upper air; ethereal, heavenly*, 1, 394, et al.; *airy*, 8, 608.

Aethĭŏps, ŏpis, m., Αἰθίοψ, *an Aethiopian*. E. 10, 68.

Aethōn, ŏnis, m., Αἴθων, *Aethon, one of the chariot horses of Pallas*, 11, 89.

aethra, ae, f., αἴθρα, *the cloudless air; serene sky; heaven*, 3, 585, et al.

Aetna, ae, f., Αἴτνη, *a volcanic mountain on the eastern coast of Sicily*, 3, 579.

Aetnaeus, a, um, adj. (Aetna), *of Aetna; Aetnaean*, 3, 678.

Aetōlus, a, um, adj., Αἰτωλός, *Aetolian*, 11, 428; **Aetola urbs.** *Arpi in Apulia, built by Diomedes*, 11, 239.

aevum (-vom), i, n. (αἰών), *indefinite time; lapse of time, time*, 3, 415; *age*, 2, 638; *old age*, 2, 509; *life*, 10, 582; *immortality*, 10, 235.

Ăfer, fra, frum, adj., *African*, G. 3, 344; subs.: **Ăfri,** ōrum, m., *Africans*, 8, 724.

aff. For words commencing with these letters, see **adf.**

1. **Ăfrĭcus,** a, um, adj. (Afer), *African*, 4, 37.

2. **Ăfrĭcus,** i, m. (id.), *the southwest wind;* now called by the Italians *Affrico* or *Gherbino*, 1, 86.

ăfŏrem, ăfŭi, etc., s. absum.

Ăgămemnŏnĭus, a, um, adj., Ἀγαμεμνόνιος, *pertaining to Agamemnon; Agamemnonian, Argive, Grecian*, 4, 471.

Ăgănippē, ēs, f., Ἀγανίππη, *a fountain sacred to the Muses at the foot of Helicon, in Boeotia*, E. 10, 12.

Ăgăthyrsi, ōrum, m., Ἀγάθυρσοι, *a Scythian tribe dwelling on the river Maros in what is now Hungary, remarkable for the practice of tattooing their bodies*, 4, 146.

ăge, s. ago.

ăgellus, i, m. (ager), *a little field; a little farm*, E. 9, 3.

Ăgēnor, ŏris, m., Ἀγήνωρ, *a son of Neptune and Lyba, king of Phoenicia and ancestor of Dido*, 1, 338.

ăger, gri, m. (ἄγρος), *the land pertaining to a person or community; land under cultivation; a field*, 2, 306, et al.; *land*, 1, 343, et al.

agger, ĕris, m. (aggero), materials gathered to form an elevation; *a heap* of earth or stones, *dike, embankment, bank*, 1, 112; 2, 496; *heap of earth*, 9, 567; *of snow*, G. 3, 354; *top, summit, ridge, raised surface*, 5, 44, 273; *a rampart*, 9, 769, et al.; *a height* or *rising ground*, 12, 446; **aggĕres,** *mountains, mountain-ramparts*, 6, 830.

1. **aggĕro,** āvi, ātum, 1, a. (agger), *to pile up*, G. 3, 556; fig., *increase, aggravate*, 4, 197.

2. **aggĕro (adg-),** gessi, gestum, 3, a., *to bear to; heap upon, add to*, 3, 63.

agglŏmĕro (adg-), āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n., *to wind upon; to gather, assemble, crowd to*, 2, 341; **se agglomerare,** *to join themselves to*, 12, 458.

aggrĕdĭor (adg-), gressus sum, 3, dep. n. and a. (ad *and* gradior), *attempt, dare*, with inf., 2, 165; *to advance towards; attempt*, 3, 38; *attack*, 9, 325; *assail, hew*, 2, 463; *accost, address*, 3, 358; *advance to, aspire to*, E. 4, 48.

aggressus, a, um, p. of aggredior.

Ăgis, ĭdis, m., *a Lycian, follower of Aeneas*, 10, 751.

ăgĭtātor, ōris, m. (agito), *one who drives; a charioteer*, 2, 476.

ăgĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, intens. a. and n. (ago), *to put in motion; drive*, G. 3, 181; *drive away*, G. 3, 415; *drive, pursue*, 2, 421; *persecute*, 6, 68; *harass, haunt*, 3, 331; *stir up, arouse*, 10, 71; *hasten*, 2, 640; *move, animate*, 6, 727; *excite to*, 9, 187; *practice, exercise*, 12, 397; *spend, pass*, G. 4, 154; *to manage, take in charge* (whether as a writer or a husbandman), G. 3, 287; pass.: **agĭtāri,** *to ride about*, 11, 694.

agmen, ĭnis, n. (id.), *that which is driven* or *moved; direction of movement; a train; gathering, winding*, G. 3, 422; *swarm*, G. 4, 59; *herd, flock, drove*, 1, 186; *an army*, on the march; *battalion, squadron*, 5, 834; *army*, 11, 60; *troop, band*, 5, 549; *company, multitude, throng*, 5, 378; *assemblage, gathering, flood*, G. 1, 322; *motion, stroke*, of oars, 5, 211; *stream, current*, 2, 782; *course*, 2, 212; *a leader*, 10, 561.

agna, ae, f. (agnus), *a ewe lamb*, 5, 772.

agnosco (adgn-, adn-), nōvi, nĭtum, 3, a., *to know a second time* or *again; to recognize*, 1, 470.

agnus, i, m., *a lamb*, 1, 635.

ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3, a. (rel. to ἄγω), *to put in motion; to drive*, 1, 333; *force, impel*, 3, 5; *urge, incite*, 7, 393; *expel*, G. 2, 130; *advance*, 9, 505; *move, turn*, G. 2, 392; *pursue*, 10,540; *drive away, dispel*, G. 1, 413; *lead*, 4, 546; *send forth*

raise, 6, 873; *rear* by growth, 11, 136; *work*, 3, 695; *work out, cut out, cleave*, 10, 514; *convey*, 1, 391; *bear onward*, 3, 512; *bring*, 9, 18; *do* in general, 10, 675; *do, perform*, 5, 638; *to be busy about, aim at, essay, try to accomphish*, E. 9, 37; *effect, gain*, 11, 227; *treat*, 1, 574; *derive*, 12, 530; *consider, discuss, debate*, 11, 445; *pass, spend*, 5, 51; without an object, *to be at work, to work, perform*, 12, 429; **agere se,** *to present one's self, appear*, 6, 337; pass.: **ăgi,** *to move, hover*, 12, 336; imperat.: **age, agite!** *onward! away! come on!* G. 3, 42; **inter agendum,** *while driving*, E. 9, 24.

agrestis, e, adj. (ager), *pertaining to the fields* or *country; country-, rustic, rural*, 3, 34; *wild*, 7, 111; subs.: **agrestis,** is, m., *a rustic*, 7, 504; *husbandman*, G. 1, 41.

agrĭcŏla, ae, m. (ager *and* colo), *one who cultivates the land; a husbandman*, 2, 628.

Agrippa, ae, m., *Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa, one of the confidential counselors of Augustus, and his principal military commander*, 8, 682.

Ăgyllīnus, a, um, adj., *of Agylla, a town in Etruria, afterwards called Caere*, 7, 652; subs.: **Agyllīni,** orum, m., *the people of Agylla*, 12, 281.

āh, interj., *ah!* E. 1, 15, et al.

ăhēnus, a, um, s. ăēnus.

Āiax, ācis, m., Αἴας. 1. *Ajax, the son of Telamon.* 2. *Ajax, the son of Oïleus, called also Ajax the less*, 1, 41; 2, 414.

āio, 4, def., *to speak; to say "yes"; say*, 1, 142, et al.; sometimes pleonastic after *fari*, etc., 5, 551. (If the *i* in this verb is followed by a consonant, *a* is shortened; as *ăis, ăit;* otherwise *i* coalesces with the following vowel; as *aio.* pronounced *ā-yo.*)

āla, ae, f., *a wing*, 1, 301; *the feather of an arrow*, 9, 578; *the wing of an army; cavalry*, 11, 730; *troop, battalion*, 11, 604; *horsemen, mounted huntsmen*, 4, 121.

ălăcer (**ălăcris,** m., 5, 380), cris, cre, adj., *lively; active, eager; bold, darting, exulting*, 10, 729; *joyful*, 5, 380; *joyous, mirthful*, E. 5, 58.

ālātus, a, um, adj. (ala), *winged*, 4, 259.

Alba, ae, f., *Alba* or *Alba Longa, a town on the Alban hills in Latium, from which Rome originated*, 1, 271.

Albānus, a, um, adj. (Alba), *pertaining to Alba; Alban*, 1, 7; subs.: **Albāni,** orum, m., *the Albans*, 5, 600.

albĕo, 2, n. (albus), *to be white*, 12, 36.

albesco, 3, inc. n. (albeo), *to grow white, whiten*, G. 3, 237; *to brighten, dawn*, 4, 586.

Albŭla, ae, f., *the Albula; an ancient name of the Tiber*, 8, 332.

Albŭnĕa, ae, f. (albus), *Albunea, a fountain at Tibur; also personified as a nymph*, 7, 83.

Alburnus, i, m. (id.), *Alburnus*, now *Monte di Postiglione, a mountain in Apulia*, G. 3, 147.

albus, a, um, adj. (rel. to ἀλφός), *white*, 8, 392; *pale*, E. 7, 38; *blank, undecorated*, 9, 548; subs.: **album,** i, n., *whiteness, white*, E. 2, 41.

Alcander, dri, m., *a Trojan*, 9, 767.

Alcānor, ŏris, m. 1. *Alcanor, a Trojan hero*, 9, 672. 2. *A Rutulian*, 10, 338.

Alcăthŏus, i, m., Ἀλκάθοος, *a Trojan*, 10, 747.

Alcīdes, ae, m., Ἀλκείδης, *a descendant of Alceus; Hercules*, 5, 414, et al.

Alcĭmĕdon, ontis, m., Ἀλκιμέδων, *a Greek wood-carver*, E. 3, 37.

Alcĭnŏus, i, m., Ἀλκίνοος, *King of Phaeacia*, G. 2, 87.

Alcippē, es, f., *a shepherdess*, E. 7, 14.

Alcon, ōnis, m., *a shepherd*, E. 5, 11.

alcўon (**halc-**), ŏnis f., ἀλκυών, *a king-fisher, halcyon*, G. 1, 399.

Ālecto, s. Allecto.

āles, ĭtis (gen. pl. sometimes alitŭum, 8, 27), adj. (ala), *winged, swift*, 5, 861, et al.; subs. c., *a bird*, 1, 394; *an owl*, 12, 862.

Ālētes, is, m., Ἀλήτης, *a companion of Aeneas*, 1, 121.

Ālexis, ĭdis (acc. Alexim, voc. Alexi), m., Ἄλεξις, *a shepherd*, E. 2, 1.

alga, ae, f., *sea-weed*, E. 7, 42.

Ālia, s. Allia.

ălĭas, adv., s. alius.

ălĭbī, adv. (alius), *elsewhere*, G. 1, 55.

ălĭēnus, a, um, adj. (id.), *pertaining to another, another's*, G. 4, 244; *strange*.

E. 3, 5; *foreign*, 4, 311; *intended for another*, 10, 781; *not one's own; unwonted*, G. 2, 149.

ăliger, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. (ala *and* gero), *wing-bearing; winged*, 1, 663.

ălio, adv., s. alius.

ālipes, ĕdis, adj. (ala *and* pes), *wing-footed*, 12, 484; subs. m., *wing-footed horse*.

ălĭquā, s. aliquis.

ălĭquando, adv. (alius *and* quando), *at some time; formerly*, 8, 602; *at length*, 8, 200.

ălĭqui, qua, quod, indef. adj. pron. (alius *and* qui), *some, any*, in affirmative sentences, 2, 48.

ălĭquid, s. aliquis.

ălĭquis, quid, indef. subs. pron. (alius *and* quis), *some one, any one, something, anything*, in affirmative sentences, E. 2, 71; *some one*, 6, 864, et al.; *some other*, 2, 48; acc.: **ălĭquid,** *as to something, in some respect, somewhat, in some degree*, 10, 84; adv.: **ălĭquā** (scil. *ratione, via*) (abl.), *in some way*, E. 3, 15.

ălĭquot, indecl. adj. (alius *and* quot), *some, some few*, E. 1, 70.

ălĭter, adv. (alius), *in another manner; otherwise*, 1, 399.

ālium, ĭi, s. allium.

ălĭus, a, ud (gen. ălīus, dat. ălĭi), adj. and subs. (rel. to ἄλλος), *other, another*; freq.; repeated: **alius—alius,** *one—another*, G. 1, 141, 142; pl.: **alii—alii,** *some—others*, 1, 427, 428; *different—different*, G. 1, 276; used once for **alii—alii,** 4, 593; adv.: **ălĭo** (archaic dat.), *elsewhere, to another place*, E. 8, 100; **ălĭas** (acc. pl. or archaic genit.), *at another time*, G. 1, 487.

allacrimans, s. adl.

allapsus, s. adl.

Allecto (**Ālecto**), us, f., Ἀλήκτω, *Alecto, one of the furies*, 7, 324, et al.

Allĭa (**Ālia**), ae, f., *the Allia, a small stream running into the Tiber*, 11 *miles above Rome, where the Romans were defeated by the Gauls*, B. C. 389, 7, 717.

alligo, s. adligo.

allium (**ālium**), ĭi, n., *garlic*, E. 2, 11.

allŏquor, s. adloquor.

allūdo, s. adludo.

allŭo, s. adluo.

Almo, ōnis, m., *a Latin youth, son of Tyrrheus*, 7, 532.

almus, a, um, adj. (alo), *giving nourishment; fostering, genial, blessing, blessed, benign*, 1, 306; *fruitful*, G. 2, 233; *gracious, kind, kindly, propitious*, 7, 774; *serene*, E. 8, 17.

alnus, i, f., *the alder*, G. 2, 110; meton., *something made of alder; a small boat, skiff*, G. 1, 136.

ălo, ŭi, altum *or* alĭtum, 3, a., *to nourish*, G. 2, 327; *rear*, 3, 50; *breed*, 4, 38; *cherish*, 4, 2; *animate*, 6, 726; *encourage*, 5, 231.

Ălōĭdae, ārum, m., Ἀλωεῖδαι, *the step-sons of Aloeus, sons of Neptune and Iphemedia, named Otus and Ephialtes; giants who stormed Olympus and were slain by Apollo*, 6, 582.

Alpes, ĭum, f., *the Alps*, G. 3, 474.

Alphĕsĭboeus, i, m., Ἀλφεσίβοιος, *a shepherd*, E. 5, 73.

1. **Alphēus,** i, m., Ἀλφειός, *the Alpheus, a river in Elis, supposed to disappear under the sea, and rise again as the fountain of Arethusa, in the island of Ortygia, near Syracuse*, 3, 694, et al.

2. **Alphēus,** a, um, adj., Ἀλφεῖος, *of the Alpheus, Alphean*, 10, 179.

Alpīnus, a, um, adj. (Alpes), *pertaining to the Alps; Alpine*, 4, 442.

Alsus, i, m., *a Rutulian shepherd*, 12, 304.

altārĭa, ĭum, n. (altus), *the upper part of an altar; a high altar*, 7, 211; *an altar*, 2, 515.

altē, adv. (altus), *aloft, on high; high*, 1, 337; *high up*, G. 2, 521; *deeply, deep*, G. 2, 78; comp.: **altĭus,** *higher* E. 6, 38; *with higher step, more proudly*, G. 3, 76; *deeper*, G. 3, 442; *more remotely*, G. 4, 285.

alter, ĕra, ĕrum (gen. sing. altĕrīus, dat. altĕri, in all genders), adj. (rel. to alius), *the other; one of two; the next*, E. 8, 40; *the second*, 5, 311; *a single other; one-* or *another* of the same class; *another*, G. 1, 158; *any second one;* with a neg., *not one other*, 1, 544; **alter—alter,** *the one—the other*, 5, 299; **alter—alterius,** *each—other's*, 2, 667.

alterno, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n. (alternus), *to do by turns; to alternate (attack) by turns*, G. 3, 220; *weigh*

or *consider one thing after another*, 4, 287.

alternus, a, um, adj. (alter), *one after the other; alternating*, 6, 121; *by turns, in succession*, 5, 376; *every other*, G. 1, 71; *every second*, 12, 233; abl. as adv.: **alternis** (sc. *vicibus*), *by turns*, E. 3, 59.

altrix, īcis, f. (alo), *a nurse; mother-, nurse-, native-, birth-*, 3, 273.

altum, s. altus.

altus, a, um, pa. (alo, rear, cause to grow, hence), *raised high; high built*, G. 1, 485; *high, lofty*, 5, 489; *on high, aloft*, 11, 837; *high-born, noble, ancient*, 4, 230; *renowned*, 10, 126; *deep*, E. 6, 76; *deep* or *deeply*, 12, 357; subs.: **altum,** i, n., *the deep; the lofty; the deep sea, the main, the deep*, 1, 3; *the sky, heaven, air*, G. 2, 210; 1, 297; **ex alto,** *from the heaven, in the sky*, G. 1, 324; *from far, far-fetched, remote*, 8, 395; pl.: **alta,** ōrum, *high places, heights of heaven*, 6, 787; *heights, hills*, 11, 797; *battlements*, 9, 169; **alta petere,** *to aim high*, 5, 508; comp.: **altior,** ius. *higher, taller*, 8, 162; superl.: **altissimus,** a, um, *very high*, 8, 234.

ălumnus, i, m. (id.), *a foster-son*, 11, 33, et al.

alvĕāre, is, n. (alveus), *a bee-hive*, G. 4, 34.

alvĕus, i, m. (alvus), *a cavity, hollow*, G. 2, 453; *the hollow trunk of a tree;* meton., *a boat*, 6, 412.

alvus, i, f. (alo ?), *the abdomen, the belly*, G. 3, 427; *waist*, 12, 273; *body*, 2, 51.

ămans, ntis, s. amo.

ămārăcus, i, m., ἀμάρακος, *marjoram*, 1, 693.

ămāror, ōris, m. (amarus), *bitterness*, G. 2, 247.

ămārus, a, um, adj., *bitter*, G. 2, 86; *brackish, salt, briny*, E. 10, 5; fig., *bitter*, 4, 203; *biting*, 11, 337; *cruel*, 10, 900.

Ămăryllis, ĭdis, f. 1. *A shepherdess*, E. 1, 5. 2. *A servant*, E. 8, 77.

Ămăsēnus, i, m., *the Amasenus, a river of Latium*, now *the Toppia* or *Fiume dell' Abbazia*, 11, 547; *the river-god Amasenus*, 7, 685.

Ămastrus, i, m., *a Trojan*, 11, 673.

Ămāta, ae, f., *the wife of Latinus*, 7, 343, et al.

Ămăthūs, untis, f., *a town of Cyprus*, now *Limisso*, 10, 51.

Ămāzōn, ŏnis, f., Ἀμαζών, *an Amazon, one of the race of female warriors, said to have dwelt on the Thermodon, in Asia Minor*, 11, 648, et al.

Ămāzŏnis, ĭdis, f. (Ἀμαζών), *an Amazon*, 1, 490.

Ămāzŏnius, a, um, adj. (Amazon), *Amazonian* (such as the Amazons used), 5, 311.

ambāges, is, f. (in good usage in the abl. sing. and all cases of pl.) (ambigo), *a going about; a winding*, 6, 29; fig., *details, particulars, story*, 1, 342; *mysteries*, 6, 99; *winding* or *tortuous preface*, G. 2, 46.

ambĕdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3, a., *to eat round; to consume, devour, eat*, 3, 257.

ambēsus, a, um, p. of ambedo.

ambi (**amb-, am-, an-**), *an* inseparable particle (rel. to ἀμφί), *round, around, about; on both sides.*

ambĭgŭus, a, um, adj. (ambĭgo), *going about; uncertain, doubtful, undecided*, 5, 326; *twofold*, 3, 180; *dark, obscure*, 2, 99; *unreliable, treacherous*, 1, 661; *hesitating, uncertain*, 5, 655; *in suspense*, 8, 580.

ambĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, 4, a. and n. (ambo *and* eo), *to go round; encompass*, 6, 550; fig., *approach, address*, 4, 283; *entrap, circumvent*, 7, 333.

ambŏ, ae, o, adj. (ἄμφω), *both*, 1, 458.

ambrŏsĭa, ae, f., ἀμβροσία, *ambrosia, the food of the gods*, G. 4, 415.

ambrŏsĭus, a, um, adj. (ambrosia), *ambrosial, heavenly, divine*, 1, 403.

ambūro, ussi, ustum, 3, a., *to burn round;* pa.: **ambustus,** a, um, *blazing, singed*, 12, 301.

ămellus, i, m., *the aster, star-wort*, G. 4, 271.

āmens, ntis, adj. (a *and* mens), *out of one's mind* or *senses; amazed, beside one's self, frantic, mad, furious*, 2, 314; 4, 203; *distracted*, 3, 307.

āmentum, i, n. (f. agmentum, fr. ago), *a thong attached to the shaft of a javelin* or *other missile;* meton., *a javelin* with the *amentum*, 9, 665.

Ămĕrīnus, a, um, adj. (Amerina)

of Amerina, a town of Umbria, now *Amelia; Amerinian*, G. 1, 265.

ămĭcio, ĭcŭi *or* ixi, ictum, 4, a. (am *and* iacio), *to throw around; veil, cover*, 1, 516.

ămīcĭtia, ae, f. (amicus), *friendship;* pl., *friendly alliance*, 11, 321.

1. **ămictus,** a, um, p. of amicio.

2. **ămictus,** ūs, m. (amicio), *a veiling* or *draping of the person; an upper garment, covering; cloak, mantle, veil*, 3, 405; 5, 421.

ămīcus, a, um, adj. (amo), *loving, friendly, kind, favorable, propitious*, of persons, 2, 735; of things, 2, 255, et al.; subs.: **amicus,** i, m., *a friend*, freq.

Ămīnaeus (Ămīnnĕus), a, um, adj., Ἀμιναῖος, *of Aminaea, a grape-growing region of Picenum*, G. 2, 97.

āmissus, a, um, p. of amitto.

Ămĭternus, a, um, adj. (Amiternum), *of Amiternum, a Sabine town near the source of the Aternus*, now *S. Vittorino; Amiternian*, 7, 710.

āmitto, mīsi, missum, 3, a., *to send away; to let go*, 5, 853; 2, 148; *lose*, 3, 710; p.: **amissus,** a, um, *missing*, 1 217; *lost*, 3, 341; *slain*, 11, 868; *dead*, G. 4, 213.

Ammōn, s. Hammon.

amnis, is, m., properly, *a broad* and *deep stream; flowing water; a river*, freq.; *stream*, 4, 164; *brook*, E. 5, 25; *water*, 12, 417; **amnis Eumĕnĭdum,** *the Cocytus*, 6, 374.

ămo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to love, be fond of, like;* of the passion of love, E. 3, 78; of intelligent or moral esteem, 6, 129; of a liking or fondness for inanimate things, E. 7, 63; of inanimate things as subjects, G. 4, 124; fig., *to keep close to, hug* the shore, 5, 163; without an object, *to be in love, to love*, 4, 101, et al.; subs.: **ămans,** ntis, c., *a lover*, E. 8, 26; G. 4, 488; *loving, fond wife*, 1, 352.

ămoenus, a, um, adj., *charming;* usually to the sight, *delightful, pleasant*, 6, 638.

ămōmum, i, n., ἄμωμον, *an aromatic shrub; balsam; spikenard*, E. 3, 89.

ămor, ōris, m. (amo), *love, affection*, in all senses; the passion of love, E. 2, 68, et al.; *love, affection*, or *esteem*, in all human relations, as parental, filial, of friends, allies, etc., 4, 624, et al.; of gods, 7, 769; of animals, G. 4, 177; *love, liking, fancy, fondness, preference*, for things, 11, 583, et al.; freq.; *the hippomanes*, or *bunch of flesh supposed to appear on the forehead of a new-foaled colt, and instantly devoured by the dam, unless intercepted, and used as a love-charm*, 4, 516; personified: **Amor,** ōris, m., *Cupid, Love, the god of love*, 1, 663; pl.: **ămōres,** um, m., *affections, love*, 4, 28; *mutual love* (others, *strong affection*), 5, 334; *eager wish, desire*, E. 9, 56.

āmŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2, a., *to move away, take away, remove* (others, *emovet*), 6, 524.

Amphīon, ŏnis, m., Ἀμφίων, *a king of Thebes, son of Antiope and Jupiter, and husband of Niobe, famed as a musician*, E. 2, 24.

Amphĭtrўŏnĭădēs, ae, m., *Hercules, the son of Amphitryon* (so called, though he was the son of Jupiter by the wife of Amphitryon), 8, 103.

Amphrȳsius, a, um, adj. (Amphrysus), *pertaining to the Amphrysus; Amphrysian, an epithet of Apollo, who kept the flocks of Admetus on the Amphrysus;* hence, of a priest or priestess of Apollo, 6, 398.

Amphrȳsus, i, m., Ἄμφρυσος, *the Amphrysus, a small river in Phthiotis, on the banks of which Apollo tended the flocks of Admetus*, G. 3, 2.

amplector, xus sum, 3, dep. a., *to embrace, clasp*, 3, 607; *wind, pass around*, 5, 86; *encircle, coil around*, 2, 214; *wreathe*, E. 3, 45; fig., *comprehend, embrace*, in description, G. 2, 42.

1. **amplexus,** a, um, p. of amplector.

2. **amplexus,** ūs, m. (amplector), *an embrace*, 1, 687.

amplĭus, adv., s. amplus.

amplus, a, um, adj. (am *and* pleo), *spacious, large, ample*, 2, 310; *splendid, magnificent, glorious*, 4, 93; comp.: **amplior,** us, *larger*, E. 3, 105; adv.: **amplius,** *more, longer*, 1, 683; *again*, G. 4, 503.

Ampsanctus (Amsanctus), i, m., *Lake Amsanctus* (now *Lago d' Ansanta*), *in the country of the Hirpini, from its*

noxious exhalations supposed to be one of the entrances to Hades, 7, 65.

ămurca (**ămurga**), ae, f., ἀμόργη, *the scum of oil*, G. 1, 194.

Ămȳclae, arum, f., Ἀμύκλαι, *a town of Latium*, 10, 564.

Ămȳclaeus, a, um, adj. (Amyclae), *of Amyclae, a town in Laconia; Spartan*, G. 3, 89.

Ămȳcus, i, m., Ἄμυκος. 1. *Amycus, a son of Neptune, king of the Bebrycians, famous for his prowess in boxing*, 5, 373. 2. *A companion of Aeneas*, 1, 221. 3. Another Trojan of the same name, 9, 772.

Ămyntas, ae, m., Ἀμύντας, *a shepherd*, E. 2, 35.

Ămȳthāŏnius, a, um, adj. (Ἀμυθάων), *an epithet of Melampus, the seer, as a son of Amythaon*, G. 3, 550.

ăn, conj., properly introducing the second member of a double question; *or*, 6, 533; at the beginning of an interrogative sentence (the first member being suppressed), *then, or rather, or perhaps, or even*, 4, 325.

Ănagnia, ae, f., *Anagnia, a town of the Hernici*, now *Anagni*, 7, 684.

anceps, cĭpĭtis, adj. (am *and* caput), *two-headed* or *two-edged*, 7, 525; fig., *twofold*, 3, 47; *uncertain, wavering, doubtful*, 5, 654; 10, 304; *perplexed, perplexing, intricate*, 5, 589.

Anchĕmŏlus, i, m., *a Latin warrior*, 10, 389.

Anchīses, ae, m., Ἀγχίσης, *son of Capys and Themis, and father of Aeneas by Venus*, 2, 687, et al.

Anchīsēus, a, um, adj., Ἀγχίσειος, *of Anchises*, 5, 761.

Anchīsiădes, ae, m., Ἀγχισιάδης, *son of Anchises; Aeneas*, 5, 407.

ancīle, is, n., *a small oval shield* or *target*, 7, 188; pl.: **ancīlia**, ĭum, *the sacred ancilia, made by the Romans in imitation of the ancile which came down from heaven*, 8, 664.

ancŏra, ae, f., ἄγκυρα, *an anchor*, 1, 169.

Ancus, i, m., *Ancus Martius, the fourth king of Rome*, 6, 815.

Andrŏgĕŏs, ĕō, and Andrŏgĕus, ĕi, m., Ἀνδρόγεως. 1. *Androgeus, a son of the Cretan king Minos, murdered by the Athenians*, 6, 20. 2. *A Grecian chief at Troy*, 2, 371.

Andrŏmăchē, ae, f., Ἀνδρομάχη, *wife of Hector*, 2, 456.

ănēthum, i, n., ἄνηθον, *dill, anise*, E. 2, 48.

anfractus, ūs, m. (am *and* frango), *a breaking round; the winding of a way in and out, ravine*, 11, 522.

Angĭtia, s. Anguĭtia.

ango, nxi, nctum *or* xum, 3, a., *to squeeze, compress*, 8, 260; *choke*, G. 3, 497.

anguis, is, m. and f. (perh. rel. to ἔχις), *a snake* of any kind, *serpent*, 2, 379; *hydra*, 8, 300; *the constellation Serpens*, G. 1, 205.

Anguĭtia (**Angĭt-**), ae, f., *Anguitia* or *Angitia, a sister of Circe, worshiped by the Marsi*, 7, 759.

angustus, a, um, adj. (ango), *strait, narrow*, 3, 411; *straitened, perilous*, 11, 309; *short*, G. 4, 206; *humble*, G. 3, 290; subs.: **angustum**, i, n., *a narrow place, passage*, 2, 332.

ănhēlĭtus, ūs, m. (anhelo), *hard-breathing; puffing, panting*, 5, 199.

ănhēlo, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a. (am *and* halo), *to pant*, 5, 254; of a furnace, *to puff, roar*, 8, 421.

ănhēlus, a, um, adj. (anhelo), *panting*, G. 1, 250; *short-breathing*, G. 2, 135; *gasping, throbbing*, 6, 48; *wheezing*, G. 3, 497.

Ănĭēn, s. Anio.

Ănĭēnus, a, um, adj. (Anio), *of the Anio*, G. 4, 369.

ănīlis, e, adj. (anus), *of an old woman; an old woman's*, 4, 641.

ănĭma, ae, f. (rel. to ἄνεμος), *a breeze* or *breath of air; the air*, E. 6, 32; *breath*, G. 2, 134; *wind* or *blast of the bellows*, 8, 403; *breath*, 9, 580; *breath of life, the soul, spirit, life*, 1, 98; *life-blood*, 10, 908; *soul*, 9, 580; *the soul of the dead, shade, manes*, 5, 81; *the spirit* or *soul* not yet inhabiting its destined body, 6, 720.

ănĭmadversus, a, um, p. of animadverto, *observed*, G. 2, 259.

ănĭmal, ālis, n. (anima), *a living being, animal*, 3, 147; *a brute animal, beast, animal*, E. 6, 40.

ănĭmōsus, a, um (animus), *coura*

geous, full of spirit, bold, 12, 277; *proud*, G. 3, 81; *blustering*, G. 2, 441.

ănĭmus, i, m. (ἄνεμος), *the rational spirit* or *soul of man;* freq.; *the mind*, 1, 464, et al.; *design, intention, purpose*, 4, 639; *mind, memory*, 1, 26; E. 9, 51; *the heart; feeling, disposition, affection, inclination*, 1, 304, et al.; *the spirit* of brutes, G. 3, 119; of plants, *nature*, G. 2, 51; pl.: **ănĭmi,** ōrum, m., *lofty spirit, heroism*, 6, 782; *daring; courage, confidence*, 2, 617; *strength*, G. 2, 350; *passion; anger, rage*, 1, 57; *arrogance, pride*, 11, 366; *fury*, 10, 357; of things, *life, velocity*, 7, 383.

Ănĭo (Ănĭēn), ēnis *or* ōnis, m., *the Anio* (now *the Teverone*), *a branch of the Tiber, flowing from the Sabine Mountains through Latium*, 7, 683.

Ănĭus, ĭi, m., *a king of Delos and priest of Apollo*, 3, 80.

Anna, ae, f., *a sister of Dido*, 4, 9.

annālis, e, adj. (annus), *pertaining to years*, or *lasting through a year;* subs. m.: **annales,** ĭum, *annals, records; story, history*, 1, 373.

annĭtor, s. adnitor.

annixus, s. adnixus.

anno, s. adno.

annōsus, a, um, adj. (annus), *full of years; aged, old*, 4, 441; *hoary*, 6, 282.

annŭo, s. adnuo.

annus, i, m., *a year*, freq.; *a season, portion of the year*, E. 3, 57; **magnus annus,** *a complete year*, or *the great annual circuit of the sun*, 3, 284.

annŭus, a, um, adj. (annus), *annual, yearly*, 5, 46.

ansa, ae, f., *a handle*, E. 6, 17.

anser, ĕris, m., *a goose*, G. 1, 119.

Antaeus, i, m., Ἀνταῖος, *a Latin, slain by Aeneas*, 10, 561.

Antandros (-us), i, f., Ἄντανδρος, *Antandrus, a coast town in Mysia, at the foot of Mount Ida*, 3, 6.

antĕ, prep., with acc., of place, order, and time, and adv., of time or precedence. 1. Prep., *in front of, before*, 2, 469, et al.; of order or degree, *before* or *beyond*, 1, 347; of time, *before*, 4, 328. 2. Adv., *beforehand*, 1, 673; *previously, past*, 1, 198; *first*, 12, 680; *sooner*, E. 1, 60; followed by **quam,** s. antequam.

antĕĕo, ĭvi *or* ĭi, īre, irreg. n. and a., *to go before; surpass*, 12, 84.

antĕfĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, irreg. a., *to bear before; to prefer*, 4, 371.

Antemnae, ārum, f. (ante *and* amnis), *Antemnae, a Sabine town on the Anio*, 7, 631.

antenna, ae, f., *a sail-yard*, 3, 549.

Antēnor, ŏris, m., Ἀντήνωρ, *Antenor, a Trojan prince, nephew of Priam, who fled from Troy, and settled in northern Italy at Patavium*, or *Padua, shortly before the arrival of Aeneas in Latium*, 1, 242.

Antēnŏrĭdēs, ae, m., *a son* or *descendant of Antenor;* **Antenoridae,** *the three sons of Antenor, Polybus, Agenor*, and *Acamas*, 6, 484.

antĕquam (or, separated, **ante—quam**), adv., *before that; sooner than*, E. 1, 60, 64.

antes, ĭum, m. pl., *rows* or *ranks of vines*, G. 2, 417.

antĕvĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4, n., *to come before; anticipate, prevent*, G. 3, 71.

antĕvŏlo, āvi, ātum, 1, n., *to fly before* (treated by some as one word, but usually separated), 9, 47; 12, 455.

Antheus (dissyl.), ĕos *or* ĕi, m., *Antheus, a companion of Aeneas*, 1, 181.

Antigĕnes, is, m., *Antigenes, a shepherd*, E. 5, 89.

Antiphătes, ae, m., Ἀντιφάτης, *Antiphates, son of Sarpedon, slain by Turnus*, 9, 696.

antīquus, a, um, adj. (ante), *done* or *existing before; pristine, of old, ancient*, 1, 12; *aged, old*, 2, 714; *former*, 4, 458; *illustrious, noble*, 12, 529.

Antōnĭus, ĭi, m., *M. Antonius, the Triumvir*, 8, 685.

Antōres, ae, m., *a Greek warrior, follower of Evander*, 10, 778.

antrum, i, n., ἄντρον, *a cave, cavern, grotto*, 1, 166; *a hollow*, G. 4, 44.

Ănūbis, is *or* ĭdis, m., Ἄνουβις, *a god with the head of a dog, worshiped by the Egyptians*, 8, 698.

ănus, ūs, f., *an old woman*, 7, 419.

anxĭus, a, um, adj. (ango), *troubled* or *troubling; disquieting*, 9, 89.

Anxur, ŭris, m., *Anxur*, or *Terracina, a town on the coast of Latium*, 10, 545; *a Latin warrior*, 10, 545.

Anxŭrus, a, um, adj. (Anxur), *of Anxur*, 7, 799.

Ăŏnes, um, adj., acc. Aŏnas, Ἄονες, *Aonian*, E. 6, 65.

Ăŏnius, a (Gr. form **Ăŏnĭs**), um, adj. (Aonia), *of Aonia, Aonian, Boeotian*, E. 10, 12.

Ăornos, i, m., ἄορνος, *birdless; Lake Avernus* (now *Lago d'Averno*), *in Campania*, 6, 242.

Ăpennīnĭcŏla, s. Appenninicola.

Ăpennīnus, s. Appenninus.

ăper, pri, m. (rel. to κάπρος), *a wild boar*, 1, 324, et al.

ăpĕrĭo, ŭi, pertum, 4, a. (ab *and root* par, whence pario), *to uncover, lay bare*, 1, 107; *throw open, open*, 2, 60; *disclose to the view*, 3, 206; *disclose, reveal*, 6, 12; pass.: **ăpĕrīri,** *to appear*, 8, 681; p.: **ăpertus,** a, um, *opened*, 8, 585; *unguarded*, 11, 748; pa., *open*, 1, 155; *clear, pure*, 1, 587.

ăpex, ĭcis, m., *the point of anything; peak, top, summit*, 4, 246; *pointed flame*, 2, 683; *cone* of a helmet, 10, 270; *a peaked cap*, 8, 664.

Ăphidnus, i, m., *a Trojan*, 9, 702.

ăpis (-es), is, f., *a bee*, 1, 430, et al.

ăpĭum, ĭi, n., *parsley*, E. 6, 68.

Ăpollo, ĭnis, m., Ἀπόλλων, *Apollo, son of Jupiter and Latona; the god of prophecy, medicine, music, poetry*, and *archery*, 2, 430; met., *a temple of Apollo*, 3, 275.

appārĕo (ad-), ŭi, ĭtum, 2, n., *to come into sight; appear*, 2, 622, et al.; *be laid open, exposed to view*, 8, 241; *attend*, 12, 850.

appăro (ad-), āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to get ready, prepare; resolve, be ready;* with infin., 11, 117.

1. **appello (ad-),** pŭli, pulsum, 3, a., *to drive to; bring, convey to*, 1, 377; *draw up to, moor* on the shore, 7, 39.

2. **appello (ad-),** āvi, ātum, 1, a. (1. appello), *to address; name, designate, call*, 5, 540.

Appennīnĭcŏla (Ăpen-), ae, m. (appenninus *and* calo), *a dweller in the Apennines*, 11, 700.

Appennīnus (Ăpen-), i, m., *the Apennines, the great mountain-chain of Italy*, 12, 703.

appĕto (ad-), īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 3, a., *to push for; attack, assail*, 11, 277.

applĭco (ad-), āvi *or* ŭi, ātum *or* ĭtum, 1, a., *to fold upon; join to; impel, drive to*, 1, 616; *fasten, nail to*, 12, 303.

appōno (ad-), pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3, a., *to place at* or *for; place*, G. 4, 280.

apprīma, s. primus.

ăprīcus, a, um, adj. (aperio), *open to the sun; sunny*, E. 9, 49; *sun-loving*, 5, 128.

apto, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (aptus), *to fit, join,* or *fasten to;* with acc. and dat., 8, 721; *put on*, 2, 390; *get ready, prepare*, 10, 259; with acc. alone, *get ready for action*, G. 4, 74; *fit out, prepare*, 1, 552; with abl. of manner, 8, 80.

aptus, a, um, adj. (obs. apo), *fixed, joined to; joined together*, G. 3, 168; *fitted with, studded*, 4, 482; *fit, adapted, meet*, G. 2, 234.

ăpŭd, prep. with acc. (id. ?), *near to; with, by, at, before, in presence of; near by*, 5, 261; *among*, 2, 71; *with*, in respect to the mind, 4, 539; with pronouns, *at one's home, on one's ground*, E. 3, 62. Often written **aput.**

ăqua, ae, f., *water*, 1, 105, et al.; *rain*, G. 4, 166; *a stream, river*, E. 9, 9.

Ăquārĭus, ĭi, m. (aqua), *the constellation Aquarius*, G. 3, 304.

Ăquĭcŏlus (-cŭlus), i, m., *a Rutulian*, 9, 684.

ăquĭla, ae, f., *an eagle*, 11, 752, et al.

Ăquĭlo, ōnis, m., *the north wind*, G. 2, 404; *wind* in general, 1, 391; *wintry, tempestuous wind*, 3, 285; the *north*, 1, 102.

ăquor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. (aqua), *to fetch, find, get water*, G. 4, 193.

ăquōsus, a, um, adj. (id.), *abounding in water, bringing rain; watery, rainy*, 4, 52.

āra, ae, f. (rel. to αἴρω, to raise), *an altar*, 2, 514, et al.; *funeral pile*, 6, 177; pl.: **Arae,** ārum, *the Altars, a reef in the Mediterranean Sea between Sicily and Africa*, 1, 109.

Ărabs, ăbis, m., Ἄραψ; *an Arabian*, 8, 706.

Ărăbus, i, m., *an Arabian*, 7, 605.

Ărăcynthus, i, m., Ἀράκυνθος; *a mountain between Boeotia and Attica*, E. 2, 24.

ărānĕa, ae, f. (ἀράχνη), *a spider*, G. 4, 247.

Ărar, ăris, m., *the Arar, a river of Gaul running into the Rhone at Lyons*, now the *Saone*, E. 1, 63.

ărātor, ōris, m. (aro), *a plowman*, E. 3, 42, et al.

ărātrum, i, n. (id.), *a plow*, 5, 755, et al.

Ăraxes, is, m., Ἀράξης, *the Araxes, a river of Armenia Major*, 8, 728.

arbor, (-os), ŏris, f., *a tree*, freq.; *timber, wood*, 5, 504; *an oar*, 10, 207.

arbŏrĕus, a, um, adj. (arbor), *pertaining to a tree or trees; tree-like, massive*, 12, 888; *branching*, 1, 190.

arbustum, i, n. (id.), *a growth of trees; a grove; thicket*, 10, 363; of vines and trees cultivated together, *orchard, vineyard*, G. 2, 416.

arbŭtĕus, a, um, adj. (arbutus), *of the arbutus*, G. 1, 166.

arbŭtum, i, n. (id.), *the berry of the arbutus*, G. 1, 148.

arbŭtus, i, f., *the arbutus*, or *arbute-tree; wild strawberry-tree*, an evergreen prized for its delicate foliage, E. 3, 82.

Arcădĭa, ae, f., Ἀρκαδία; *the central country of Peloponnesus*, G. 3, 392.

Arcădĭus, a, um, adj. (Arcadia), *of Arcadia*, G. 4, 283, et al.

arcānus, a, um, adj. (arca), *pertaining to a chest; hidden, secret*, 4, 422; subs.: **arcānum,** i, n., *a secret*, 1, 262.

Arcas, ădis, m., Ἀρκάς: *an Arcadian*, 10, 452; E. 10, 31; *Arcadian* in character or accomplishment, i. e., skilled in pastoral song; E. 7, 4; adj., 11, 835.

Arcens, ntis, m., *Arcens, a Sicilian*, 9, 581.

arcĕo, cŭi, 2, a. (ἀρκέω), *to inclose, shut in; restrain, bind*, 2, 406; *debar, keep off, repel*, 1, 435; *protect, save from*, 8, 73; with dat., G. 3, 155.

arcesso (accerso), īvi, ītum, 3, a. (ar *for* ad, *and* cedo), *to cause to come; send for, summon*, 5, 746; *hasten, provoke*, 10, 11; *draw, derive*, G. 4, 224; *call up, bring*, 6, 119.

Arcĕtĭus (Archĕtĭus), ĭi, m., *a Rutulian warrior*, 12, 459.

Archippus, i, m., *king of the Marsi*, 7, 752.

Arcĭtĕnens (Arquĭtĕnens), entis, adj. (arcus *and* tenens), *bow-bearing;* subs. m., *the archer; Apollo*, 3, 75.

Arctos, i, f., ἄρκτος; *the constellation of the Great and Little Bear, or of the Great Bear alone;* **duae Arctos,** *the two bears*, G. 1, 245; *the north*, 6, 16.

Arctūrus, i, m., ἀρκτοῦρος; *the principal star in the constellation Boötes; Arcturus*, 1, 744, et al.

arctus, s. 2, artus.

arcus, ūs, m., *a bow*, 5, 500, et al.; *the rainbow*, 5, 88; *the shoot of a tree bent into an arch, a grafting-sprig*, G. 2, 26.

1. **Ardĕa,** ae, f., *Ardea, the chief town of the Rutulians*, 7, 411.

2. **ardĕa,** ae, f., *the heron*, G. 1, 364.

ardens, ntis, s. ardeo.

ardĕo, arsi, arsum, 2, n. and a., *to burn*, G. 1, 391; *to be on fire*, or *in flames*, 2, 311, et al.; *be burned*, 2, 581: *to flame*, G. 1, 488; fig., *rage in combat*, 1, 491; *burn with impatience, to long*, 1, 515; *burn with love*, 4, 101; *glow*, 4, 262; *love*, E. 2, 1; pa.: **ardens,** ntis, *burning, hot, sparkling, flaming*, 5, 637; *bright*, 4, 482; *inflamed, blood-shot*, G. 3, 505; *impassioned, ardent, eager*, 1, 423; *spirited, fiery*, 1, 472; *glowing, lofty*, 6, 130; *fierce*, G. 3, 46; *furious*, 2, 529; *angry*, 6, 467.

ardesco, arsi, 3, inc. n. (ardeo), *to begin to burn;* fig., *burn*, 1, 713; *to increase, grow louder and louder*, 11, 607.

ardor, ōris, m. (id.), *a burning; fire, flame*, 11, 786; *heat, drought*, G. 3, 432; *ardor, zeal, fervor*, 4, 581.

ardŭus, a, um, adj., *steep; erect, high*, G. 1, 240; *raised high*, 2, 475; 5, 480; *lofty, towering*, 2, 328; *rearing*, 11, 638; *with upraised head*, G. 2, 145; subs.: **ardŭum,** ŭi, n., *a high place*, G. 3, 291; *height*, 5, 695; 7, 562.

ārĕa, ae, f., *a threshing-floor*, G. 3, 133.

ărēna, s. harena.

ărēnōsus, s. hărēnōsus.

ārens, ntis, p. of areo.

ārĕo, ŭi, 2, n., *to be dry*, E. 7, 57; *wither*, 3, 142; pa.: **ārens,** ntis, *dry; dried up, shallow*, 3, 350; *dry, thirsty*, G. 1, 110.

Ărĕthūsa, ae, f., Ἀρέθουσα. 1. *Are*

thusa, a nymph, G. 4, 344. 2. *A fountain near Syracuse,* 3, 696; the same personif. as a muse, E. 10, 1.

argentĕus, a, um, adj. (argentum), *silver-, silvery, white,* 8, 655.

argentum, i, n. (ἄργυρος), *silver,* 1, 359, et al.; *articles of silver; plate,* 1, 640.

Argi, ōrum, m., and **Argos,** n. (nom. and acc.), Ἄργος, *Argos, the capital of Argolis, and a favorite abode of Juno,* 1, 24; *Greece,* 2, 95.

Argīlētum, i, n., *the Argiletum, a place in Rome at the foot of the Capitoline hill,* 8, 345.

argilla, ae, f., ἄργιλλος, *clay,* G. 2, 180.

argītis, ĭdis, f., *the argite, a species of Grecian white grape,* G. 2, 99.

Argīvus, a, um, adj. (Argos), *belonging to Argos; Argive; Grecian,* 2, 254; subs.: **Argīvi,** ōrum (ōm), *Argives, Greeks,* 1, 40.

Argo, ūs, f. (acc. o), not used in dat. and abl., Ἀργώ, *the ship Argo; the ship which bore Jason and his crew of heroes to Colchis in search of the golden fleece,* E. 4, 34.

Argŏlĭcus, a, um, adj., *of Argolis; Argolic; Grecian,* 2, 55.

Argos, s. Argi.

argūmentum, i, n. (arguo), *the means of making clear; subject, theme, story,* 7, 791.

argŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, a., *to make clear; to manifest, show, betray,* 4, 13; *prove,* 9, 282; *accuse,* 11, 384; pa.: **argūtus,** a, um, *clear; clear-sounding; shrill, tuneful,* E. 7, 24; *melodious,* E. 9, 36; *whistling, rattling, whizzing,* 7, 14; *chirping, prattling,* G. 1, 377; *grating,* G. 1, 143; *sharp,* G. 3, 80; *rustling,* E. 7, 1.

1. **Argus (Argos),** i, m., *a guest of Evander,* 8, 346.

2. **Argus,** i, m., Ἄργος, *Argus, the hundred-eyed keeper who was made the guard of Io, after she was changed into a heifer by Juno,* 7, 791.

argūtus, a, um, s. arguo.

Argȳrĭpa (-ppa), ae, f., Ἀργύριππα, *Argyripa, afterwards Arpi, a town built by Diomedes in Apulia.* now *Foggia,* 11, 246.

Ărĭcia, ae, f., *a nymph, mother of Virbius,* 7, 762.

ārĭdus, a, um, adj. (areo), *dry, parched,* 5, 200; *thirsty,* G. 4, 98; of sound, *unmusical, harsh, crashing,* G. 1, 357.

ărĭes, ĭĕtis (oblique cases often trisyll. aryetis, etc.), m., *a ram,* E. 3, 95, et al.; *a military-engine, a battering-ram,* 2, 492.

ărĭĕto (by synaeresis sometimes trisyll.), āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n. (aries), *to strike; to stumble; dash,* 11, 890.

Ărīon, ŏnis, m., Ἀρίων, *a famous cithara-player of Lesbos, once thrown into the sea by sailors, and saved by a dolphin,* E. 8, 57.

Ărisba, ae, f., *a town in the Troad,* 9, 264.

ărista, ae, f., *the beard of corn* or *wheat; a head* or *ear of wheat,* E. 4, 28; *a blade of wheat,* G. 2, 253; *corn* or *wheat,* G. 1, 8; *corn* or *wheat crop,* G. 1, 220; *an ear of corn* or *wheat* (others, *a harvest* or *year*), E. 1, 70.

Ăristaeus, i, m., Ἀρισταῖος, *Aristaeus, son of Apollo and Cyrene, who taught men how to manage bees and the dairy, and to cultivate the olive,* G. 4, 317.

Ărĭūsĭus, a, um, adj. (Ariusia), *of Ariusia, in the island of Chios; Chian,* E. 5, 71.

arma, ōrum, n. (rel. to ἄρω), *arms,* defensive and offensive; freq.; *armor,* 10, 181; *suits of armor,* 8, 565; fig., or warlike exploits, 1, 1; *conflict,* 12, 844; *implements, equipments, instruments, utensils,* 1, 183; *sails,* 5, 15; *rudder, helm,* 6, 353; *military power, warlike command,* 12, 192; *war, conflict,* 12, 6; *means of injury, weapons,* 2, 99; **arma movere** (of the lion), *to prepare for battle,* 12, 6; **a. conligere,** *shorten sail.*

armātus, a, um, s. armo.

Armĕnĭus, a, um, adj. (Armenia), *Armenian,* E. 5, 29.

armentālis, e, adj. (armentum), *of a drove; of the herd; unbroke,* 11, 571.

armentārĭus, ĭi, m. (id.), *a herdsman* or *shepherd,* G. 3, 344.

armentum, i, n., collective (aro), *beasts used for plowing; cattle,* 2, 499, et al.; of all kinds of animals, *a herd, drove;* of deer, 1, 185; of horses, 3, 540

armĭger, ĕri, m. (arma *and* gero), *an armor-bearer*, 2, 477; **armiger Jovis,** *the eagle as the bearer of the thunderbolts of Jupiter; Jove's armor-bearer*, 9, 564.

armĭpŏtens, ntis, adj. (arma *and* potens), *powerful in arms; valiant, brave, warlike*, 2, 425.

armĭsŏnus, a, um, adj. (arma *and* sono), *making arms to resound; with resounding arms*, 3, 544.

armo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (arma), *to equip with arms; arm, equip*, 2, 395, et al.; *fit out, make ready, prepare*, 4, 299; fig., *imbue, charge*, 9, 773; p.: **armātus,** a, um, *armed*, G. 1, 255; *charged*, 12, 857; subs.: **armāti,** ōrum, m., *armed men, warriors*, 2, 485.

armus, i, m., ἄρμος, *the shoulder*, strictly at the shoulder-blade; of beasts, *shoulder*, 11, 497; *flank, side*, 6, 881; of men, *the shoulder*, 11, 644; pl.: **armi,** ōrum, *the manly frame* (according to the interpretation of some), 4, 11.

ăro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n. (ἀρόω), *to plow; till, cultivate*, 4, 212; of navigation, *to plow*, 2, 780; of age, *to furrow*, 7, 417.

Arpi, ōrum, s. Argyripa.

arquitĕnens, ntis, s. arcitenens.

arrectus, a, um, p. of arrigo.

arreptus, a, um, p. of arripio.

arrĭgo (adr-), rexi, rectum, 3, a. (ad *and* rego), *to raise up; erect; bristle up*, 10, 726; fig., *to excite, rouse*; p.: **arrectus,** a, um, *standing up, rising; erect*, 5, 426; *bristling*, 11, 754; *attentive*, 1, 152; *animated, roused, encouraged*, 1, 579; *ardent, intent; intense*, 5, 138; *in fearful expectation*, 12, 731.

arrĭpio (adr-), ŭi, reptum, 3, a. (ad *and* rapio), *to seize for one's self; seize*, 9, 561; *lay hold upon; surprise*, 9, 13; fig., *hasten to, gain*, 3, 477.

Arruns (Āruns), ntis, m., *Arruns* or *Aruns, an Etruscan follower of Tarchon*, 11, 759.

ars, tis, f. (rel. to obs. ἄρω, from rt. ar, the right way), *acquired skill; dexterity*, 5, 521; *art*, 2, 15; *warlike device, craft*, 5, 442; *skillful effort* or *toil*, 5, 270; *attainment, science*, 7, 772; *virtue, quality*, G. 3, 101; *prophetic wisdom*, 5, 705; *aim, vocation, pursuit*, 6, 852; *avocation, craft*, 12, 519; *artifice, plot, stratagem, intrigue*, 1, 657; *craft, subtlety, cunning*, 2, 152; *skillful* or *cunning workmanship*, 5, 359.

artĭfex, ĭcis, m. (ars *and* facio), *an artist*, 1, 455; **artificis scelus,** *the iniquity of the deceiver=the accursed falsifier*, 11, 407; *subtle schemer, artful deviser*, 2, 125.

1. **artus,** ūs, m. (generally in the pl., except in later writers), *a joint* of the body of man or beast, 5, 422; *a limb*, 2, 173, et al.; *part, member*, 6, 726; *frame, body*, 9, 490.

2. **artus (arct-),** a, um, adj. (rel. to ἄρω), *straitened, narrow*, G. 4, 297; *close, tight*, 1, 293.

ărundinĕus, s. harundineus.

ărundo, s. harundo.

Āruns, s. Arruns.

ăruspex, s. haruspex.

arvīna, ae, f., *grease, tallow*, 7, 627.

arvum, i, n. (aro), *arable land*, G. 2, 263, et al.; *land; a field*, 1, 246; *soil*, G. 2, 24; *plain, the ground*, 12, 237; *the shore*, 2, 209; *the soil, the womb*, G. 3, 136; pl.: **arva,** ōrum, *fields, lands, country*, 3, 35; *waters*, 8, 695.

arx, cis, f. (arceo), *a citadel, stronghold, fortress, tower*, 2, 56, et al.; high *abode, heaven*, 1, 250; *a summit, height*, 1, 56; *mountain, hill*, 6, 783; *palace*, 4, 410; **Romanae arces,** *the Roman heights* or *citadels; Rome*, G. 2, 172.

Asbȳtes (-būtes), ae, m., *a Trojan*, 12, 362.

1. **Ascănius,** ĭi, m., Ἀσκάνιος, *a river and lake in Bithynia*, now *Lake Ischatirgha*, G. 3, 270.

2. **Ascănius,** ĭi, m., Ἀσκάνιος, *Ascanius, son of Aeneas, and traditional founder of Alba Longa*, 1, 267.

ascendo (ads-), di, sum, 3, a. and n., *to climb, mount, ascend*, 1, 419; *scale*, 9, 507.

ascensus (ads-), ūs, m. (ascendo), *a climbing* or *ascending*, 2, 303.

ascĭo (ads-), 4, a., *to ally, adopt*, 12, 38.

ascisco (ads-), scīvi, scītum, 3, a. (ascio), *to call to one's aid; to ally*, 11, 308; *to adopt*, 11, 472.

ascītus (ads-), a, um, p. of ascisco.

Ascraeus, a, um, adj., Ἀσκραῖος, *of*

Askra, a town in Boeotia near Mount Helicon, where the poet Hesiod was born; hence, as an epithet of Hesiod and of his poetry, *Ascraean*, E. 6, 70.

ăsellus, i, m. (asinus), *an ass, a donkey*, G. 1, 273.

Ăsĭa, ae, f., Ἀσία. 1. *Asia, a town of Lydia, near the river Caÿster.* 2. *Asia Minor; Asia*, 7, 224, et al.

Ăsīlas (Ăsȳlas), ae, m. 1. *A Trojan warrior*, 9, 571. 2. *An Etruscan chief and soothsayer*, 10, 175.

ăsīlus, i, m., *a gad-fly; horse-fly*, G. 3, 147.

1. **Ăsĭus,** a, um, adj. (Asia), *of Asia, a town near the Caÿster; Asian*, 7, 701.

2. **Ăsĭus,** ĭi, m., *a Trojan warrior*, 10, 123.

aspargo (ads-, -spergo), ĭnis, f. (aspergo), *a sprinkling upon; spray*, 3, 534.

aspecto (ads-), āvi, ātum, 1, intens. a., *to look at* or *upon, behold*, 10, 4; *survey earnestly*, 6, 186; with admiration, 1, 420; with regret, 5, 615.

aspectus (ads-), ūs, m. (aspicio), *a looking at;* meton., that which is looked at; *a vision*, 9, 657; *a view, sight*, 4, 314; *appearance, presence*, 1, 613.

asper, ĕra, ĕrum, adj., *rough*, 2, 379; *thorny, prickly*, E. 3, 89; *sharp*, E. 10, 49; *rugged, craggy, jagged*, 6, 360; *chased, embossed*, 5, 267; fig., of the weather, *stormy*, 2,110; of temperament, spirit or nature, *barbarous*, 5, 730; *formidable, fierce*, 1, 14; *full of strife, warlike*, 1, 291; *cruel, stern*, 6, 882; *angry*, 1, 279; *bitter*, 2, 96; *displeased*, 8, 365; of the taste, *harsh, bitter*, G. 4, 277.

1. **aspergo (ads-),** spersi, spersum, 3, a. (ad *and* spargo), *to sprinkle upon*, G. 3, 419; *to sprinkle*, G. 4, 62.

2. **aspergo,** s. aspargo.

aspernor (incorrectly, **ads-**), ātus sum, 1, dep. a. (ab *and* spernor), *to slight, despise*, 11, 106.

aspĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (asper), *to make rough; raise, arouse, lift up*, 3, 285.

aspersus (ads-), a, um, p. of aspergo.

aspĭcio (ads-), spexi, spectum, 3, a. (ad *and* specio), *to look at; to behold, see*, 1, 393, et al.; fig., *to consider*, 1, 526; *regard, pity*, 2, 690.

aspīro (ads-), āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n., *to breathe to* or *upon*, 5, 607; *breathe* or *emit fragrance*, 1, 694; fig., *inspire*, 9, 525; *aid, favor, prosper*, 2, 385; *aspire*, 12, 352.

asporto, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to carry from* or *away*, 2, 778.

Assărăci, ōrum, m., *the Assaraci, two Trojan heroes*, 10, 124.

Assărăcus, i, m., Ἀσσάρακος, *Assaracus, a king of Phrygia, son of Tros, brother of Ganymede and Ilus, and grandfather of Anchises*, 1, 284.

asse, assi, assu. For words beginning with these letters, s. **adse, adsi, adsu.**

Assȳrĭus, a, um, adj. (Assyria), *Assyrian; Syrian, Phoenician, Tyrian*, G. 2, 465.

ast, conj., s. at.

asto (ads-), stĭti, 1, n., *to stand at, near,* or *upon; alight*, 1, 301; *stand*, 9, 677; *be present*, 3, 150; *stand* or *be ready*, 3, 123; *stand up, bristle*, G. 3, 545; *impend*, 3, 194.

astringo (ads-), strinxi, strictum, 3, a., *to bind together; close up*, G. 1, 91.

astrum, i. n., ἄστρον, *a star; constellation;* pl.: **astra,** ōrum, *heaven*, 3, 158; **Titania astra,** *the heavenly bodies; the sun, moon,* or *stars*, 6, 725; **Caesaris astrum,** *the comet which appeared during the celebration of the funeral games in honor of Caesar; the star of Caesar*, E. 9, 47.

Astur (Astyr), ŭris, m., *Astur, an Etruscan chief*, 10, 180.

astus, ūs, m., *cunning;* abl. **astu,** *with cunning, craftily*, 10, 522.

Astȳănax, actis, m., Ἀστυάναξ, *Astyanax, the son of Hector and Andromache, put to death by Ulysses after the capture of Troy, to prevent the fulfillment of the prophecy which said that Troy should be restored by him*, 2, 457.

Astyr, s. Astur.

Ăsȳlas, s. Asilas.

ăsȳlum, i, n., ἄσυλον. 1. *A place of refuge; an asylum; a temple, sanctuary*, 2, 761. 2. *The Asylum established by Romulus on the Capitoline*, 8, 342.

ăt (ast), conj., denoting addition either with the notion of difference, or of decided opposition (ἀτάρ), *but*, 1, 46; *however, yet*, after concessive or condi-

tional propositions, G. 4, 208, G. 4, 241; in adding new particulars, and in transitions, *but also, but, now*, 4, 1; denoting indignation, with execration, 2, 535.

ătăvus, i, m. (ad *and* avus), *a great-great-great-grandfather*, or *forefather of the fifth previous generation; forefather*, 7, 474.

āter, tra, trum, adj., *black; dark, gloomy*, 1, 60, et al.; *smoky, lurid*, 7, 456; 4, 384; *clotted, dark*, 3, 622; *soiled, blackened*, 2, 272; fig., *sad, fatal*, 6, 429; *venomous, deadly*, G. 1, 129; of the odor of smoke, 12, 591.

Ăthĕsis, is, m., *the Athesis* (now *the Adige* or *Etsch*), *a river in the N. E. part of Upper Italy*, 9, 680.

Ăthŏs, ōnis *or* o (acc. -ōn, ōna), m., Ἄθως, *a mountain in Macedon on the Strymonian gulf*, 12, 701.

Ătĭi, ōrum, m., *the Atii, a Roman gens*, 5, 568.

Ătīna, ae, f., Ἄτινα, *a town of Latium, still so called*, 7, 630.

Ătīnas, ātis, m., *Atinas, a Latin chief*, 12, 661.

Atlans, s. Atlas.

Ătlantis, ĭdis, f., *a daughter* or *female descendant of Atlas; Electra*, 8, 135; pl.: **Atlantĭdes,** um, *the Pleiades*, G. 1, 221.

Ătlas (Atlans), antis, m., Ἄτλας, *Atlas, a king of Mauretania, famed for his knowledge of the stars, and hence said to have borne the heavens on his head and shoulders, transformed, according to mythology, by Perseus with the Gorgon's head into the mountain that bears his name*, 1, 741, et al.

atque, or **āc,** conj. (ad *and* que), *and in addition*, or *and besides; and, as well, and indeed, and*, 1, 575; freq.; *even*, 2, 626; in comparisons, *as*, 4, 90; *than*, 3, 561; repeated, **atque—atque,** *both—and*, E. 5, 23.

atqui, conj. (at *and* qui), *but, yet*, G. 3, 526.

Ătrīdes, ae, m., Ἀτρείδης, *a son* or *descendant of Atreus;* pl.: **Atridae,** arum, *the Atridae* (*Agamemnon and Menelaus*), 2, 104.

ātrĭum, ĭi, n., *a rectangular area in the middle of a dwelling, partly open to the sky; and often surrounded with a colonnade; the court* or *principal apartment of a dwelling;* or, in a house containing more than one court, *the forecourt* or *first hall; a court, hall*, 2, 483, et al.

ătrox, ōcis, adj. (ater), *cruel, fierce, relentless*, 1, 662.

attactus (adt-), us (only in the abl., attactu), m. (attingo), *a touching; touch*, 7, 350.

attĕro (adt-), trīvi, trītum, 3, a., *to rub upon; wear*, E. 6, 17; *bruise, tear*, G. 4, 204; *trample upon*, G. 4, 12.

attingo (adt-), tĭgi, tactum, 3, a. (ad *and* tango), *to touch against; touch*, G. 3, 562; *grasp*, 9, 558; fig., *attain, reach, arrive at*, 5, 797; *come upon, overtake*, 4, 568.

attollo (adt-), 3, a., *to lift* or *raise up*, G. 4, 217; *throw, cast up*, 3, 574; *rear, build*, 2, 185; fig., *to rouse, excite*, 2, 381; with *se, lift one's self* or *itself*, 4, 690; *come into view, appear*, 3, 205; fig., *arise, be exalted*, 4, 49; pass.: **attolli,** *to rise*, 5, 127.

attondĕo (adt-), tondi, tonsum, 2, a., *to clip, prune*, G. 2, 407; *browse, feed upon*, E. 10, 7.

attŏno (adt-), ŭi, ĭtum, 1, a., *to thunder at;* pa.: **attŏnĭtus,** a, um, fig., *stunned; agitated*, 7, 580; *amazed, astonished*, 3, 172; *afflicted, overwhelmed*, 12, 610; *spell-bound, hushed*, 6, 53.

attorquĕo, 2, a., *to swing* or *hurl*, 9, 52.

attractus (adt-), a, um, p. of attraho.

attrăho (adt-), traxi, tractum, 3, a., *to draw* or *bring to*, 11, 250; *fetch, bring up*, G. 3, 505.

attrecto (adt-), āvi, ātum, 1, a. (ad *and* tracto), *to handle* or *touch*, with the notion of violating, 2, 719.

attrītus, a, um, p. of attero.

Ătys, ўos, m., Ἄτυς, *a young comrade of Ascanius*, 5, 568.

auctor, ōris, c. (augeo), *one who increases, promotes*, or *produces; an originator, author, contriver*, 2, 150; *giver*, G. 1, 27; *founder, father*, 4, 365; *adviser, counselor, guide*, 5, 17; *favorer, patron, abettor*, 12, 159; *messenger*, 10, 510; *harbinger*, G. 1, 432; *sender*, 9, 421.

auctumnus, i, s. autumnus.

audax, ācis, adj. (audeo), *daring, bold, warlike,* 4, 615; *rash,* 12, 786; freq.

audĕo, ausus sum (archaic fut. subj. ausim), semi-dep., 2, a. and n., *to dare;* with inf., freq.; *dare, venture upon, attempt,* with acc., 10, 811, et al.; *to venture,* 2, 347; p.: **audens,** ntis, *venturing, daring,* 2, 347; pa., *bold, brave,* 10, 284; compar.: **audentior,** *bolder, more boldly,* 6, 95; p.: **ausus,** a, um, *having dared, daring,* 5, 792; subs.: **ausum,** i, n., *a daring deed; outrage,* 2, 535; archaic fut. subj. as pres.: **ausim,** *I would dare,* E. 3, 32.

audio, īvi, ītum, 4, a., *to hear,* with acc., or acc. and infin., freq.; *to listen to, hear of,* 2, 11; *to heed,* 4, 612; p.: **audītus,** a, um, *heard of, known by report,* 7, 196; pa. subs.: **audītum,** i, n., *a thing heard; report,* 3, 107.

audītus, a, um, p. of audĭo.

aufĕro, abstŭli, ablātum, ferre, irreg. a. (ab *and* fero), *to carry, bear,* or *take away,* 4, 29, et al.; *remove, cut off,* 4, 699; *lay aside, leave off,* 8, 439; *craze, lead astray,* E. 8, 42; with *se, withdraw,* 4, 389.

Aufidus, i, m., *the Aufidus* (now *the Ofanto*), *a river in Apulia,* 11, 405.

augĕo, xi, ctum, 2, a., *to cause to grow* or *increase; increase,* 5, 565; *load, pile,* 7, 111; *augment* (better *addit*), 7, 211; *multiply,* 9, 407.

augur, ŭris, m., and rarely f., *a soothsayer,* foretelling from any kind of sign; *augur, diviner, prophet,* 4, 376.

augŭrium, ĭi, n. (augur), *the business of the augur; augury, divination,* 1, 392; *an augury, omen, portent,* 2, 703; *oracle,* 3, 89; *presage,* 5, 523.

augŭro, āvi, ātum, 1, n. (id.), *to divine, conjecture,* 7, 273.

augustus, a, um, adj. *venerable,* 7, 153; *the surname given to Octavius Caesar by the senate, B. C. 27, and, after him, to the emperors generally,* 6, 792.

aula, ae, archaic genit. āi, f., αὐλή, *a forecourt, atrium; court, peristyle* (as surrounded with columns), *hall,* 3, 354; *palace, royal seat,* 1, 140.

aulaeum, i, n., αὔλαια, *a curtain, covering, hangings, embroidered stuff, tapestry,* 1, 697.

Aulestes, is, m., *an Etruscan chief,* 10, 207.

Aulis, ĭdis, f., Αὐλίς, *the port on the eastern shore of Greece, whence the Grecian fleet sailed to the siege of Troy,* 4, 426.

Aunus, i, m., *an Italian chief,* 11, 700.

aura, ae (archaic genit. āi), f., αὔρα, *the air in gentle motion; a breeze,* 3, 356, et al.; *air,* 4, 278, et al.; *a blast,* E. 9, 58; *aether, spirit,* 6, 747; *splendor, brightness,* 6, 204; *favor, applause,* 6, 816; pl., *air,* 1, 59, 387; **ad auras,** *to* or *into the air, on high, upward,* G. 2, 363, et al.

aurātus, a, um, adj. (aurum), *gilded,* G. 4, 371; *golden, of gold,* 12, 163; *embroidered with gold,* 5, 250.

aurĕus, a, um, adj. (id.), *of gold, golden, armed with gold,* 11, 490; E. 7, 36; *gilded,* 6, 13; *gold-colored,* E. 3, 71; fig., *beautiful, fair,* 10, 16; *perfectly pure and happy, golden,* 6, 792.

auricŏmus, a, um, adj. (aurum *and* como), *golden-haired;* fig., *golden-leaved,* or *with golden sprays,* 6, 141.

aurīga, ae, c., *a charioteer,* 5, 146; *a groom,* 12, 85.

auris, is, f. (rel. to audio), *the ear,* 2, 119, et al.; **aures aratri,** *the earth-boards, mold-boards,* or *side-boards of a plow,* G. 1, 172.

aurītus, a, um, adj. (auris), *having ears; long-eared,* G. 1, 308.

aurōra, ae, f., *the dawn, morning,* 3, 521; personified, *Aurora, the goddess of the dawn, who precedes the horses of the sun-god,* 4, 585; *the east,* 8, 686; *the sun,* 6, 535.

aurum, i, n., *gold,* 1, 349, et al.; meton., *a golden goblet,* 7, 245; *golden bit,* 7, 279; *golden spot* or *streak,* G. 4, 99.

Auruncus, a, um, adj. (Aurunca), *Auruncan, of Aurunca, an ancient town of Campania,* 12, 94.

Ausŏnia, ae, f., Αὐσονία, *an ancient name of middle and lower Italy; Italy,* in general, 3, 496.

Ausŏnides, ae, pl. **Ausŏnĭdae,** ārum *and* um, m. (Auson, the eponymous father of the Ausones), *the Ausonians* or *primitive people of lower Italy; Italians,* 10, 564.

Ausŏnĭus, a, um, adj. (id.), *Ausónian; Italian*, 4, 349; subs.: **Ausŏnĭi,** ōrum, m., *the Ausonians; Italians*, 11, 253.

auspex, ĭcis, c. (avis *and* specio), *one who divines by watching birds; a diviner;* fig., *a leader, author, patron, guide, director*, 3, 20.

auspĭcĭum, ĭi, n. (auspex), *an auspice; omen, token, sign*, 3, 499: *power, authority*, 4, 103; *will*, 4, 341; *conduct, leadership*, 11, 347.

Auster, tri, m. (αὔω, to make dry), *the southerly* or *south wind*, opposite to *Aquilo;* G. 1, 462, et al.; *wind* in general, 3, 70; meton., *the south*, G. 2, 188.

austrīnus, a, um, adj. (Auster), *southern*, G. 2, 271.

ausum, i, s. audeo.

ausus, a, um, p. of audeo.

aut, conj., indicating an actual and positive alternative, and not, like *vel*, leaving the choice to the mind; *or*, 1, 70, et al.; but sometimes used indifferently with *vel, ve, sive*, 1, 379; repeated: **aut —aut,** *either—or*, 1, 396, et al.

autem, conj. (rel. to aut), *but, yet, however, truly, indeed, now, moreover*, denoting contrast, difference, addition, or transition; freq.

Autŏmĕdon, ontis, m., Αὐτομέδων, *the charioteer of Achilles, and, after the death of Achilles, armor-bearer of Pyrrhus*, 2, 477.

autumnus (auct-), i, m. (according to Curtius, from augeo), *the season of increase; autumn*, 6, 309, et al.

auxĭlĭum, ĭi, n. (augeo), *that which promotes; assistance, help, relief, succor*, 1, 571; *remedy*, G. 2, 130; pl. **auxĭlĭa,** ōrum, *help, assistance*, 2, 163.

ăvārus, a, um, adj. (aveo), *desirous of gain; greedy*, G. 1, 47; *covetous, avaricious*, 1, 363; *rapacious, devouring*, G. 2, 492; fig., of the land ruled over by an avaricious prince, 3, 44.

āvectus, a, um, p. of aveho.

āvĕho, xi, ctum, 3, a., *to carry away*, 2, 179; pass.: **avectus esse,** *to have sailed away, departed*, 2, 43.

āvello, velli *or* vulsi (volsi), vulsum (volsum), 3, a., *to pluck* or *tear off*, or *away from*, with acc. and abl., *take away, steal*, 2, 165; *to force away*, 11, 201; p.: **avulsus (-volsus), a, um,** *torn from*, 2, 608; *torn, rent*, 3, 575.

ăvēna, ae, f., *oats; wild oats*, E. 5, 37; *oat-, a straw, an oaten pipe; a Pan-pipe* or *syrinx*, E. 1, 2.

1. **Āventīnus,** i, m., *a Latin chief*, 7, 657.

2. **Āventīnus,** i, m., *the Aventine mount at Rome*, 7, 659.

1. **Āvernus,** i, m. (ἄορνος, birdless), *Avernus, a lake near Naples, between Baiae and Cumae, in Campania*, now *Lago d'Averno. Near it was one of the entrances to Hades;* hence, *the lower world, Avernus*, 6, 126; **portus Averni,** *the harbor of Cumae, near Avernus*, 5, 813.

2. **Āvernus,** a, um, adj. (1. Avernus), *of Avernus, Avernian*, 4, 512; 6, 118; subs. pl.: **Averna,** ōrum, n., *Avernus*, 3, 442.

āversus, a, um, p. of averto.

āverto (āvorto), verti (vorti), versum (vorsum), 3, a., *to turn* anything *away from*, followed by an abl. with or without a prep., 1, 38, et al.; *turn* or *drive away*, 1, 472, et al.; *transfer* with acc. of place, 4, 106; *drive away, end*, 4, 547; *to pervert, unsettle, craze*, E. 8, 67; neut. by omission of se, *to turn away*, 1, 402; pass.: **averti,** as middle or dep., with acc., *to be averse to; to shun, loathe*, G. 3, 499; p.: **āversus (āvorsus), a, um,** *turned away*, 1, 482; *with averted faces*, 6, 224; pa., *retrograde* (better *adverso*), G. 1, 218; *askance*, 4, 362; *remote*, 1, 568; fig., *indignant*, 7, 618; *displeased*, 2, 170.

ăvĭārĭum, ĭi, n. (avis), *a haunt* or *home of birds*, G. 2, 430.

ăvĭdus, a, um, adj. (aveo), *longing, eager*, 1, 514; *eagerly, quickly*, 6, 210; *with longing*, 3, 132; *hungry*, G. 2, 375; *eager for destruction, devouring, destructive, baneful*, G. 3, 553; with infin., 12, 290; with gen., *eagerly, desirous of, eager for*, 9, 661.

ăvis, is, f., *a bird*, 6, 193, et al.

ăvītus, a, um, adj. (avus), *of a grandfather; ancestral, ancient*, 10, 752.

āvius, a, um, adj. (a *and* via), *pathless*, 2, 736; *devious, unapproachable*, 12, 480; *that can not be tracked, inaccessible, eluding pursuit*, 11, 810; **subs.**:

ăvium, ĭi, n., *a devious, inaccessible place*, or *way*, 9, 58.

ăvŏlo, āvi, ātum, 1, n., *to fly away*, 11, 712.

ăvulsus, a, um, p. of avello.

ăvuncŭlus, i, m. (avus), *an uncle on the mother's side; uncle*, 3, 343.

ăvus, i, m., *a grandfather, grandsire*, 2, 457; *sire, father, ancestor*, 6, 840.

axis, is, m. (ἀξών), *an axle*, G. 3, 107; synecdoche, *car, chariot*, 5, 820; *the axis of the heavens, the sky, the heavens*, 4, 482; *the pole; the north pole, the north*, G. 2, 271; G. 3, 351.

B

băca (bacca), ae, f., *a berry*, 3, 649; **Sicyonia baca,** *the olive*, G. 2, 519.

băcātus (baccātus), a, um, adj. (baca), *set* or *studded with pearls;* or *made of beads, pearls*, etc., 1, 655.

baccar (-char), ăris, n., and **bacchăris,** is, f., βάκκαρις, *a plant with an aromatic root;* possibly, *the lady's glove*, or, perhaps, *Celtic valerian*, E. 4, 19.

Bacchēius, a, um, adj. (Bacchus), *of* or *pertaining to Bacchus* or *wine; of Bacchus*, G. 2, 454.

bacchar, ăris, s. baccar.

bacchor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a. (Bacchus), *to perform the orgies of Bacchus; rage, rave*, 6, 78; *rush* or *run madly* or *wildly*, 4, 301; *fly wildly*, 4, 666; p.: **bacchatus,** a, um, *resounding with the revels of Bacchus*, 3, 125; *filling with fury, spreading fury*, 10, 41; **bacchata virginibus,** *resounding with the bacchanalian cries of virgins*, G. 2, 487.

Bacchus, i, m., Βάκχος, *Bacchus, the son of Jupiter and Semele, and god of wine*, 1, 734; *wine*, 1, 215; *the vine*, G. 2, 113.

Bactra, ōrum, n. pl., Βάκτρα, *Bactra* (now *Balkh*), *the chief city of Bactria* (*Bokhara*), 8, 688.

Bāiae, ārum, f., Βαΐα, *Baiae, a town on the Bay of Naples, west of Puteoli*, 9, 710.

bālantes, ium (um), s. balo.

bālātus, ūs, m. (balo), *a bleating*, 9, 565.

Bălēāris, e, adj. (Baleares), *of the Baleares*, or *islands of Majorca and Minorca; Balearian*, G. 1, 309.

bālo, āvi, ātum, 1, n., *to bleat;* subs.: **bālans,** ntis (sc. ovis), f.; pl.: **bālantes,** ium *or* um, *sheep*, G. 1, 272.

balsămum, i, n., βάλσαμον, *gum of the balsam-tree; balsam*, G. 2, 119.

baltĕus, i (gen. dissyl., 10, 496), *a belt*, 5, 313.

bărăthrum, i, n., βάραθρον, *an abyss, chasm, gulf*, 3, 421.

barba, ae, f., *the beard*, 3, 593.

barbărĭcus, a, um, adj., βαρβαρικός, *foreign, barbaric*, 2, 504.

barbărus, a, um, adj., βάρβαρος, *barbarian, savage*, 1, 539; *foreign, barbaric*, 11, 777; subs.: **barbărus,** i, m., *a barbarian, mercenary stranger*, or *soldier*, E. 1, 72.

Barcaei, ōrum, m., Βαρκαῖοι, *the Barcaeans; people of Barce* or *Ptolemais, a town in Cyrenaica*, 4, 43.

Barcē, es, f., *the nurse of Sychaeus*, 4, 632.

Bătŭlum, i, n., *a Samnite town in Campania*, 7, 739.

Băvius, ĭi, m., *a Roman poet of inferior talent, envious of Vergil and Horace*, E. 3, 90.

bĕātus, a, um, s. beo.

Bēbrycius, a, um, adj., *Bebrycian* or *Bithynian; of Bebrycia, a country in Asia Minor on the coast of Bithynia*, 5, 373.

Belgĭcus, a, um, adj. (Belgae), *Belgic*, G. 3, 204.

Bēlīdes, ae, m., Βηλίδης, *a son* or *male* descendant of Belus, 2, 82.

Bella, ae, f., the reading adopted by Ribbeck from the MSS. for **Abella,** 7, 740. What place it designates is uncertain.

bellātor, ōris, m. (bello), *a warrior*, 11, 553; adj., *warlike*, 12, 614; *war-*, G. 2, 145.

bellātrix, īcis, f. (id.), *a female warrior;* adj., *warring, a warlike heroine*, 1, 493.

bellĭpŏtens, ntis, adj. (bellum *and* potens), *powerful in war;* subs. m., *the god of war*, 11, 8.

bello, āvi, ātum, 1, n., and **bellor,** dep. 1, n. (bellum), *to wage war; fight*, 1, 466; dep., 11, 660; subs.: **bellans,** ntis, c. pl., **bellantes,** ĭum *or* um, *combatants, warriors*, G. 3, 183.

Bellōna, ae, f. (id.), *the goddess of war, sister of Mars, Bellona*, 7, 319.

bellum, i, n. (duellum, fr. duo), *conflict; war*, freq.; *a battle*, 8, 629; personified: **Bellum,** *war, the demon of war*, 1, 294.

bēlŭa (**bell-**), ae, f., *a beast*, large, monstrous, or hideous, 6, 287.

Bēlus, i, m., Βῆλος. 1. *Belus, king of Tyre and Sidon, and father of Dido*, 1, 621. 2. *The founder of the line of kings from whom Dido was descended*, 1, 729.

Bēnācus, i, m., *a lake in Cisalpine Gaul, through which flows the Mincius* (now *Lago di Garda*), 10, 205.

bĕnĕ, adv. (bonus), *well*, freq.; *pleasantly, sweetly, sweet-*, E. 2, 48; *wisely, safely*, E. 3, 94; compar.: **mĕlius,** *better*, G. 3, 204; *better, more*, 1, 452.

bĕnĕfactum, i, n. (benefacio), *a kindness*, G. 3, 525.

bĕnignus, a, um, adj., *of a kindly spirit; benevolent, friendly, favorable, hospitable*, 1, 304.

bĕo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to bless, make happy;* pa.: **beātus,** a, um, *blessed, happy*, 1, 94.

Berecyntius (**-thĭus**), a, um, adj. (Βερέκυντος), *pertaining to Berecyntus, a mountain of Phrygia, sacred to Cybele*, 6, 784.

Bĕrŏē, es, f., Βερόη, *Beroë*. 1. *The wife of Doryclus, an Epirote follower of Aeneas*, 5, 620. 2. *An Oceanid* or *daughter of Oceanus*, G. 4, 341.

bĭ, s. bis.

Bĭānor, ŏris, m., *founder of Mantua*, E. 9, 60.

bĭbo, bĭbi, 3, a., *to drink*, 1, 473, et al.; of things inanimate, E. 3, 111; *draw up, gather rain*, G. 1, 380; fig., 1, 749; of weapons, 11, 804.

bĭbŭlus, a, um, adj. (bibo), *drinking readily; absorbing quickly; draining*, G. 1, 114; *dry*, 6, 227; *porous*, G. 2, 348.

bĭcŏlor, ōris, adj., *of two colors*, 8, 276; *mottled, dappled*, 5, 566.

bicornis, e, adj. (bis *and* cornu), *two-horned;* of rivers, with reference to their divided mouths, 8, 727; *two-pronged*, G. 1, 264.

1. **bĭdens,** ntis, adj., *having two teeth* or *two complete rows of teeth;* subs. f. (sc. victima), *an animal suitable for the altar; a sheep with two conspicuous teeth supplanting two of the milk-teeth; a sheep*, 4, 57.

2. **bĭdens,** ntis, m., *a two-pronged hoe, a mattock*, G. 2, 355.

bĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. (bis *and* fero), *bearing twice a year*, G. 4, 119.

bĭfŏris, e, adj., *having two doors* or *openings; twofold, double;* of a double pipe with one mouth-piece, 9, 618.

bĭformis, is, adj. (bis *and* forma), *of twofold shape* or *form, two-formed*, 6, 25.

bĭfrons, ntis, adj., *two-faced, double faced*, 7, 180.

bĭgae, ārum, f. pl. (bis *and* jugum), *a team of two horses; a car* or *chariot drawn by two horses; a car*, 2, 272; **bigis in albis,** *in a chariot drawn by two white horses*, 12, 164.

bĭiŭgis, e, adj. (id.), *double-yoked, two-yoked*, G. 3, 91.

bĭiŭgus, a, um, adj. (id.), *of a two-horse team* or *chariot; coupled, yoked*, 10, 253; *chariot-*, 5, 144; subs.: **bĭjŭgi,** ōrum, m., *a double team* or *two-horse chariot*, 10, 575.

bilinguis, e, adj. (bis *and* lingua), *double-tongued;* fig., *deceitful, treacherous*, 1, 661.

bĭlix, īcis, adj. (bis *and* licium), *two-threaded, double-plaited*, 12, 375.

bĭmembris, is, adj. (bis *and* membrum), *having two kinds of members;* subs.: **bĭmembres,** ĭum, m., *Centaurs*, 8, 293.

bĭmus, a, um, adj. (bis), *of two years*, G. 4, 299.

bīni, ae, a, adj. num. distrib. (bis), *two by two; two to each*, 5, 61; poet. as cardinal, *two*, 1, 313, et al.

bĭpătens, ntis, adj. (bis *and* pateo), *with twofold opening; with twofold* or *double doors*, 2, 330.

bĭpennis, e, adj. (bis *and* penna), *two-winged; two-edged*, 11, 135; subs. f., *a two-edged axe*, 2, 627; *an axe*, G. 4, 331; *a battle-axe*, 2, 479.

bĭpēs, ĕdis, adj., *two-footed; two-legged*, G. 4, 389.

birēmis, is, f. (bis *and* remus), *a boat with two oars*, or *ship with two banks of oars; a galley* or *ship*, 1, 182.

bis, adv. (in composition **bĭ**), *twice*, 1, 381.

Bĭsaltae, ārum, m., *the Bisaltae, a people of Thrace dwelling on the Strymon*, G. 3, 461.

Bĭtias, ae, m. 1. *Bitias, a Carthaginian nobleman*, 1, 738. 2. *A Trojan*, 9, 672.

bĭtūmen, ĭnis, n., *a pitchy kind of earth; bitumen*, G. 3, 451.

bĭvius, a, um, adj. (bis *and* via), *leading two ways*, 11, 516; subs.: **bĭvium,** ĭi, n., *the meeting of two roads; a crossway*, 9, 238.

blandus, a, um, adj., *fondling; fawning*, G. 3, 496; *coaxing*, G. 3, 185; *persuasive, alluring, enticing*, 1, 670; *grateful, calm*, 5, 827; *charming, in token of fondness*, E. 4, 23.

blatta, ae, f., *a wood-louse*, G. 4, 243.

Bōla, ae, f., a town, of the Aequi in Latium, now *Poli*, 6, 775.

bŏnus, a, um, adj., *good*, in every sense, freq.; *friendly, kind*, 1, 195; *fit, valuable, proper*, 5, 483; *skillful, expert, able, nimble*, 5, 430; *auspicious, propitious*, 1, 734; with infin., *learned, skilled*, E. 5, 1; subs.: **bŏnum,** i, n., *a good thing; good; blessing, happiness*, G. 2, 458; comp.: **mĕlior,** ĭus, *better*, freq.; *superior*, 5, 68; *greater*, 9, 156; subs.: **mĕlius,** ōris, n., *a better thing;* **melius est,** *it is better*, G. 2, 273; **in melius,** *for the better; to a better state*, 11, 426; **mĕliōra,** um, *better things*, 12, 153; superl.: **optĭmus (optŭmus),** a, um, *best*, freq. For the adv. **mĕlius,** s. bene.

Bŏōtes, ae, *or* is, m., Βοώτης, *the constellation Boötes*, G. 1, 229.

Bŏrĕas, ae, m., Βορέας, *the north wind*, 3, 687; *the god of the north wind, Boreas, son of the river-god Strymon* (others, *the north*), 10, 350.

bōs, ŏvis, c. (Βοῦς), *an ox*, 2, 306; *bull*, 5, 405; *cow*, 7, 663; *heifer*, 7, 790; pl., *cattle*, 3, 220; E. 1, 46.

bracchium (brăch-), ĭi, n., Βραχίων, strictly, the forearm from the hand to the elbow; in general, *the arm*, 2, 792, et al.; fig., *limb, branch*, of a tree, 6, 282; sail-yard, 5, 829; of walls, 3, 535.

bractĕa, ae, f., *a thin plate of metal; gold-foil, -leaf*, 6, 209.

brĕvis, e, adj. (βραχύς), *short*, of space, 3, 507; *shallow*, 5, 221; of time, *brief*, 10, 467; subs. pl.: **brevia,** ium, n., *shoals*, 1, 111.

brĕvĭter, adv. (brevis), *briefly; in few words*, 1, 561.

Brĭăreus (trisyll.), ĕi, m., Βριαρεύς, *Briareus*, or *Aegaeon, one of the three Uranids*, or *sons of Uranus, giant monsters with a hundred* (i. e., *very many*) *hands*, 6, 287.

Brĭtanni, ōrum, m., *the Britons*, E. 1, 67; *embroidered figures of Britons; Britons*, G. 3, 25.

Brontes, ae, m., Βρόντης, *one of the Cyclops, in the forge of Vulcan*, 8, 425.

brūma, ae, f., *the winter solstice; winter*, 2, 472.

brūmālis, e, adj. (bruma), *of the winter; wintry*, 6, 205.

Brūtus, i, m., *a surname of the Junian gens, derived from Lucius Junius Brutus, the patrician leader who delivered Rome from the Tarquins*, 6, 818.

būbo, ōnis, m.; f. only once in Vergil, 4, 462, *an owl.*

bŭbulcus, i, m. (bubulus), *a herdsman*, E. 10, 19.

būcĭna (buccĭna), ae, f. (bucca), *a trumpet*, 7, 519.

būcŏlicus, a, um, adj., βουκολικός, *pertaining to herdsmen and shepherds, pastoral;* subs.: **būcŏlica,** ōrum, *or* ōn, n., *pastoral poems, bucolics.*

būcŭla, ae, f. (bos), *a heifer*, E. 8, 86.

būfo, ōnis, m., *a toad*, G. 1, 184.

bulla, ae, f. (bullo), *something resembling a bubble; a boss, a stud*, 9, 359.

būmastus, i, f., βούμαστος, *the bumastus, a kind of grape growing in large clusters, swelling like a cow's udders*, G. 2, 102.

būris, is, m., *the crooked hind piece of an ancient plow; plow-tail*, G. 1, 170.

Būsīris, ĭdis, m., Βούσιρις, *a king of Egypt who sacrificed strangers, and was killed by Hercules*, G. 3, 5.

bustum, i, n. (obs. buro), *the mound where the dead have been burned; funeral pile*, 11, 201; *tomb*, 12, 863.

Būtes, ae, m., **Βούτης.** 1. *A descendant of Amycus, king of Bebrycia*, 5, 372. 2. *A Trojan, attendant of Ascanius*, 9, 647. 3. *A Trojan*, 11, 690.

Būthrōtum, i, n., **Βουθρωτόν**, *a town of Epirus, opposite Corcyra*, now *Butrinto*, 3, 293.

buxum, i, n. (buxus), *boxwood*, G 2, 449: meton., *a top*, 7, 382.

buxus, i, f. (πύξος), *the box-tree*; meton., *a flute* or *pipe*, 9, 619.

Byrsa, ae, f., **Βύρσα**, *the citadel of Carthage*, 1, 367.

C

căcūmen, ĭnis, n. (acumen?), *a point, peak; summit*, 3, 274; *tip, cutting*, or *scion*, G. 2, 29.

Căcus, i, m., **Κᾶκος**, *Cacus, the giant of the Aventine, slain by Hercules*, 8, 194.

cădāver, ĕris, n. (cado), *a dead body, carcass, corpse*, 8, 264.

cădo, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, 3, n., *to fall, sink down*, freq.; *set*, of the sun and stars, 2, 9; *fall* in battle, 2, 368; in sacrifice, 1, 334; of the wind, *subside, cease*, E. 9, 58; of the sea, *subside, be hushed*, 1, 154; *sink* in death, *die*, 10, 390; of care or thought, *yield, give way, cease*, G. 3, 138; *to fall out, happen*, 2, 709; *to fall out of view, be neglected*, E. 2, 18; **cadere in quenquam,** *come into one's mind* or *heart*, E. 9, 17.

cădūcus, a, um, adj. (cado), *liable to fall; destined, doomed to fall* or *die*, 10, 622; actually *falling, fallen*, G. 1, 368; *slain*, 6, 481.

cădus, i, m., **κάδος**, *a jar; wine-jar*, 1, 195; *an urn*, 6, 228.

Caea, s. Cea.

Caecŭlus, i, m., *son of Vulcan, and mythical founder of Praeneste*, 7, 681.

caecus, a, um, adj., *blind*, freq.; *blinded* mentally, *reckless*, 1, 349; 11, 781; *with fury, mad*, 2, 357; of things which baffle or obstruct the sight or the mind, *dark*, 3, 200; *hidden, covered*, 1, 536; *secret, private*, 2, 453; *from behind*, 10, 733; *uncertain* or *dim*, 9, 518; *uncertain*, 6, 30; *unknown*, G. 2, 503; *aimless*, 4, 209; *blinding*, 12, 444; *of uncertain origin*, 12, 617; of sound, *indistinct, subdued*, 10, 98; *obscure*, 12, 591.

caedes, is, f. (caedo), *a cutting off* or *down; bloodshed, havoc, slaughter*, 1, 471, et al.; *deadly blow*, 2, 526; *bloody attack, assault*, 3, 256; *blood*, 9, 818; pl.: **caedes,** ĭum *or* um, *slaughter, bloodshed*, 11, 648, et al.

Caedĭcus, i, m., *Caedicus, an Etruscan chief*, 9, 362.

caedo, cĕcīdi, caesum, 3, a. (rel. to scindo), *to cut*, freq.; *loop off, prune*, G. 2, 312; *cut down, slay*, 2, 266; *sacrifice*, 5, 96; *strike*, 10, 404.

caelestis (coel-), e, adj. (caelum), *belonging to the sky; celestial*, 1, 11; *heaven-sent, divine*, 6, 379; subs.: **caelestes,** ĭum *or* um, c., *the gods of heaven*, 1, 387.

caelicŏla (coel-), ae, c. (caelum *and* colo), *an inhabitant of heaven; a god*, 2, 641, et al.

caelifer (coel-), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. (caelum *and* fero), *heaven-bearing, sky bearing*, 6, 796.

caelo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (caelum, *a graver*), *to cut in relief; carve, engrave, chase, emboss*, 1, 640.

caelum (coel-), i, n. (pl.: **caeli,** ōrum, m.), *the sky, the firmament, the heavens; heaven*, 1, 225; *region*, 1, 331; *air, weather*, 5, 18; *the upper world* or *abode of living men*, as distinguished from Hades, 6, 896; *the light*, G. 3, 417; *day*, G. 3, 327; *year*, G. 4, 100; **de caelo tactus,** *struck by lightning*, E. 1, 17; personif.: **Caelus (Coel-),** i, m., *the god Caelus, father of Saturn*, 7, 140.

Caeneus (dissyl.), ĕos, m., **Καινεύς.** 1. *A Thessalian girl, formerly named Caenis, transformed by Neptune into a boy*, 6, 448. 2. *A follower of Aeneas*, 9, 573.

caenum (coe-), i, n., *dirt, mud, mire, slime*, 6, 296.

Caere, n., indeclin. (gen. Caerĭtis, f., abl. Caerēte, f.), **Καίρη**, *Caere* or *Agylla, in the southern part of Etruria*, now *Cervetri*, 8, 597; 10, 183.

caerŭla, s. caerulus.

caerŭlĕus, a, um, s. caerulus.

caerŭlus (caerŭlĕus), a, um, adj., *dark blue*, 2, 381; *sea-colored, azure*, 5,

819; *dark; black*, 3, 64; subs.: **caerŭla,** ōrum, n., *the dark blue waters; the sea*, 3, 208.

Caesar, ăris, m., *a surname of the Julian gens*, esp. *Caius Julius Caesar, dictator and founder of the Roman empire*, E. 9, 47. *His name was inherited by his nephew and adopted son Octavius and his successors; Augustus Caesar*, 1, 286; 6, 792.

caesăries, ēi, f., *the hair* of the head, 1, 590, et al.

caespes (**cesp-**), ĭtis, f. (caedo), *turf, sod*, 3, 304.

caestus (**cest-**), ūs, m. (caedo), *a gauntlet* for boxing; *thongs* or *straps, loaded with lead, and bound round the hand and arm*, 5, 69.

caesus, a, um, p. of caedo.

caetĕrus, a, um, s. ceterus.

caetra (**cētra**), ae, f., *a short Spanish shield; buckler, target*, 7, 732.

Căīcus, i, m., **Κάϊκος**. 1. *Caicus, commander of one of the ships of Aeneas*, 1, 183. 2. *A river of Mysia, falling into the sea near Lesbos*, G. 4, 370.

Căiēta, ae, f. 1. *The nurse of Aeneas*, 7, 2. 2. *A town and haven of Latium, named after the nurse of Aeneas* (now *Gaëta*), 6, 900.

Călăber, bra, brum, adj., *of Calabria, a country at the southern extremity of Italy; Calabrian*, G. 3, 425.

călămus, i, m., *κάλαμος*, *a reed* or *cane; stalk*, G. 1, 76; *a Pan-pipe* or *syrinx*, E. 1, 10, 2, 34; *an arrow*, E. 3, 13.

călăthus, i, m., *κάλαθος*, *a wicker-basket; work-basket*, 7, 805; *milk-pail*, G. 3, 402; *cup*, E. 5, 71.

calcar, āris, n. (calx), *a spur*, 6, 881.

Calchas, ntis, m., **Κάλχας**, *Calchas, a priest and prophet of the Greeks at Troy*, 2, 100.

Calchīdĭcus, s. Chalcīdĭcus.

calco, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (calx, the heel), *to put under the heel; trample upon; mix by trampling*, 12, 340; *squeeze in*, G. 2, 244.

calcŭlus, i, m. (calx, a stone), *a gravel stone, pebble*, G. 2, 180.

călĕfăcio, fēci, factum, 3, a.; pass., **călĕfīo, factus sum, fĭĕri** (caleo *and* facio); *to make hot, glowing*, 12, 66; fig., *excite, arouse*, 12, 269.

călĕo, ŭi, 2, n., *to be warm; to glow*, 1, 417.

Căles, ĭum, f., **Καλησία**, *a town of Campania*, now *Calvi*, 7, 728.

călĭdus, a, um, adj. (caleo), *warm, hot*, 6, 218; *reeking*, 10, 486; of the spirit or disposition, *hot, fiery*, G. 3, 119.

1. **cālīgo,** ĭnis, f., *mist, fog*, 3, 203; *misty obscurity; darkness, dimness, obscurity*, 6, 267; *smoke*, 11, 187; *cloud of dust*, 9, 36; *blinding dust*, 12, 466.

2. **cālīgo,** āre, 1, a. and n. (1, caligo), *to be dark*. G. 4, 468; *darken*, 2, 606.

Callĭŏpē, es, and **Callĭŏpēa,** ae, f., **Καλλιόπη**, *chief of the Muses, and mother of Orpheus*, 9, 525; E. 4, 57.

callis, is, m., *a narrow, uneven footpath; path*, 4, 405.

călor, ōris, m. (caleo), *warmth, heat*, G. 1, 89; *vital heat*, 4, 705; *sweat*, G. 1, 190; pl.: **călōres,** *warmth, heat, rays*, G. 2, 270.

caltha, ae, f., *a marigold*, E. 2, 50.

calx, cis, f., and rarely m., *the heel*, 5, 324; *the hoof of a horse, the fore foot*, or *hoof*, 10, 892; *a spur*, 11, 714.

Călȳbē, es, f., *an aged priestess of Juno*, 7, 419.

Călȳdon, ōnis. f., **Καλυδών**, *a town of Aetolia, the abode of Meleager*, 7, 306

Cămărīna (**Cămĕr-**), ae, f., **Καμάρινα**, *a Syracusan colony on the southwest coast of Sicily*, now *Camarana*, 3, 701.

Cămēnae (**-aenae, oenae**), ārum, f. (cano), *the Muses*, E. 3, 59.

Cămers, tis, m., *Camertes* or *Camers, a follower of Turnus*, 10, 562.

Cămilla, ae, f., *a Volscian heroine, ally of Turnus*, 7, 803, et al.

Cămillus, i, m., *M. Furius Camillus, the conqueror of Veii, who expelled the Gauls from Rome after the capture of the city, B. C.* 390, 6, 825.

cămīnus, i, m., *κάμινος*, *a furnace; forge*, 6, 630; *crevice, cavity*, 3, 580.

Cămoenae, s. Camenae.

Campānus, a, um, adj. (Campania), *of Campania, the country lying on the bay of Naples; Campanian*, 10, 145.

campus, i, m., *a plain, field*, 5, 128, et al.; *a race-course*, 5, 144; *a field of combat*, 12, 116; fig., of the surface of the sea, *plain*, 6, 724; **Mavortis Cam-**

pus, *the Campus Martius*, or *Field of Mars, on the bank of the Tiber at Rome*, 6, 873.

cămur, ŭra, ŭrum, adj., *turned inwards, crumpled, crooked*, G. 3, 55.

cănālis, is, m., *a channel; pipe*, G. 4, 265.

cancer, cri, m. (καρκῖνος), *a crab*, G. 4, 48; *the constellation Cancer*, E. 10, 68.

candĕo, ŭi, 2, n., *to be of pure whiteness;* pa.: **candens,** ntis, *white*, 4, 61; *at white heat; glowing*, 3, 573; 12, 91.

candĭdus, a, um, adj. (candeo), *pure white; snow-white; white*, 6, 708; *fair*, 5, 571; *divinely fair* (others, *robed in white*), E. 5, 56; comp.: **candĭdior,** *somewhat gray, growing gray*, E. 1, 29.

candor, ōris, m. (id.), *shining, brilliant whiteness; whiteness*, 3, 538.

1. **cānens,** ntis, p. of caneo.

2. **cănens,** ntis, p. of cano.

cānĕo, ŭi, 2, n. (canus), *to be white* or *gray*, G. 2, 13; *to be bright* or *sparkling with dew*, G. 3, 325; *to whiten*, 5, 416; pa.: **cānens,** ntis, *white*, G. 2, 120; *hoary*, 10, 192; *glazing, failing* in death, 10, 418.

cănis, is (gen. pl. canum, G. 3, 404), c., *a dog*, freq.; **Canis,** *Sirius, the dog-star*, G. 2, 353.

cănistra, ōrum, n. pl., κάναστρα, *a basket; baskets*, 1, 701.

cānĭties, ēi, f. (canus), *hoaryness, grayness; gray hair*, 6, 300; *gray hairs, old age*, 10, 549.

căno, cĕcĭni, 3, n. and a., *to make musical and rhythmical sounds with voice* or *instrument; to make melody, play*, or *sing*, E. 1, 57; *to sing, rehearse, celebrate in song* or *verse*, 1, 1; *to speak in measure* or *rhythm; to proclaim*, as prophet or priest, 2, 176; *reveal*, 3, 155; *foretell*, 2, 124; *rehearse, narrate*, 4, 14; *explain, interpret*, 5, 524; *warn*, 12, 28; *forebode, croak*, 11, 399; *sound*, 7, 513.

Cănōpus, i, m., Κάνωβος, and Κάνωπος, *a town on the western mouth of the Nile*, G. 4, 287.

cănor, ōris, m. (cano), *melody; sound*, G. 4, 71.

cănōrus, a, um, adj. (id.), *tuneful, harmonious*, 6, 120; *warbling*, G. 2, 328; *resounding*, 9, 503.

canthărus, i, m., κάνθαρος, *a large drinking vessel with two handles; a tankard, goblet*, E. 6, 17.

canto, āvi, ātum, 1, intens. n. and a. (cano), neut., *to sing*, E. 5, 72; *use magic*; cantando, *by incantations*, E. 8, 71; act., *to sing, celebrate in song*, E. 5, 54.

cantus, ūs, m. (id.), *a singing* or *playing; melody; song*, 1, 398; *strain, sound*, 6, 165; *incantation, charm*, 7, 754.

cānus, a, um, adj., *white*, of the hair and beard; *whitened, hoary*, of frost and cold, G. 1, 43; of the sea, *foaming, hoary*, 8, 672; *gray-haired, venerable; hoary*, 1, 292.

căpella, ae, f. (caper), *a she-goat; a goat*, E. 2, 63, et al.

Căpēnus, a, um, adj. (Capena), *of Capena, a town in the southern part of Tuscany*, 7, 697.

căper, pri, m., κάπρος, *a he-goat; a goat*, E. 3, 23, et al.

căpesso, essīvi *or* essĭi, essītum, 3, intens. a. (capio), *to seize*, 3, 234; fig., *lay hold of, assume*, 8, 507; *seek to reach, hasten to*, 4, 346; *undertake, achieve, perform*, 1, 77.

Căphēreus (Căphāreus), ĕi, m., Καφαρεύς, *Caphareus, a promontory on the southern coast of Euboea*, now *Capo del Oro*, 11, 260.

căpillus, i, m., *the hair*, G. 1, 405.

căpĭo, cēpi, captum, 3, a., *to take* with the hand, freq.; *seize*, 2, 314; fig., *conquer*, 9, 267; *occupy*, 1, 396; *catch, captivate, deceive*, G. 1, 426; *charm, allure*, G. 3, 392; *to blind*, G. 1, 183; *receive, accept*, 3, 488; *enter upon, celebrate*, 7, 403; *contain*, 7, 466; *confine*, 9, 644; **captus oculis,** *blind*, G. 1, 183; p. subs.: **captus,** i, m., *a prisoner, captive*, 2, 64.

căpistrum, i, n. (capio), *a halter, head-stall*, G. 3, 188; *muzzle*, G. 3, 399.

Căpĭtōlĭum, ĭi, n. (caput), *the Capitol*, or *national temple on the Capitoline hill at Rome, containing the shrines of Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva*, 6, 836; pl., *the Capitoline places*, or *buildings; the Capitoline*, 8, 653.

căpra, ae, f. (caper), *a she-goat; a goat*, G. 3, 300.

căprĕa, ae, f. (id.), *a kind of wild goat; a roe*, G. 2, 374.

Căprĕae, ārum, f. (id.), *Capreae*, now *Capri, an island in the Bay of Naples*, 7, 735.

căprĕŏlus, i, m. (id.), *a young goat*, E. 2, 41.

căprigĕnus, a, um, adj. (caper *and* geno), *pertaining to goats; of the goat kind, of goats*, 3, 221.

captīvus, a, um, adj. (capio), *taken in war; captured, captive*, 2, 765; *of a captive* or *of captives*, 10, 520; subs.: **captīvus,** i, m., *a captive*, 9, 273.

capto, āvi, ātum, 1, freq. a. (id.), *to lay hold upon vigorously; seize, catch*, of game, G. 1, 139; of the air, 3, 514; *breathe, enjoy*, E. 1, 53.

captus, a, um, p. of capio.

Căpŭa, ae, f., *the capital of Campania*, now *Santa Maria di Capua*, G. 2, 224.

căpŭlus, i, m. (capio), *the handle; hilt*, 2, 553.

căput, ĭtis, n., *the head* of men or animals, freq.; by synecdoche, *the person, being, life*, 2, 751, et al.; *living body, life*, 4, 699; *personal interest, welfare, fortune, life*, 4, 354; of plants, *the head* or *flower*, 9, 437; of other objects, *a captain, leader, chief*, 11, 399, et al.; *author, instigator, source, cause*, 11, 361; *chief town, capital, sovereign city*, 10, 203; *a peak* or *summit*, 6, 360; *point, end, of a bow*, 11, 861; *root*, G. 2, 355; of rivers, etc., *fountain-head, source, spring*, G. 4, 319; pl.: **căpĭta,** in enumerating animals, *head*, 3, 391; **in caput,** *headlong*, 1, 116; **supra caput,** *overhead, above*, 3, 194; **hoc caput,** *this person, myself, me*, 8, 570.

Căpys, yos *or* yis, m., Κάπυς. 1. *The commander of one of the ships of Aeneas*, 1, 183. 2. *The eighth king of Alba*, 6, 768.

Car, āris, s. Cares.

carbăsĕus, a, um, adj. (carbasus), *of linen, lawn-, linen-*, 11, 776.

carbăsus, i, f. (pl. **carbăsa,** ōrum, n.), κάρπασος, *linen, cloth* or *web of lawn*, 8, 34; *canvas; a sail*, 3, 357.

carcer, ĕris, m., *a dungeon, hold, prison*, 1, 54; **carcer,** or pl.: **carcĕres,** *the stalls; the starting place* or *barrier* in the circus or race-course, 5, 145.

carchēsium, ĭi, n., καρχήσιον, *a large drinking vessel with two handles; bowl, beaker*, 5, 77.

cardo, ĭnis, m., *a hinge, pivot*, 1, 449; *the socket in which the pivot plays*, 2, 493; fig., *a turning point, crisis, emergency*, 1, 672.

cardŭus, i, m., *a thistle*, G. 1, 152.

cārectum, i, n. (carex), *a place where sedge grows; the rushes*, E. 3, 20.

cărentum, for carentium, gen. pl. of carens, p. of careo.

cărĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, n., *to be without*, G. 1, 435; *to be free from*, 2, 44; *to be deprived of*, 4, 432.

Cāres, ium, Gr. acc., as (sing., **Car,** āris), m. (Caria), *the Carians, of Caria in the southwestern part of Asia Minor*, 8, 725.

cārex, ĭcis, f., *reed-grass, sedge*, G. 3, 231.

cărīna, ae, f., *the keel of a ship*, G. 2, 445; *ship*, 4, 398; *a boat*, 6, 391; *frame, timber*, 5, 682.

Cărīnae, ārum, f., *the Carinae, a quarter of Rome between the Coelian and Esquiline*, 8, 361.

carmen, ĭnis, n. (for casmen), *a song, hymn, ode* or *poem*, freq.; *a line* or *verse*, 3, 287; *epitaph*, E. 5, 42; *a response, prophecy*, 3, 445; *an incantation, charm, spell*, 4, 487; *a theme*, G. 3, 3; *cry, moan*, 4, 462.

Carmentis, is, f. (carmen), *Carmentis, a prophetess, mother of king Evander*, 8, 336.

Carmentālis, e, adj. (Carmentis), *of Carmentis*, 8, 338.

Carpăthius (Carphātius), a, um, adj., Καρπάθιος, *of Carpathus, an island northeast of Crete;* subs.: **Carpathium,** ĭi, n., *the Carpathian sea*, 5, 595.

Carpo, psi, ptum, 3, a., *to pluck* or *pull, crop, browse upon, eat, graze*, G. 2, 201; *cause to graze, pasture*, G. 3, 325; *spin*, G. 4, 335; *gather*, 6, 146; fig., *catch, breathe, enjoy*, 1, 388; *consume*, 4, 2; *devour, waste*, 4, 32; **aëra carpere,** *to fly* (of the short flights of insects), G. 4, 311; **c.** prata, etc., *to course over*.

Carthāgo, s. Karthago.

cārus, a, um, adj., *dear*, 4, 91, et al.; poet., active, *loving, fond*, 1, 677; *affectionate, tender*, 11, 215.

căsa, ae, f., *a hut, cabin, cottage,* E. 2, 29.

cāsĕus, i, m., *cheese.* E. 1, 35.

căsia, ae, f., κασία, *cassia; wild cinnamon,* G. 2, 466; *a fragrant shrub with leaves like those of the olive; mezereon; thymelaea,* E. 2, 49.

Casmilla, ae, f., *the mother of Camilla,* 11. 543.

Caspĕria, ae, f., *a town of the Sabines,* 7, 714.

Caspius, a, um, adj., *of the Caspian sea, Caspian; Asiatic,* 6, 798.

Cassandra, ae, f., Κασσάνδρα, *a daughter of Priam, beloved of Apollo, and inspired by him with prophecy; but, because she did not requite his love, condemned to foresee the destruction of Troy without being believed by her countrymen,* 2, 246.

casses, ium (abl. sing., casse), m. (cado), *a net, toils,* G. 3, 371; *web,* G. 4, 247.

cassida, ae, and **cassis,** ĭdis, f., *a helmet* (of metal), 11, 775.

cassus, a, um, adj. (prhps. for carsus, fr. careo), *void; deprived of,* 2, 85; *fruitless, vain,* 12, 780.

Castălia, ae, f., Κασταλία, *a fountain on Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses,* G. 3, 293.

castănĕa, ae, f. (κάστανον), *the chestnut-tree,* G. 2, 15; *the chestnut,* E. 1, 82.

castellum, i, n. (castrum), *a fortress, stronghold, castle,* 5, 440.

castīgo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (castum *and* ago), *to chastise, punish; chide, reprove, rebuke,* 5, 387.

Castor, ŏris, m., Κάστωρ, *a Trojan warrior,* 10, 124.

castŏrĕum, ĕi, n. (castor), *a secretion of the beaver used as a medicine; beaver-stone,* G. 1, 59.

castra, orum, n. (sing., **castrum,** i, n., *castle, fort*), *a camp,* 2, 462; *fleet,* 4, 604; *naval camp, station,* 3, 519; *hive,* 12, 589.

1. **Castrum Ĭnŭi,** *a town in Latium near Antium and Ardea,* 6, 775.

2. **castrum,** i, n., s. castra.

castus, a, um, adj. (rel. to καθαρός), *pure,* 6, 563; *pious,* 3, 409; *sacred, holy,* 6, 661.

cāsus, ūs, m. (cado), *a falling; close,* G. 1, 340; *fall, destruction,* 2, 507; *fortune, chance, fate,* 1, 615; *event,* 8, 533; *hardship, misfortune,* 1, 599; *danger, peril,* 2, 563; *juncture, crisis,* 4, 560; *fate, death,* 5, 869.

cătēia, (trisyll. cătēva), ae, f., *a slender javelin,* 7, 741.

cătēna, ae, f., *a chain, fetter,* 6, 558.

căterva, ae, f., *a troop, squadron, band,* 2, 370; *crowd, throng, multitude,* 2, 40; *flock,* 11, 456.

cătervātim, adv. (caterva), *in flocks,* G. 3, 556.

Cătilīna, ae, m., *L. Sergius Catiline, the conspirator,* 8, 668.

Cātillus, i, m., *Catillus, with his brother, Tiburtus, founder of Tibur,* 7, 672.

Căto, ōnis, m., *a family name in the Porcian gens.* 1. *M. Porcius Cato, called the Censor and also Senex,* 6, 841. 2. *M. Porcius Cato the younger, who perished by his own hand at Utica; hence, called Uticensis,* 8, 670.

cătŭlus, i, m., *a young dog; a whelp,* E. 1, 23; *a hound,* G. 3, 405; *the young of wild animals; a cub, whelp,* 2, 357; *the young of snakes,* G. 3, 438.

Caucăsius (**-ĕus**), a, um, adj. (Caucasus), *of Caucasus,* G. 2, 440.

Caucăsus, i, m., Καύκασος, *the Caucasus; the Caucasian mountains, between the Caspian and Euxine,* 4, 367.

cauda, ae, f., *the tail,* 3, 428, et al.

caudex, ĭcis, m., *the trunk* or *stock* of a tree, G. 2, 30.

caulae, ārum, f., *an opening, a passage; sheepfold,* 9, 60.

caulis, is, m., *a stalk,* 12, 413.

Caulon, ōnis, m., *Caulon,* or *Caulonia, a town on the east coast of Bruttium,* near *Castel Vetere,* 3, 553.

Caurus, i, m., *the northwest wind,* G. 3, 356.

causa (**caussa**), ae, f., *a cause, reason,* 1, 25; *cause, occasion,* 2, 285; *pretext, excuse, occasion,* 4, 51; *a reason, an argument,* 8, 395; *a cause* (judicial), 6, 849; with infin., 10, 90.

causor (**caussor**), ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a. (causa), *to give reasons; plead in excuse,* or *plead excuses,* E. 9, 56.

cautes, is, f., *a craggy* or *pointed rock,* or *cliff; rock, crag,* 3, 534.

cautius, adv., comp. of *caute; more cautiously*, 11, 153.

căvĕa, ae, f. (cavus), *a hollow place; that part of the theatre or circus which was occupied by the spectators*, 8, 636; *a theatre; natural amphitheatre*, 5, 340; *a bee-hive*, G. 4, 58.

căvĕo, cāvi, cautum, 2, n. and a., *to be on one's guard; to beware*, w. sub., 11, 293; w. infin., E. 9, 25.

căverna, ae, f. (cavus), *a hollow; cavern*, 2, 53, et al.

căvo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (id.), *to hollow* or *scoop out*, G. 3, 87; p., **căvātus,** a, um, *hollowed out*, G. 1, 136; *vaulted*, 1, 310.

căvus, a, um, adj., *hollow*, 1, 81; *full of holes* or *cavities*, G. 4, 44; *concave*, 8, 599; *deep*, G. 1, 326; *arching, vaulted*, 2, 487; **cavae manus,** *the palms of the hands*, 12, 86; subs.: **cavus,** i, m. (sc. locus), *a hollow place, hole*, G. 1, 184.

Căystrus (**-tros**), i, m., **Κάϋστρος**, *the Cayster, a river of Lycia*, now *the Mendere*, G. 1, 384.

Cēa, ae, and **Cēos,** o, f., **Κέως, Κία**, *Ceos, one of the Cyclades, in the Aegean Sea*, now *Zia*, G. 1, 14.

Cēcrŏpĭdes, ae, m., **Κεκροπίδης**, *a son* or *descendant of Cecrops; pl., the Athenians*, 6, 21.

Cēcrŏpĭus, a, um, adj. (Cecrops), *Athenian*, G. 4, 270.

cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, a. and n., *to go*, freq.; *go away, depart*, 6, 460; *retire, withdraw, recede*, 3, 496; *desist from*, 9, 620; *give way*, 7, 636; *abate*, 9, 126; *draw back*, 5, 445; *submit, yield*, 2, 704; *fall to, come into one's possession*, 3, 297; *to come behind*, 3, 484; *result, turn out; turn out well, prosper*, 12, 148.

cĕdrus, i, f., **κέδρος**, *the cedar*, 11, 137; *cedar wood*, 7, 178.

Cĕlaeno, ūs, f., **Κελαινώ**, *one of the Harpies*, 3, 211.

cĕlĕbro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (celeber), *to attend* or *be present in great numbers; to attend, honor*, 1, 735; *celebrate*, 5, 58; *observe*, 8, 268.

Cĕlemna (**Cĕlenna**), ae, f., *a town of Campania*, 7, 739.

cĕler, ĕris, ĕre, adj., *fleet, rapid, active, nimble, swift*, 4, 180, et al.; in a predicate, *swiftly*, 6, 425.

cĕlĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (celer), *to speed, hasten*, 1, 357, et al.

Cĕlĕus (trisyll.), ĕi, m., **Κελεύς**, *the father of Triptolemus*, G. 1, 165.

cella, ae, f. (celo), *a store-room, granary, wine-cellar*, G. 2, 96; *cell* of the honey-comb, 1, 433.

cēlo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to hide, conceal*, 1, 351, et al.

celsus, a, um, adj. (cello), *high, lofty*, 1, 56, et al.

centaurēum, i, n., **Κενταύρειον**, *centaury, a medicinal plant, said to have cured the wounds of the Centaur Chiron*, G. 4, 270.

Centaurus, i, m., **Κένταυρος**. 1. *A Centaur, a fabulous monster, with a human head and neck and the body of a horse*, 6, 286. 2. *The name of a ship in the fleet of Aeneas* (fem.), 5, 122.

centēnus, a, um, distr. num. adj. (centum); pl., *a hundred each*, 9, 162; sing. (after the analogy of *multus, many a*), a unit repeated the hundredth time, render by the plural, *a hundred*, 10, 207; as cardinal, *a hundred*, 10, 566.

centum, indecl. num. adj. (**ἑκατόν**), *hundred*, 6, 625.

centumgĕmĭnus, a, um, adj., *hundred-fold;* of the hundred- (or many-) handed Briareus, 6, 287.

cēra, ae, f., *wax*, E. 8, 80, et al.; pl., *waxen cells*, G. 4, 57, et al.

cĕrăsus, i, f., **κέρασος**, *the cherry-tree*, G. 2, 18.

Cĕraunĭa, ōrum, n. pl., **Κεραύνια**, sc. **ὄρη**, *the Ceraunian peaks, a range of mountains on the coast of Epirus*, 3, 506.

Cerbĕrus, i, m., **Κέρβερος**, *Cerberus, the three-headed watch-dog of Pluto*, 6. 417.

Cĕrĕālis, e, adj. (Ceres), *of Ceres; pertaining to Ceres* or *to grain*, G. 2, 517; *sacred to Ceres*, G. 1, 212; **Cĕrĕālĭa arma,** *utensils for preparing grain* or *making bread; instruments of Ceres*, 1, 177.

cĕrĕbrum, i, n. (rel. to **κάρα**), *the brain*, 5, 413, et al.

Cĕres, ĕris, f., *daughter of Saturn and Ops, and goddess of agriculture*, G. 1, 7; meton., *corn, grain*, 1. 177; *bread*, 1, 701; *cake, loaf*, 7, 113; **Ceres laborata,** *bread*, 8. 181.

cērĕus, a, um, adj. (cera), *waxen*, 12, 589; *wax-colored, yellow*, E. 2, 53.

cērintha, ae, f., κήρινθος, *the wax-flower, honey-wort*, G. 4, 63.

cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3, a. (rel. to κρίνω), *to distinguish; discern, perceive, see, behold*, 1, 413; freq.; *descry*, 3, 552; for *decernere, to contend, decide*, 12, 709.

cernŭus, a, um, adj., *with head* or *face prone downward; pitching, bending with the head to the ground, prostrate*, 10, 894.

certāmen, ĭnis, n. (certo), *a striving, a struggle; effort*, 5, 197; *combat, emulation, strife*, 3, 128; *battle*, G. 4, 86; *war*, 8, 639; *contest, game*, 5, 286.

certātim, adv. (id.), *with striving* or *contention; emulously, vying one with another; with every blow*, 2, 628; *emulously*, 3, 290; *impatiently*, 11, 486; *as if in rivalry; fiercely*, 11, 209; *eagerly*, G. 1, 385; *carefully*, G. 4, 38.

certē, adv., s. certus.

certo, āvi, ātum, 1, n. (certus), *to make certain by conflict; to contend*, 2, 30; *struggle, strive*, 3, 668; with dat., *to struggle against, contend with, rival*, G. 2, 99; *vie with*, E. 5, 8; with infin., 4, 443; impers.: **certatur,** *it is fought; we fight;* **certatum est,** *we have fought*, 11, 313; **certandum est,** *we must fight*, 12, 890.

certus, a, um, pa. (cerno), *determined; distinct*, G. 1, 60; *separate, peculiar*, G. 4, 155; *fixed*, 2, 350; 6, 673; *stated*, G. 2, 329; *direct*, 2, 212; *resolved*, 2, 554; *certain of, resolved on*, 4, 554; *confident, stout*, 9, 249; *unerring*, 12, 490; *secure*, 9, 96; *trustworthy, sure, faithful*, 1, 576; *undoubted, true*, 6, 322; **certum est,** *it is determined, I resolve, we resolve*, 3, 686; (aliquem) **certum facere,** *to inform*, 3, 179; adv.: **certē,** *certainly, surely, at any rate, at least*, 1, 234, et al.

cerva, ae, f. (cervus), *a hind*, 4, 69; *stag*, 6, 802.

cervix, īcis, f., *the neck*, including the back or nape of the neck, 1, 477, et al.

cervus, i, m. (rel. to κέρας), *a stag, deer*, 1, 184, et al.

cespes, s. caespes.

cesso, āvi, ātum, 1, intens. n. (cedo), *to remit action; stay, linger, rest*, G. 1, 71; *be inactive*, 1, 672; *cease*, 2, 468; *delay*, 6, 51; impers.: **cessatum est,** *delay has been made, has happened*, 11, 288.

cestus, s. caestus.

cēte, s. cetus.

cētĕra, s. ceterus.

cētĕrus (**caet-**), a, um, adj. (nom. sing. masc. not used) (ἕτερος), *the other*, 2, 207; *other*, G. 3, 3; *the rest of*, 5, 74; freq.; n. pl.: **cētĕra,** adverbially, *in other respects*, 3, 594; *as to the rest, henceforth*, 9, 656.

Cĕthēgus, i, m., *a Rutulian*, 12, 513.

cētra, s. caetra.

cētus, i, m.; **cētos,** i, n.; pl., **cēte;** κῆτος, *whales, sharks, sea-monsters*, 5, 822.

ceu, adv. and conj. (ce-ve), *as, just as*, 5, 88; *as if*, 2, 438, et al.

Chalcīdicus, a, um, adj., *of Chalcis, the chief town of Euboea; Chalcidian*, 6, 17; pertaining to the poet Euphorion of Chalcis, E. 10, 50.

Chălȳbes, um, m., Χάλυβες, *a people of Pontus, skillful in making steel; the Chalybes*, G. 1, 58; meton., *masses of steel* or *iron*, 8, 421; **metalla Chalybum,** *mines of iron*, 10, 174.

chălybs, ȳbis, m., χάλυψ, *steel*, 8, 446.

Chāon, ŏnis, m., Χάων, *a Trojan, brother of Helenus*, 3, 335.

Chāŏnĭa, ae, f., Χαονία, *a country of Epirus, named after Chaon*, 3, 335.

Chāŏnĭus, a, um, adj., *of Chaonia; Chaonian*, 3, 293.

Chăos (only in nom. and acc. sing.), n., Χάος. 1. *Void and boundless space.* 2. *Chaos, father of Night and Erebus*, 4, 510; placed among the infernal gods, 6, 265.

Chăron, ontis, m., Χάρων, *son of Erebus and Night, and ferry-man of the Styx*, 6, 299.

Chărybdis, is, f., Χάρυβδις, *a whirlpool near the Sicilian coast, in the Straits of Messina, opposite the rock of Scylla;* personified as a monster, 3, 420.

chēlae, ārum, f., χηλαί, *claws; the arms of the constellation Scorpio extending into the constellation Libra; the Chelae*, G. 1, 33.

chĕlȳdrus, i, m., χέλυδρος, *a water snake*, G. 3, 415.

Chimaera, ae, f., Χίμαιρα. 1. *A monster, said to have infested Lycia, having the head of a lion, the body of a goat, and the tail of a dragon, and breathing out fire,* 6, 288. 2. *The name of one of the ships of Aeneas,* 5, 118.

Chīrōn, ōnis, m., Χείρων, *the Centaur, distinguished for his skill in medicinal plants,* G. 3, 550.

chlămys, ȳdis, f., χλαμύς, *a mantle* or *cloak of woolen cloth, worn by the Greeks; a mantle,* 3, 484.

Chlōreus (dissyll.), ĕi *and* ĕos, m., *Chloreus, a Trojan, priest of Cybele,* 11, 768.

chŏrēa, ae, f., χορεία, *a circling dance,* 10, 224; *a dance,* 6, 644.

chŏrus, i, m., χορός, *a dance in a circle; a dance,* G. 4, 533; *a company of singers* or *dancers, choir, train,* 1, 499; *band, troop,* 5, 581; *festival,* 11, 737.

Chrŏmis, is, m., Χρόμις. 1. *A satyr* or *faun,* E. 6, 13. 2. *A Trojan,* 11, 675.

cībus, i, m., *food,* G. 2, 216.

cicāda, ae, f., *a grasshopper, tree-cricket, katydid,* G. 3, 328.

cicātrix, īcis, f., *a scar,* G. 2, 379.

Cicŏnes, um, m., Κίκονες, *the Cicones, a tribe of Thracians near the Hebrus,* G. 4, 520.

cicūta, ae, f., *hemlock; a stalk of hemlock; reed-pipe, syrinx,* E. 2, 36.

cĭĕo, cīvi, cĭtum, 2, a. (κίω, κινέω), *to cause, to move; stir,* 2, 419; *agitate, move,* 4, 122; *excite, kindle, rouse,* 6, 165; *raise,* 12, 104; *call upon, invoke,* 3, 68; *call up, exhibit,* 5, 585; of tears, *shed,* 6, 468; pa.: **cĭtus,** a, um, *swiftly moved* or *driven; speedy, rapid, swift,* 1, 301; as an adv., 4, 574: adv.: **cito,** *speedily; soon;* comp.: **citius,** 5, 242.

Cīminus, i, m., *Lake Ciminus,* now *Ronciglione, in Etruria,* 7, 697.

1. **cinctus,** a, um, p. of cingo.

2. **cinctus,** ūs, m. (cingo), *an encircling; a mode of girding; cincture,* 7, 612.

cingo, nxi, nctum, 3, a., *to gird,* 2, 520; *clothe,* 8, 282; *surround, inclose,* 1, 112; *encompass, envelop,* 5, 13; *wreathe, crown,* 5, 71; *involve,* 1, 673; *fly around,* 1, 398.

cingŭlum, i, n. (cingo), *a girdle, belt,* 1, 492.

cĭnis, ĕris, m. (rel. to κόνις), *ashes, embers,* 5, 743; *ashes* of the dead, 4, 34; meton., *tomb, sepulchre,* 4, 633.

Cinna, ae, m., *C. Helvius Cinna, a Roman poet,* E. 9, 35.

Cīnȳphius (**Cȳn-**), a, um, adj. (Cinyps, Κίνυψ), *of the Cinyps,* now *the Cinipho,* or *Wadi Quasam, a river flowing through Libya; Cinyphian, Libyan,* G. 3, 312.

Cinȳrus, i, and **Cinȳras,** ae, m., *a Ligurian chief,* 10, 186.

circā, adv. and prep. with acc. (rel. to circum); adv., *around,* 7, 535; prep., *about, around,* G. 4, 75.

Circaeus, a, um, adj. (Circe), *of Circe,* 7, 10.

Circē, es *or* ae, f., Κίρκη, *a sorceress, daughter of Helios and Perse* or *Perseis,* 3, 386, et al.

circensis, e, adj. (circus), *pertaining to the Circus Maximus;* Circensian, 8, 636.

circlus, i, s. circulus.

circŭĕo, s. **circumĕo.**

circŭitus, ūs, m. (circumeo), *a going round; circuit,* 3, 413.

circŭlus (**circlus**), i, m. (circus), *a circle* or *orbit; ring; chain, torques, collar,* 5, 559.

circum, adv. and prep. with acc.; adv., *about, around,* E. 3, 45, et al.; prep., *around, about,* G. 1, 345, et al.; after its case, G. 4, 334.

circumdo, dĕdi, dătum, dăre, 1, a., *to put* or *throw around;* with abl., *to encircle, surround, encompass, inclose with,* 1, 368; G. 2, 535; of hunting, *to traverse, scour,* E. 10, 57; of dress, *gird,* 9, 462; *adorn,* 6, 207; *set,* 1, 593; *border,* 4, 137; with dat., *throw around,* 2, 792; *twine* or *coil around,* 2, 219; *put round,* 2, 510.

circŭmĕo (**circŭĕo**), īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, 4, n. and a. (circum *and* eo), *to go about, circle round,* 11, 761.

circumfĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, irreg. a., *to bear round; pass around, sprinkle, purify by sprinkling,* 6, 229; *cast about,* 12, 558.

circumflecto, flexi, flexum, 3, a., *to bend around; turn far round,* 3, 430.

circumfundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, a., *to pour around; to encompass, surround,*

G. 3, 368; pass.: **circumfundor,** fūsus sum, in middle signif., *to rush around, surround,* 2, 383; p.: **circumfusus,** a, um, *surrounding,* 1, 586; *gathering around,* 6, 666.

circumfūsus, a, um, p. of circumfundo.

circumlĭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to tie* or *bind round* or *to,* 11, 555.

circumplector, plexus sum, 3, dep. a., *to embrace; encircle, surround,* 5, 312.

circumsisto, stĕti, 3, a. and n., *to take one's stand around; gather round; assail, surround,* 8, 490.

circumsŏno, 1, n. and a., *to sound about; raise a din around,* 8, 474.

circumspĭcio, spexi, spectum, 3, a. and n. (circum *and* specio), *to look around; cast a glance round upon; survey,* 2, 68; *look round and see,* 12, 896; *observe,* 3, 517; *look round for, look out, seek,* G. 3, 390.

circumsto, stĕti, 1, a. and n., *to stand around; hem in; threaten, beset,* 10, 905; *encompass, threaten,* 2, 559.

circumtextus, a, um, pa. (circum *and* texo), *woven round,* 1, 649.

circumvecto, 1, freq. a. (circumveho), *to carry round about;* pass., *to examine minutely; describe,* G. 3, 285.

circumvĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4, a., *to come about; surround,* 6, 132.

circumvŏlĭto (or separately, **circum vŏlĭto**), āvi, 1, freq. a. and n. (circumvolo), *to fly around,* G. 1, 377.

circumvŏlo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to fly around,* or *surround in flying; hover round, swoop round,* 3, 233; *enshroud, cover,* 2, 360.

circumvolvo, *no perf.,* vŏlūtum, 3, a., *to roll round;* pass., *to complete,* 3, 284.

circus, i, m., κίρκος, *a circle, circuit, circular area,* 5, 289; *surrounding multitude* or *throng* of spectators, 5, 109.

Cissēïs, ĭdis, f. (Cisseus), *the daughter of Cisseus; Hecuba,* 7, 320.

Cisseus (dissyll.), ĕi, m., **Κισσεύς.** 1. *Cisseus, a king of Thrace, said by a late myth to have been the father of Hecuba,* 5, 537. 2. *A Rutulian,* 10, 317.

cĭtātus, a, um, p. of cito, *swiftly driven* or *swiftly running,* 12, 373.

Cĭthaeron, ōnis, m., **Κιθαιρών,** *a mountain of Boeotia, where the orgies of Bacchus were celebrated,* 4, 303.

cĭthăra, ae, f., **κιθάρα,** *the cithara, cithern,* or *lute,* 1, 740.

cĭtius, s. cieo.

cĭto, adv., s. cieo.

cĭtus, a, um, p. of cieo.

cīvīlis, e, adj. (civis), *pertaining to the citizen; civil, civic,* 6, 772.

cīvis, is, c., *a citizen,* 2, 42, et al.; pl., *comrades,* 5, 196.

clādes, is, f. (rel. to **κλάω,** to break), *destruction; slaughter, carnage,* 2, 361; *scourge, destroyers,* 6, 843.

clam, adv. (celo, **καλύπτω**), *secretly,* 1, 350.

clāmo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n. (rel. to **καλέω**), *to call,* 12, 600; *call; call upon,* 4, 674; *utter* a name, *call,* E. 6, 44; *cry out* or *aloud, shout,* 9, 442.

clāmor, ōris, m. (clamo), *a shout,* et al.; *loud cry* or *shriek,* 2, 488; *a call,* 2, 769; *clamor, outcry, shouting,* 1, 87; *sound, roaring sound,* 3, 566; *buzzing, humming,* G. 4, 76.

clangor, ōris, m. (clango), *a clashing sound; braying, din, blast,* 2, 313; *rushing sound, flapping,* 3, 226.

Clănius, ĭi, m., *a river in Campania* (now *the Lagno*), *often damaging with its floods the town of Acerrae,* G. 2, 225.

clāresco, ŭi, 3, inc. n., *to become clear* to the ear or eye; *grow loud, increase,* 2, 301.

Clărius, a, um, adj., *of Claros, a town in Ionia, noted for one of the oracles of Apollo located there,* now *Zille; Clarian,* 3, 360.

1. **clārus,** a, um, adj., *clear,* of sight or sound; *clear,* 1, 588; *shining, bright, lustrous,* 9, 582; *making clear; fair, bright,* G. 1, 460; *shrill, loud,* 3, 519; fig., *renowned,* 1, 284; *noble, illustrious, honored,* 1, 550.

2. **Clārus,** i, m., *Clarus, a Lycian follower of Aeneas,* 10, 126.

classĭcum, i, n. (classis), *the sound of the trumpet; the trumpet,* 7, 637.

classis, is, f. (**καλέω**), *a fleet,* 1, 39; *a ship,* 6, 334; *a troop* or *body of soldiers,* 7, 716; pl., *armies* or *hosts* (coming in ships or fleets), 3, 602.

Claudius, a, um, adj. (Claudius)

pertaining to the family of Claudius; Claudian, 7, 708.

claudo (clu-, clo-), clausi, clausum, 3, a. (κλείω), *to shut* or *close*; freq.; *shut up*, E. 6, 56; *stop*, E. 3, 111; *shut up* or *close against*, 1, 233; *inclose, bound*, 8, 473; *confine*, 6, 734; with *circum, surround*, 1, 311; **clausum,** i, n., *a pen*.

claudus, a, um, adj., *lame, limping, maimed*, 5, 278.

claustra, ōrum, n. pl. (claudo), *fastenings; bolts, bars; barriers*, 1, 56; *narrows, straits*, 3, 411; *a mole* or *dam*, G. 2, 161.

1. **Clausus,** i, m., *a chief of the Sabines*, 7, 707.

2. **clausus,** a, um, p. of claudo.

clāva, ae, f., *a club*, 10, 318.

clāvus, i, m., *a nail, a peg; a helm*, 5, 177.

clĭens (clŭ-), entis, m. (clueo, *to hear*), *a client, dependent*, 6, 609.

Clīo, ūs, f., Κλειώ. 1. *The muse of history*. 2. *An Oceanid*, G. 4, 341.

clĭpĕātus (clўp-, clŭp-), a, um, adj. (clipeus), *armed with a shield*, or *shield-bearing*, 7, 793.

clĭpĕus (clўp-, clŭp-), i, m., and **clĭpĕum,** i, n. (rel. to καλύπτω), *a round shield; a shield*, 2, 227, et al. See Notes on Ae., p. 39.

Clītumnus, i, m., *the Clitumnus, a river in Umbria*, now *the Clituno*, G. 2, 146.

clīvōsus, a, um, adj. (clivus), *steep, sloping*, G. 2, 212.

clīvus, i, m. (clino), *a descent, slope*, E. 9. 8.

Clŏanthus, i, m., *commander of one of the ships of Aeneas*, 1, 222.

Cloelia, ae, f., *the Roman heroine who escaped with other maiden hostages from the camp of Porsena, and swam across the Tiber to Rome*, 8, 651.

Clŏnĭus, ĭi, m., *a Trojan*, 9, 574.

Clŏnus, i, m., *the name of a Grecian silversmith*, 10, 499.

Clŭentĭus, ĭi, m., *a Roman gentile name*, 5, 123.

clŭpĕus, s. clipeus.

Clūsīnus, a, um, adj. (Clusium), *of Clusium*, 10, 655.

Clūsĭum, ĭi, n., one of the chief cities of Etruria, now *Chiusi*, 10, 167.

Clўmĕnē, es, f., Κλυμένη, *a nymph, daughter of Oceanus*, G. 4, 345.

clўpĕus, s. clipeus.

Clўtĭus, ĭi, m., *the name of several Trojans*, 9, 774; 10, 129, etc.

Cnōsĭus (Cnoss-, Gnōs-), a, um, adj. (Cnosus *or* Gnosus), *of Gnosus, a city in Crete; Gnosian; Cretan*, 3, 115.

co, s. cum.

cŏactus, ā, um, p. of cogo.

Cŏcles, ĭtis, m., *Horatius Cocles, the Roman hero who defended the bridge against the Tuscans*, 8, 650.

coctus, a, um, p. of coquo.

Cōcўtus, i, m., Κωκυτός, *the Cocytus, "the river of lamentation," in the lower world*, 6, 132.

Cōcўtĭus, a, um, adj., *of Cocytus*, 7, 479.

Cōdrus, i, m., Κόδρος, *an obscure poet, envious of Vergil*, E. 5, 11.

coelo, s. caelo.

coelestis, coelicŏla, coelifer, coelum, s. caelestis, etc.

coenum, s. caenum.

cŏĕo, cŏīvi *or* cŏĭi, cŏĭtum, cŏīre, irreg. n. and a., *to go* or *come together, assemble*, 7, 582; *come together in conflict, join battle*, G. 4, 73; of the blood, *stand still, congeal, curdle*, 3, 30; *come to terms, form a compact*, 7, 317; **coire in unum,** *to come to one place, unite, concentrate, combine*, 9, 801, et al.

coepio, coepi, coeptum (the tenses of the stem of the present are archaic), 3, a. and n., *to begin*, 1, 521; **pa. subs.: coeptum,** i, n., *a thing begun; an undertaking, enterprise, design*, 4, 642, et al.

coeptus, a, um, p. of coepio.

cŏercĕo, cŭi, cĭtum, 2, a. (com *and* arceo), *to keep in, hem in, confine, restrain*, 6, 439; *push on, lead on*, 9, 27.

coerŭlus and **coerŭlĕus,** a, um, s. caerulus.

coetus, ūs, m. (coeo), *a coming together, an assembly*, 5, 43; *a flock*, 1, 398; *banquet, feast*, 1, 735.

Coeus, i, m., Κοῖος, *one of the Titans, and father of Latona*, 4, 179.

cōgĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to ponder, intend*, G. 1. 462.

cognātus, a, um, adj., *near by birth; kindred*, 3, 502.

cognĭtus, a, um, p. of cognosco.

cognōmen, ĭnis, n., *a name common to a family; a surname; name*, 1, 267.

cognōmĭnis, e, adj. (cognomen), *of the same*, or *his name*, 6, 383.

cognosco, nōvi, nĭtum, 3, a., *to get complete knowledge of; ascertain, trace out*, G. 2, 490; *know*, E. 1, 42; *learn*, 2, 10; for agnosco, *recognize*, 6, 340.

cōgo, cŏēgi, cŏactum, 3, a. (com *and* ago), *to drive, lead, assemble together*, 4, 289; *to pen, fold*, E. 3, 20; *condense*, 5, 20; *thicken, stiffen*, G. 4, 36; *press, extract*, G. 4, 140; *arrange*, G. 2, 62; *close up*, 12, 457; *urge, impel*, 9, 463; *force* (of tears), *feign*, 2, 196; *compel*, 1, 563; with two accusatives, 3, 56.

cŏhĭbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, a. (com *and* habeo), *to hold together, restrain, confine*, 3, 424; *check, curb, repress*, 12, 314.

cŏhors, tis, f. (rel. to χόρτος), *a cohort, one of the divisions* or *regiments of a Roman legion; a cohort*, G. 2, 279; *a fleet* or *squadron*, 3, 563; *a troop*, 11, 500.

cōĭcio, s. conicio.

col. For this form in composition, s. cum.

collābor, s. conl.

collapsus, s. conl.

Collātīnus, a, um, adj. (Collatia), *of Collatia* (now *Castellaccio*), *a town of the Sabines near Rome; Collatine*, 6, 774.

collātus, s. conl.

collectus, a, um, s. conl.

collĭgo, s. conl.

collis, is, m., *a hill*, freq.

collŏco, s. conl.

collŏquium, ĭi, s. conl.

collūceo, s. conl.

collūdo, s. conl.

collum, i, n., *the neck* of men and animals, 1, 654, et al.; of a plant, 9, 436; pl., *the neck*, 11, 692.

collustro, s. conl.

cŏlo, ŭi, cultum, a. and n., *to till, cultivate*, 1. 532; *inhabit, live in, dwell in*, G. 3, 430; fig., *care for, cherish, love, favor*, 1, 16; *observe*, 7, 602; *revere, honor*, 4, 458; *worship*, 5, 63; p.: **cultus,** a, um; subs.: **culta,** orum, n., *plowed fields*, G. 1, 153; *fields*; G. 4, 126; *fields* or *meadows*, G. 4, 372; *plantations, trees*, G. 2, 196.

cŏlŏcāsia, ae, f., and **cŏlŏcāsium,** ĭi, n., κολοκασία and κολοκάσιον, *a kind of Egyptian lily*, E. 4, 20.

cŏlōnus, i, m. (colo), *a cultivator* or *tiller; a husbandman*, freq.; *settler, colonist*, 1, 12.

cŏlor, ōris, m., *color*, 4, 701, et al.; *complexion, hue*, 4, 558.

cŏlōrātus, a, um, pa. (coloro), *colored; swarthy, tawny*, G. 4, 292.

cŏlŭber, ŭbri, m., *a snake, serpent*, 2, 471.

cōlum, i, n., *a strainer*, G. 2, 242.

cŏlumba, ae, f., *a pigeon, dove*, 2, 516.

cŏlumna, ae, f. (cello), *a column, pillar*, 1, 428; **Protei columnae,** *the pillars of Proteus; the northern extremities of Egypt*, 11, 262.

cŏlurnus, a, um, adj. (corylus *or* corulus), *of hazel; hazel-*, G. 2, 396.

cōlus, i *and* ūs, f. (rarely m.), *a distaff*, 7, 805; *spinning*, 8, 409.

cŏm, prep., archaic form of **cum**; which see, ad fin.

cŏma, ae, f. (κόμη), *the hair*, 1, 319; *mane*, 10, 726; fig., *foliage, leafy crown*, 2, 629; *leaves, branches*, G. 2, 368.

cŏmans, ntis, s. 1, como.

cŏmes, ĭtis, com. (com *and* eo), *a comrade; companion*, 2, 294; *friend, follower*, 2, 796; *attendant*, 4, 664; *ally, confederate*, 2, 181; *guide*, 6, 292; *guardian, tutor*, 9, 649.

cŏmētes (**cŏmēta**), ae, m., κομήτης, *a comet*, G. 1, 488.

cōmĭnus. s. comminus.

1. **cŏmĭtātus,** ūs, m. (comitor), *an accompanying* or *following; a suite, train, retinue*, 4, 215.

2. **cŏmĭtātus,** p. of

cŏmĭtor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. (comes), *to accompany, attend, follow*, 3, 660; p.: **cŏmĭtātus,** a, um, *attended, accompanied*, 1, 312, et al.

commăcŭlo (**conm-**), āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to stain all over*, or *much; pollute*, E. 8, 49.

commendo (**conm-**), āvi, ātum, 1, a. (com *and* mando), *to commit, consign, intrust*, 2, 748.

commercĭum, ĭi, n. (commercor), *trade; negotiation, compact*, 10, 532.

comminus (cōminus), adv. (com *and* manus), *hand to hand*, 7, 553, 733; *immediately*, G. 1, 104; *near at hand*, G. 3, 374.

commiscĕo (conm-), cŭi, mixtum *or* mistum, 2, a., *to mix together;* freq.; *blend, mingle*, 3, 633.

commissum, i, s. committo.

commissus, a, um, p. of committo.

committo (conm-), mīsi, missum, 3, a., *to send* or *bring together; join, unite*, 3, 428; *engage in*, 5, 69; *join, begin battle*, 11, 589; *perpetrate, commit a crime*, 1, 231; *begin*, 7, 542; *consign, intrust*, 10, 156; *sow, plant*, G. 1, 223; **manum committere,** *to engage in conflict, to fight*, 12, 60; subs.: **commissum,** i, n., *an offense, a fault, a crime*, 1, 136.

commixtus, a, um, p. of commisceo.

commŏdus, a, um, adj. (com *and* modus), *fit, proper*, G. 4, 129.

commōtus, a, um, p. of commoveo.

commŏvĕo (conm-), mōvi, mōtum, 2, a., *to move completely; move rapidly in procession*, 4, 301; *rouse, start* from cover, 7, 494; *shake, stir*, 5, 217; *disturb, move*, 1, 126; *agitate, terrify*, 1, 360.

commūnis, e, adj., *shared together; common*, 2, 573; *public*, 11, 435.

1. **cŏmo,** *no perf.*, cŏmātum, n. and a. (coma), *to be hairy* or *long-haired;* pa.: **cŏmans,** ntis, *hairy*, 3, 468; *crested*, 2, 391; *leafy*, 12, 413; *flowering*, G. 4, 122.

2. **cōmo,** mpsi, mptum (comtum), 3, a. (com *and* emo), *to arrange;* of the hair, *comb, dress, bind up*, 6, 48; *trim*, 10, 832; *adorn, deck*, 7, 751.

compactus, a, um, p. of compingo.

compāges (con-), is, f. (com *and* pango), *a joining; fastening, joint*, 1, 122.

1. **compello (con-),** āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to address, accost, speak to*, 1, 581; *greet, salute*, 3, 299; *chide, upbraid*, 5, 161.

2. **compello (con-),** pŭli, pulsum, 3, a., *to drive together; compel; force, drive*, 1, 575.

compesco, cŭi, 3, inc. a. (compes), *to restrain, repress; prune*, G. 2, 370; *put an end to, cut off*, G. 3, 468.

compingo (con-), pēgi, pactum, 3, a. (com *and* pango), *to join together:* pa.: **compactus,** a, um, *close-jointed*, 12, 674; *compactly made*, E. 2, 36.

compĭtum (compĕtum), i, n. (competo), *the junction of roads* or *streets; cross-roads*, G. 2, 382.

complector (con-), xus sum, 3, dep. a., *to embrace*, E. 5, 22; *cover*, 2, 514; *hold*, 5, 31; *seize, grasp*, 11, 743.

complĕo (con-), ēvi, ētum, 2, a., *to fill up; fill*, 2, 20; *complete*, 5, 46; *fulfill*, 9, 108.

1. **complexus,** a, um, p. of complector.

2. **complexus (con-),** ūs, m. (complector), *an embracing; embrace*, 1, 715.

compōno (con-), pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum (part. sometimes compostus), 3, a., *to put together; raise, build*, 7, 6; *found*, 3, 387; *lay up, store*, 8, 317; *put in order, arrange, adjust*, G. 4, 417; *to regulate*, G. 3, 192; *close*, 1, 374; *put to rest in the tomb, bury*, 1, 249; *end*, 4, 341; *appease, calm*, 1, 135; *agree upon, form*, 10, 15; *put side by side* for comparison, *to compare*, E. 1, 24; *bring together in society* or *in peace*, 8, 322; pass., *to be decided, to end*, 12, 109; adv.: **composito,** *by compact*, 2, 129; **se componere,** *to place one's self, recline*, G. 4, 189.

comporto (con-), āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to bring together, carry away*, 9, 613.

compŏsĭto, s. compono.

compŏsĭtus (compostus), a, um, p. of compono.

comprendo (comprehendo, con-), ndi, nsum, 3, a., *to take hold of completely, seize, grasp*, 2, 793; *inclose, include*, G. 1, 428; *catch*, 7, 73; *to include in description, enumerate, describe*, 6, 626.

comprensus, a, um, p. of comprendo.

compressus, a, um, p. of comprimo.

comprĭmo (con-), pressi, pressum, 3, a. (com *and* premo), *to press together; repress, check, restrain, stay*, 2, 73.

comptus (comtus), a, um, p. of como.

compulsus, a, um, p. of compello.

con, s. 1, cum.

1. **cōnātus,** a, um, p. of conor.

2. **cōnātus,** ūs, m. (conor), *an effort, attempt*, 12, 910.

concăvus, a, um, adj., *completely hollow; hollow, concave*, 5, 677.

concēdo, essi, essum, 3, a. and n., *to retire; come away, come*, 2, 523; *go away, depart*, 2, 91; *withdraw*, i. e., *bid adieu, farewell*, E. 10, 63; *subside, come to an end, terminate*, 8, 41; *allow, yield, grant, concede*, 5, 798; *give up to, abandon*, 7, 305; *yield, give up the contest*, E. 2, 57.

concentus, ūs, m. (concino), *singing, music, melody*, G. 1, 422.

conceptus, a, um, p. of concipio.

concessus, a, um, p. of concedo.

concha, ae, f., κόγχη, *a shell-fish; cockle-shell, shell*, G. 2, 348; *a shell used as a trumpet; conch*, 6, 171; 10, 209.

1. **concīdo,** cīdi, cīsum, 3, a. (com *and* caedo), *to cut entirely; to trench*, G. 2, 260.

2. **concĭdo,** cĭdi, 3, n. (com *and* cado), *to fall completely; fall down, fall*, 2, 532.

concĭĕo, īvi, ĭtum, 2, a., *to call together; incite, to stir up, arouse; enrage, fire, make furious*, 9, 694; *hurl, shoot from*, 12, 921; *disturb* (or *consita, dotted*), 3, 127; pass., *to be impelled on, dart along*, 11, 744; *hasten, speed*, 12, 902.

concĭlio, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (concilium), *to bring into accord; to win* or *gain over; procure, secure*, 1, 79.

concĭlium, ĭi, n. (com *and* calo, call), *a body called together; assembly, council*, 2, 89; *throng, company*, 3, 679.

concĭpĭo, ēpi, eptum, 3, a. (com *and* capio), *to take completely; assume*, 11, 519; *take in; conceive*, 5, 38; *imagine*, 4, 502; *to be possessed, filled with*, 4, 474; *conceive, form*, or *express in words; form, draw up*, 12, 13.

concĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, intens. a., *to move with force; hurl*, 11, 784; *spur*, 11, 742; with se, *to speed, fly*, 7, 476.

concĭtus, a, um, p. of concieo.

conclāmo, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a., *to call out aloud; shout, cry*, 3, 523; *call together*, 7, 504.

conclūdo, clūsi, clūsum, 3, a. (com *and* claudo), *to shut completely; shut around, inclose, surround*, 1, 425.

concŏlor, ōris, adj., *of the same color*, 8, 82.

concors, rdis, adj. (com *and* cor), *of one mind* or *spirit; harmonious, friendly*, 6, 827, et al.

concrēdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3, a., *to trust, intrust*, 10, 286.

concresco, crēvi, crētum, 3, n., *to grow together; grow thick*, G. 1, 392; *combine*, E. 6, 34; *to freeze*, G. 3, 360; *stiffen*, 12, 905; p.: **concrētus,** a, um, *concreted, matted*, 2, 277; *formed by natural growth, contracted, accumulated*, 6, 738.

concrētus, a, um, p. of concresco.

concŭbĭtus, ūs, m. (concubo), *a lying together; wedlock*, G. 4, 198.

concurro, curri (rarely cucurri), cursum, 3, n., *to run together* or *at once; crowd around*, 12, 297; *rush*, 2, 315; *rush to conflict*, 7, 224; *rush against a foe;* with dat., *engage, encounter*, 1, 493; impers.: **concurritur,** *a charge is made, they charge, join battle*, G. 4, 78.

concursus, ūs, m. (concurro), *a running together; thronging*, 6, 318; *concourse, multitude, throng*, 5, 611.

concŭtĭo, cussi, cussum, 3, a. (com *and* quatio), *to shake completely; shake*, 2, 629; *push*, 8, 237; *rouse, spur*, 8, 3; *sift, examine, search*, 7, 338; *agitate, strike with panic, terrify*, 4, 666; *smite, afflict*, 5, 700.

concussus, a, um, p. of concutio.

condensus, a, um, adj., *thick, crowded, close together*, 2, 517.

condĭcĭo (condĭtĭo), ōnis, f. (condo), *terms, choice*, 12, 880.

condĭtor, ōris, m. (id.), *a founder*, 8, 313.

condĭtus, a, um, p. of condo.

condo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3, a., *to put* or *place together; found* or *build*, 1, 5; *compose, sing*, E. 6, 7; *put together, devise, establish*, 10, 35; *establish, restore*, 6, 792; *close*, G. 4, 496; *put away, cover up, conceal, hide*, with place in abl. with or without **in**, or in acc. with **ad**, 2, 24, et al.; *treasure up, keep*, 3, 388; *consign to the tomb, bury*, 3, 68; pass., *sink* or *set*, 7, 719; **se condere,** *to go, hasten for protection*, 9, 39; *confine*, 9, 32; *plunge*, 8, 66; *bury, conceal*, 2, 621;

condere soles, *to bring suns to their setting*, or *days to an end*, E. 9, 52.

condūco, xi, ctum, 3, a., *lead, bring together; contract for, hire, rent*, 12, 520.

conductus, a, um, p. of conduco.

cōnecto (connecto), xŭi, xum, 3, a., *to fasten together, connect*, G. 4, 257; *twist together*, 8, 437.

cōnexus (conn-), a, um, p. of conecto.

confectus, a, um, p. of conficio.

confĕro, tŭli, conlātum (collātum), ferre, irreg. a., *to bring together;* **conferre gradum,** *to walk side by side, accompany*, 6, 488; **conferre manum** or **signa,** *to join battle*, 11, 517; 9, 44; **se conferre,** w. dat., *to oppose*, 10, 735; **conferre certamina,** *to wage conflicts*, 10, 147.

confertus, a, um, pa. (confercio), *crowded together*, 2, 347.

confessus, a, um, p. of confiteor.

confestim, adv. (confero), *immediately, forthwith*, 9, 231.

conficio, fēci, fectum, 3, a.; pass.: **conficior,** confici, *and* **confio,** fiĕri (com *and* facio), *to make completely, finish, accomplish, achieve, complete*, 5, 362; *work out; traverse*, G. 2, 541; *wear out, waste*, 3, 590; *exhaust*, 4, 599; *destroy*, 11, 824; *make infirm*, 11, 85; pass.: **confiĕri,** *to be accomplished*, 4, 116.

confidens, ntis, p. of confido.

confido, fisus sum (*rarely* fidi), 3, n. and a., *to put entire trust in; to trust in*, w. dat. or abl., 1, 452, et al.: pa.: **confidens,** ntis, *bold, shameless*, G. 4, 445; superl.: **confidentissimus,** a, um, *most daring*, G. 4, 445.

configo, xi, xum, 3, a., *to fasten together* or *firmly; transfix, pierce*, 2, 429, et al.

confio, fiĕri, s. conficio.

confisus, a, um, p. of confido.

confitĕor, fessus sum, 2, dep. a. (com *and* fateor), *to confess, acknowledge; manifest, reveal*, 2, 591.

confixus, a, um, p. of configo.

confligo, xi, ctum, 3, a. and n., *to strike against; fight, contend*, 2, 417.

conflo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to blow powerfully; to forge*, G. 1, 508.

conflŭo, fluxi, 3, n., *to flow together; gather, swarm*, G. 4, 558.

confŏdio, fōdi, fossum, 3, a., *to stab, wound*, 9, 445.

confossus, a, um, p. of confodio.

confŭgio, fūgi, 3, n., *to flee for refuge; flee*, 8, 493; *resort; flee, come for succor*, 1, 666.

confundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, a., *to pour together; mingle with*, 3, 696; *trouble, confuse*, 2, 736; *disturb, interrupt, violate*, 5, 496; pa.: **confūsus,** a, um, *mingled, confused, promiscuous*, 6, 504; *bewildered, confounded*, 12, 665.

confūsus, a, um, p. of confundo.

congĕmino, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n., *to redouble, repeat*, 12, 714; *multiply, multiply blows with*, 11, 698.

congĕmo, ŭi, 3, a. and n., *to groan deeply; send forth a sigh* or *groan;* fig., *to creak* or *crash*, 2, 631.

congĕro, gessi, gestum, 3, a., *to bring together; collect, heap up*, 2, 766; *construct, build*, 6, 178; absol., *build (nests)*, E. 3, 69.

congestus, a, um, p. of congero.

congrĕdior, essus sum, 3, dep. n. (com *and* gradior), *to step, go, together; encounter*, 1, 475; *join battle; proceed to battle*, 12, 13.

1. **congressus,** a, um, p. of congredior.

2. **congressus,** ūs, m. (congredior), *a coming together; conflict, assault*, 12, 514; pl., *an interview*, 5, 733.

cōnicio (coniicio, cōicio), iēci, iectum, 3, a. (com *and* iacio), *to throw together; pile up*, 5, 662; *throw, cast, hurl*, 2, 545; *turn*, 12, 483.

coniectus, a, um, p. of conicio.

cōnifer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. (conus *and* fero), *cone-bearing*, 3, 680.

cōnitor (connitor), nixus *or* nisus sum, 3, dep. n., *to lean* or *brace one's self against; struggle, strive, put forth all one's strength*, 5, 264; *strain every nerve*, 9, 769; for enitor, *to yean, bring forth*, E. 1, 15.

coniŭgium, ii, n. (coniungo), *a joining together; marriage, wedlock*, 4, 172; meton., *husband, wife, consort*, 2, 579; 3, 296.

coniunctus, a, um, p. of coniungo.

coniungo, nxi, nctum, 3, a., *to join*

together, E. 2, 32; *clasp*, 1, 514; *fasten*, *moor*, 10, 653; *unite*, *ally*, *associate*, 5, 712; *marry*, *unite*, E. 8, 32.

coniunx (**-iux**), iŭgis, c. (coniungo), *a consort; husband*, 1, 343, et al.; *wife*, 2, 597, et al.; *betrothed*, 3, 331; *spouse*, *bride*, 9, 138; *loved one*, *love*, E. 8, 67.

coniūro, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a., *to swear together; conspire*, *unite*, 8, 5; *confederate*, G. 2, 497; with infin., G. 1, 280.

coniux, s. coniunx.

cōnixus, a, um, p. of conitor.

conlapsus (**coll-**), a, um, p. of conlabor.

conlābor (**coll-**), lapsus sum, 3, dep. n., *to slip* or *fall together* or *completely; sink down*, 6, 226; *swoon*, *faint*, 4, 391; *fall*, 4, 664; *dissolve*, G. 3, 485.

conlātus (**coll-**), a, um, p. of confero.

conlectus, a, um, p. of

conlĭgo (**coll-**), lēgi, lectum, 3, a. (com *and* lego), *to gather*, *collect*, G. 1, 427; *assemble*, 1, 143; *gather up*, *fold up*, 1, 320; *reef*, 5, 15; *contract*, 12, 862; *increase*, 9, 63; **conligere se in arma,** *to gather one's self behind his shield*, 10, 412.

conlŏco (**coll-**), āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to place together*, *place in relation; place*, G. 4, 424.

conlŏquium (**coll-**), ĭi, n. (conloquor), *a talking together; discourse*, 7, 91.

conlūcĕo (**coll-**), 2, n., *to be wholly shining; shine on every side; be lighted up; shine*, 4, 567; *be refulgent*, 10, 539.

conlūdo (**coll-**), lūsi, lūsum, 3, n., *to play together*, G. 1, 369.

conlustro (**coll-**), āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to cast light upon; to look at*, *inspect*, *survey*, 3, 651.

conm. For *com* or *con* compounded with words beginning with *m*, see comm.

connecto, s. conecto.

connexus, s. conexus.

connītor, s. conitor.

connixus, a, um, s. conitor.

connūbium, s. conubium.

Cŏnōn, ōnis, m., **Κόνων**, *a mathematician and astronomer of the time of the Ptolemies*, *Philadelphus and Euergetes*, E. 3, 40.

cōnor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., *to undertake*, *essay*, *attempt*, *try*, 2, 792.

conp. For *com* or *con* compounded with words beginning with *p*, see comp.

conr. For *com* or *con* compounded with words beginning with *r*, see corr.

consanguinĕus, a, um, adj. (com *and* sanguis), *having common blood; kindred*, 12, 40; subs.: **consanguineus,** i, m., *a brother*, 6, 278; *kinsman*, 5, 771.

consanguinitas, ātis, f. (consanguineus), *kinship*, 2, 86.

conscendo, ndi, nsum, 3, a. and n. (com *and* scando), *to ascend*, *climb*, 1, 180; *mount*, 12, 736; *embark on*, 1, 381.

conscius, a, um, adj. (com *and* scio), *having complete knowledge; conscious*, 5, 455; *conscious of*, 2, 141; *conscious of guilt*, *guilty*, 2, 99; *witnessing* (w. dat.), 4, 167; *having knowledge in common*, or *a mutual understanding; confederate*, 2, 267.

consĕquor, cūtus sum, 3, dep. a., *to follow closely*, *follow up*, *pursue*, 2, 409; *overtake*, 12, 375.

1. **consĕro,** sēvi, sĭtum *or* sătum, 3, a., *to sow* or *plant*, G. 2, 38; *sprinkle with* (or *concita*, *disturbed*), 3, 127.

2. **consĕro,** sĕrŭi, sertum, 3, a., *to tie together; fasten*, 3, 594; *arm*, 11, 771; **conserere proelia,** *to join battle*, *engage in*, *fight*, 2, 398.

consertus, a, um, p. of consero.

consessus, ūs, m. (consido), *a sitting together; an assembly* (others, *place of assembly;* others, *tribunal* or *platform*), 5, 290; *an assembly*, 5, 340.

consīdo, ēdi, sessum, 3, n., *to sit* or *settle down together* or *completely; sink*, 2, 624; *sit*, 4, 573; *sit* in mourning, 11, 350; *take a seat*, 5, 136; *alight*, 3, 245; *settle*, 10, 780; *dwell*, 1, 572; *abide*, *rest*, 11, 915; *to lie at anchor*, *to anchor*, 3, 378; *to be moored*, *stationed*, 7, 431.

consĭlium, ĭi, n. (rel. to consulo), *counsel*, *advice*, 5, 728; *plan*, *purpose*, 1, 281; *a council* (in some texts), 2, 89.

consisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3, n., *to stand still; stand*, 1, 226; *halt*, *stop*, 1, 187; *rest*, G. 4, 27; 1, 187; *land*, *tread*, 1, 541; *settle*, 8, 10; *alight*, *rest*, 4, 253; *to be quiet* or *at rest*, 1, 643.

consĭtus, a, um, p. of 1, consero.

consŏnō, ŭi, 1, n., *to sound at once* or *together; sound loudly; resound*, 5, 149.

consors, sortis, adj., *having a common lot; participating, a companion*, 10, 906; poet. pass., *shared in common; common*, G. 4, 153.

1. **conspectus,** a, um, p. of conspicio.

2. **conspectus,** ūs, m. (conspicio), *a seeing* or *viewing; view, sight*, 1, 34; *presence*, 6, 108; **medio in conspectu,** *in the midst of the gazing assembly.*

conspĭcio, spexi, spectum, 3, a. (com *and* specio), *to have a complete view of; to look at, see, behold*, 1, 152; *descry, discover, find*, 6, 508; pa.: **conspectus,** a, um, *conspicuous*, G. 3, 17.

conspīro, āvi, ātum, 1, n., *to blow, sound together*, 7, 615.

consterno, strāvi, strātum, 3, a., *to strew over; cover, strew*, 4, 444.

constĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, a. (com *and* statuo), *to place, station*, 5, 130; *erect, build, raise*, 6, 506; *resolve, determine*, 1, 309.

consto, stĭti, stātum, 1, n., *to stand together; be* or *remain fixed; be settled, calm*, 3, 518; *be determined*, 5, 748.

constructus, a, um, p. of construo.

constrŭo, xi, ctum, 3, a., *to pile together, heap, gather*, G. 4, 213; *build up*, 9, 712.

consŭesco (trisyll. in poet.), ēvi, ētum, 3, inc. a. and n. (consueo), *to accustom*, G. 4, 429; *to acquire a habit* or *habitude*, G. 2, 272; p.: **consŭētus,** a, um, *wonted, accustomed, familiar*, 10, 867.

consuētus, a, um, p. of consuesco.

consul, ŭlis, m., *one of the two coordinate chief magistrates of Rome; originally called praetors; a consul*, 6, 819.

consŭlo, lŭi, ltum, 3, a. and n., *to consult; advise*, 11, 344; *inspect*, 4, 64; *observe*, 9, 322.

consultum, i, n. (consulo), *a thing deliberated upon; a decree; response, oracle*, 6, 151; *deliberation*, 11, 410.

consūmo, mpsi, mptum (mtum), 3, a., *to take entirely; use up, devour, consume*, 5, 527; *spend*, 2, 795; *drain*, G. 3, 178; pass., *to be spent, wear out, spend one's life*, E. 10, 43.

consumptus, a, um, p. of consumo.

consurgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3, n., *to rise together, rise up; rise at once*, 8, 110; *rise*, 5, 20; *rise* or *spring* to the oars, *ply*, 10, 299.

1. **contactus,** a, um, p. of contingo.

2. **contactus,** ūs, m. (contingo), *a touching together* or *upon; touch*, 3, 227.

contāgium, ĭi, n. (id.), *contagion, infection*, E. 1, 51.

contĕgo, xi, ctum, 3, a., *to cover*, 12, 885.

contemno, psi, ptum, 3, a., *to scorn, contemn, despise, set at naught*, 8, 364; *defy*, 3, 77.

contemplor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. and n. (com *and* templum), *to consider, observe*, G. 1, 187.

contemptor (-mtor), ōris, m. (contemno), *a despiser, scorner*, 7, 648.

contendo, di, tum, 3, a., *to stretch completely; stretch, strain*, G. 3, 536; *strain* the bow, 12, 815; *level* the arrow, 5, 513; *shoot*, 5, 520; *endeavor, strive*, 1, 158; *contend*, 4, 108; *hold, steer*, 5, 834; *vie with, emulate*, G. 2, 96; *contend* in skill of any kind, E. 7, 18; 5, 291.

1. **contentus,** a, um, p. of contendo.

2. **contentus,** a, um, p. of contineo.

conterrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, a., *to frighten greatly; terrify*, 3, 597.

conterrĭtus, a, um, p. of conterreo.

contexo, xŭi, xtum, 3, a., *to weave together; construct, build*, 2, 112.

contextus, a, um, p. of contexo.

contĭcesco, tĭcŭi, 3, inc. n. (post class., conticeo), *to become still; be still, hushed, silent*, 2, 253.

contĭgŭus, a, um, adj. (contingo), *near, within reach*, 10, 457.

contĭnĕo, ŭi, tentum, 2, a. (com *and* teneo), *to hold together* or *in; keep together; hold, restrain*, 2, 593; *check, stay*, 3, 598; *confine*, G. 1, 259; pa.: **contentus,** a, um, *content, satisfied*, 5, 314.

1. **contingo (-tinguo),** 3, a., *to wet, moisten, anoint, season, tinge*, G. 3, 403; 448; *saturate, fill*, 7, 480 (possibly 2, contingo is the verb in all these passages).

2. **contingo,** tĭgi, tactum, 3, a. and

n. (com *and* tango), *to touch*, 2, 168; *take hold of*, 2, 239; *strike*, 2, 649; *attain, arrive at, reach*, 5, 18; *fall to, fall to the lot of*, 11, 371; impers.: **contingit,** *it happens, falls to one's lot, chances*, 1, 96.

contĭnŭo, adv. (continuus), *immediately; in the first place*, G. 1, 169; *in the beginning*, G. 1, 60.

contorquĕo, rsi, rtum, 2, a., *to turn round entirely, twist; turn*, 3, 562; *hurl, cast, lance*, 2, 52; 9, 705; *hurl, sweep away*, G. 1, 481.

contortus, a, um, p. of contorqueo.

contrā, prep. and adv.; prep. w. acc., *over against; opposite to*, 1, 13; *against*, 5, 370; *to*, 9, 280; adv., *opposite* (others, *in turn*), E. 7, 8; *on the contrary*, 12, 779; *on the other hand, in reply*, 1, 76.

contractus, a, um, p. of

contrăho, xi, ctum, 3, a., *to draw together, contract*, G. 1, 34; *bring together, collect, assemble*, 3, 8; *gather, assume*, 12, 891; p.: **contractus,** a, um, *made narrow, contracted*, G. 4, 295; *rigid, stiffened, stiffening*, G. 4, 259.

contrārĭus, a, um, adj. (contra), *opposite; fig., contrary, opposed, opposing*, 2, 39; *unfavorable, adverse*, 1, 239; subs.: **contrārĭa,** ōrum, n. pl., *opposite things, different counsels*, 12, 487.

contrĕmo, ŭi, 3, n., *to tremble*, 7, 515.

contristo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (com *and* tristis), *to make sad, sadden, overcast*, G. 3, 279; *render baneful* or *adverse; sadden*, 10, 275.

contundo, tŭdi, tunsum *or* tūsum, 3, a., *to pound thoroughly; beat, bruise, pound*, E. 2, 11; fig., *subdue, conquer*, 1, 264; *afflict*, G. 4, 240.

contunsus, a, um, p. of contundo.

contus, i, m. (κοντός), *a pole*, 5, 208.

contūsus, a, um, p. of contundo.

cōnūbĭum (connūbĭum), (sometimes trisyll.), ĭi, n. (con *and* nubo), *nuptials, marriage*, 1, 73; *wedlock, nuptial rite*, 3, 136; *marriage tie, nuptial bond*, 3, 319.

cōnus, i, m., κῶνος, *a cone; the metallic point* or *apex of a helmet*, 3, 468.

convallis, is, f., *a valley completely inclosed by hills; a valley, vale*, 6, 139.

convecto, 1, intens. a. (conveho), *to carry, bring together; convey*, 4, 405.

convello, velli, vulsum (volsum), 3, a., *to pull violently; pluck, tear, pull up*, 3, 24; *wrench forth*, 12, 774: *cut off*, 6, 148; *loosen*, G. 1, 457; p.: **convulsus,** a, um, *rent, shattered*, 1, 383; *convulsed*, 5, 143.

convĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4, a. and n., *to come together; meet, assemble*, 1, 361; impers.: **convenit,** *it is meet, proper, fit*, G. 1, 3; *it is agreed, stipulated, covenanted*, 12, 184.

conventus, ūs, m. (convenio), *an assembling; assembly*, 6, 753.

conversus, a, um, p. of

converto, ti, sum, 3, a., *to turn completely; turn back, to invert, reverse*, 1, 81; *wheel* or *turn against*, 12, 548; *turn*, 2, 191; *change*, 2, 73; pa.: **conversus,** a, um, *turned, turning*, 12, 172; *opposing*, 12, 716; *returning* (others, *convexa*), 7, 543; *transformed*, 12, 623.

convexus, a, um, pa. (conveho), *brought to a focus; converging; hollow*, 11, 515; *concave; vaulted*, E. 4, 50 (*carried*, the reading in MSS. and some editions for *conversa*), 7, 543; subs.: **convexum,** i, n., *a convexity; recess*, 1, 310; pl.: **convexa,** ōrum, *vault, arch*, 4, 451; *the concave vaulted sky* or *heavens*, 6, 241; *convexities, sloping* or *hollow sides*, 1, 608.

convīvĭum, ĭi, n. (com *and* vivo), *a banquet*, 1, 638; *feast*, E. 5, 69.

convolsus, a, um, p. of convello.

convolvo, vi, ūtum, 3, a., *to roll together; roll up, coil*, 2, 474.

cŏŏrior, ortus sum, 4, dep. n., *to arise completely*, or *at once; break out, arise*, 1, 148; *intervene, come to pass, occur*, G. 3, 478.

cōpia, ae, f. (com *and* ops), *complete supply; abundance, plenty*, E. 1, 82; *force, numbers*, 2, 564; *host*, 11, 834; *ability, power, means*, 5, 100; *opportunity*, 9, 720; *permission, liberty*, 1, 520.

cŏquo, coxi, coctum, 3, a., *to cook; to cause to boil*, G. 4, 428; *parch, dry up*, G. 4, 428; *ripen*, G. 2, 522; *to season* (others, *harden in the smoke*), 11, 553; fig., *vex, fret*, 7, 345.

1. **cor,** rdis, n. (κῆρ), *the heart*, G. 3, 106; of the mind, feelings, spirit, passions; *mind, heart, breast*, 1, 50; *disposition, spirit*, 1, 303; *pleasure, delight*, 7, 326.

2. **cor,** s. cum.

Cŏra, ae, f., *a town of the Volsci in Latium*, now *Core*, 6, 775.

cōram, prep. and adv.: prep. w. abl., *in the presence of; before;* adv., *in person, face to face, openly, in presence*, 1, 520, 595.

Cŏras, ae, m., *a hero of Tibur*, 7, 672.

Cŏrinthus, i, f., **Κόρινθος**, *a city of the Peloponnesus, destroyed by Mummius, B. C.* 146, 6, 836.

cŏrium, ĭi, n. (**χόριον**), *skin, hide*, G. 3, 559.

1. **cornĕus,** a, um, adj. (cornu), *of horn*, 6, 894.

2. **cornĕus,** a, um, adj. (cornus), *of cornel-wood*, 3, 22.

cornĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. (cornu *and* gero), *horn-bearing; horned*, 8, 77.

cornĭpes, ĕdis, adj. (cornu *and* pes), *horn-hoofed*, 6, 591.

cornix, nīcis, f., *a crow*, E. 1, 18; G. 1, 388.

cornū, ūs, n. (**κέρας**), *a horn*, 4, 61; *horny substance, horn*, G. 3, 88; *a trumpet* or *horn*, 7, 615; *bow*, 7, 497; *a douche* or *drenching horn*, G. 3, 509; *the knob* or *tip* of the helmet in which the crest is inserted, 12, 89; pl.: **cornua,** ŭum, *the ends of sail-yards*, 3, 549; *horns* of the moon, 3, 645; **in cornua surgere,** *to rise as to the horns;* i. e., *having high-branching horns*, 10, 725; **irasci in cornua,** *to throw fury into the horns*, 12, 104.

cornum, i, n. (**κράνον**), *the cornel-cherry* or *cornel-berry*, 3, 649.

cornus, i (*or* us), f., *a cornel cherry-tree*, G. 2, 448; *a spear-shaft; a lance* or *javelin, shaft*, 12, 267.

Cŏroebus, i, m., **Κόροιβος**, *Coroebus, a Phrygian chief, son of Mygdon, lover of Cassandra*, 2, 341.

cŏrōna, ae, f. (**κορώνη**), *a crown*, 1, 655; *wreath, garland*, 3, 525; *a crowd* or *throng; a circle of defenders on a rampart; a garrison*, 9, 508; *a circle* or *crowd of assailants*, 9, 551; *the constellation corona*, G. 1, 222.

cŏrōno, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (corona), *to encircle with a crown* or *garland; crown, wreathe*, 4, 506; *encompass, surround*, 9, 380; *wreathe* the wine-mixer (others, *fill to the brim*), G. 2, 528.

corpŏrĕus, a, um, adj. (corpus), *bodily, corporeal*, 6, 737.

corpus, ŏris, n., *the body*, 1, 484; *body, form, frame, size*. 3, 427; *mass, corporeal universe*, 6, 727; *strength*, 12, 920; *a ghost, shade*, 6, 303; **summum corpus,** *the surface of the body*, 12, 376.

correptus, a, um, p. of

corrĭpio (**conr-**), rĭpŭi, reptum, 3, a. (com *and* rapio), *to take completely* or *eagerly; to grasp, snatch, seize, catch*, 1, 45; *hurry away*, 1, 100; *tear away*, G. 3, 254; *take, rush upon*, G. 3, 104; *hasten on, take*, 1, 418; *raise quickly, rouse*, 4, 572; **se corripere,** *to hasten away*, 6, 472.

corrumpo (**conr-**), rūpi, ruptum, 3, a., *to burst completely, break up; destroy, ruin; spoil, injure, damage*, 1, 177; *infect*, 3, 138; *poison*, G. 3, 481; *vitiate*, G. 2, 466.

corrŭo (**conr-**), ŭi, 3, n., *to fall completely; fall down*, 10, 488.

corruptus, a, um, p. of corrumpo.

cortex, ĭcis, m. (f., E. 6, 63), *the bark, rind*, 3. 33.

cortīna, ae, f., *a caldron; kettle;* fig., *the tripod* of Apollo, 3, 92; *an oracle*. 6, 347.

cŏrŭlus, s. corylus.

Cōrus, i, m., *Corus* or *Caurus, the northwest wind*, 5, 126.

cŏrusco, 1, a. and n. (rel. to **κορύσσω** ?), *to push with the horns; move quickly hither and thither; shake, brandish, wave, swing*, 5, 642; *flash; glisten*, G. 4, 73.

cŏruscus, a, um, adj. (corusco), *vibrating, tremulous, waving*, 12, 701; *flashing*, 1, 164; *gleaming*, 2, 172.

corvus, i, m., *a raven, crow*, G. 1, 410.

Cŏrȳbantius, a, um, adj. (**Κορύβαντες**), *of the Corybantes, priests of Cybele; Corybantian*, 3, 111.

Cōrȳcius, a, um, adj., **κωρύκιος**, *of Corycus, a promontory and harbor of Cilicia; Corycian*, G. 4, 127.

Cŏrȳdon, ōnis, m., **Κορυδών**, *a shepherd*, E. 2, 1.

cŏrȳlus (**coru-**), i, f., **κόρυλος**, *a filbert-* or *hazel-bush*, G. 2, 299.

cŏrymbus, i, m., **κόρυμβος**, *a cluster of fruit* or *of flowers;* especially *of ivy berries*, E. 3, 39.

Cŏry̆naeus, i, m. 1. *Corynaeus, a companion of Aeneas*, 6, 228; 12, 298. 2. *Another Trojan*, 9, 571.

Cŏry̆thus, i, m., **Κόρυθος**, *an ancient city of Etruria*, later, and now, *Cortona*, 3, 170.

cŏry̆tus, s. gorytus.

cōs, cōtis, f., *a whetstone*, 7, 627; *a flint* or *jagged rock; cliff*, E. 8, 43.

Cŏsa, ae, and **Cŏsae,** ārum, f., *Cosa, a town in Etruria*, now *Ansedonia*, 10, 168.

Cossus, i, m., *a family name in the Cornelian gens;* especially, *A. Cornelius Cossus, who won the spolia opima from the king of Veii* (*B. C.* 428), 6, 841.

costa, ae, f., *a rib*, 1, 211; *side*, G. 1, 273.

cŏthurnus (cŏturnus), i, m., *κόθορνος. the cothurnus; a triple soled shoe*, or *buskin, worn in tragedy*, E. 8, 10; *a kind of half-boot; hunting-boot, buskin*, 1, 337; meton., for tragedy, or the tragic style, E. 8, 10.

crābro, ōnis, m., *a hornet*, G. 4, 245.

crās, adv., *to-morrow*, E. 3, 71.

crassus, a, um, adj., *thick, gross, fat; dense, murky*, G. 2, 309; *clotted*, 5, 469; *close-clinging*, G. 2, 236; *miry*, G. 2, 110; *making gross* or *fat, fattening*, G. 3, 205.

crastīnus, a, um, adj. (cras), *pertaining to the morrow; to-morrow's*, 4, 118.

crāter, ēris, m., acc. sing. ēra, pl. ēras, *κρατήρ, a large mixing bowl* or *urn; mixer; bowl*, 1, 724; *jar*, 6, 225.

crātes, is, f., *a hurdle; wicker-work, wattles; net-work, fabric*, G. 4, 214; *a harrow* or *drag*, G. 1, 95; **crates pectoris,** *the wattled covering of the breast; the ribs*, 12, 508.

crĕātrix, īcis, f. (creo), *she who brings forth; a mother*, 6, 367.

crēber, bra, brum, adj. (rt. cre, *whence* cresco), *repeated, frequent*, 2, 731; *coming thick and fast*, 11, 611; *blowing fresh; fresh*, 5, 764; *abounding in, full of*, 1, 85; n. pl., as adv.: **crebra,** *frequently*, G. 3, 500.

crēbresco (crebesco), brŭi, 3, inc. n. (creber), *to become frequent, prevail*, 12, 222; *to increase, swell*, 12, 407; *blow fresh*, 3, 530.

crēdĭtus, a, um, p. of credo.

crēdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3, n. and a., *to intrust, believe;* freq.; with dat., acc. and dat., or with object clause; *trust to*, 5, 850; *confide*, 4, 422; *put faith in*, 7, 97; *trust*, 2, 48; *believe, think*, 1, 387; with *se, trust one's self to; risk*, 5, 383; impers.: **crēdĭtur non bene,** *one does not wisely trust; it is not safe to trust*, E. 3, 95; in pass. voice with personal subject, 2, 196.

crēdŭlus, a, um, adj. (credo), *ready to believe;* with dat., *trusting to;* **non credulus sum,** *I give no heed*, E. 9, 34.

crĕmo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to burn*, 6, 224, et al.

Crĕmōna, ae, f., *a town in northern Italy*, E. 9, 28.

crĕo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to bring forth, bear*, G. 1, 279; *produce*, 7, 283; p.: **crĕātus,** a, um, *born of; begotten by*, 10, 517.

crĕpīdo, īnis, f., *a base; a mound, bank; brow, edge* (of a rock), 10, 653.

crĕpĭto, 1, n. (crepo), *to make a rattling noise; creak, crackle, murmur, rustle*, 3, 70; *crack, crash*, 5, 436; *rattle*, 5, 459; *ring*, G. 2, 540; *dash*, 11, 299.

crĕpĭtus, ūs, m. (id.), *a din; thunder-clap, peal*, 12, 923.

crĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, 1, n. and a., *to rattle; creak, crack*, 5, 206; *rustle*, 11, 775.

Crēs, ētis, m., **Κρής**, *a Cretan*, 4, 146.

cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3, inc. n. (creo), *to wax, grow*, G. 2, 56; *increase*, E. 2, 67; *rise*, G. 2, 336; *swell*, G. 1, 326; p.: **crescens,** ntis, *rising* (others, *nascentem*), E. 7, 25; p.: **crētus,** a, um, *sprung from, born of*, 2, 74.

Crēsius (Cressius), a, um, adj., **Κρήσιος**, *Cretan*, 4, 70.

Cressa, ae, f., **Κρῆσσα**, *a Cretan woman*, 5, 285.

1. **Crēta,** ae, f., **Κρήτη**, *Crete, a large island south of the Aegean Sea*, now *Candia*, 3, 104.

2. **crēta,** ae, f. (sc. terra), *Cretan earth; chalk*, G. 2, 215; *chalky loam, potters' clay*, G. 1, 179.

Crētaeus, a, um, adj. (Creta), *of Crete: Cretan*, 3, 117.

Crētes, s. Cres.

Crētheus (Crēteus) (dissyll.), ĕi, m. 1. *A Trojan warrior*, 9, 774. 2. *A Greek ally of Aeneas*, 12, 538.

crētus, a, um, p. of cresco.

Crĕūsa, ae, f., **Κρέουσα**, *the wife of Aeneas, and daughter of Priam*, 2, 562.

crīmen, ĭnis, n. (cerno, κρίνω), *an accusation, arraignment, charge*, 2, 98; *imputation*, 12, 16; *fault, crime*, 2, 65; *infamy*, 10, 851; *cause of woe*, 10, 188; *guilty occasion, guilty instigator*, 12, 600; *cause*, 7, 339.

Crīmīsus, s. Crinisus.

crīnālis, e, adj. (crinis), *of the hair, belonging to the hair*, 11, 576.

crīnis, is, m. (cresco ?), *the hair*, 1, 480; *train* of meteors, 5, 528; often in the pl., *the hairs of the head, the hair*, E. 6, 68.

Crīnīsus (Crīmīsus), i, m., **Κρινισός**, *a river in the southwestern part of Sicily*, 5, 38.

crīnītus, a, um, adj. (crinis), *long-haired*, 1, 740.

crispo, *no perf.*, ātum, 1, a., *to crisp, curl; to vibrate, brandish*, 1, 313.

crista, ae, f. (κράδη, top ?), *a crest, plume*, 3, 468; *helmet*, 7, 185.

cristātus, a, um, adj. (crista), *crested, plumed*, 1, 468.

crŏcĕus, a, um, adj. (crocus), *of saffron*, G. 1, 56; *saffron-colored, yellow*, 4, 585.

crŏcus, i, m., κρόκος, *saffron*, G. 4, 182; *saffron-color*, 9, 614.

Crŏnius, ĭi, m. (preferred by Ribbeck to **Clonius**), *a Trojan*, 10, 749.

crūdēlis, e, adj. (crudus), *unfeeling, ruthless, cruel, inhuman*, 2, 124; *relentless*, 1, 547; *unnatural*, 6, 24; *mortal, deadly*, 2, 561; *bloody*, 1, 355; *bitter*, 1, 361.

crūdēlĭter, adv. (crudelis), *cruelly, barbarously*, 6, 495.

crūdesco, dŭi, 3, inc. n. (crudus), *to become harsh; to grow worse, increase*, G. 3, 504; *to grow fierce*, 7, 788.

crūdus, a, um, adj., *bloody, raw; of untanned hide, of raw hide*, 5, 69; *covered with blood, bloody*, 12, 507; *fresh, strong, vigorous*, 6, 304; *rough, green*, 9, 743: *deadly, cruel, fatal*, 10, 682.

crŭento, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (cruentus), *to make bloody, stain with blood*, 10, 731.

crŭentus, a, um, adj., *bloody, blood-stained*, 1, 296; *covered with blood*, 10, 498; *of bloody hue*, G. 1, 306.

crŭor, ōris, m., *shed blood; gore*, 3, 43; 4, 455; *blood*, G. 3, 516.

crūs, ūris, n., *the leg*, especially from the knee to the ankle, G. 3, 53.

crusta, ae, f., *crust; a cake of ice*, G. 3, 360.

crustum, i, n. (rel. to crusta), *a crust*, 7, 115.

Crustŭmĕri, ōrum, m., *Crustumeria, Crustumeri*, or *Crustumium, a town of the Sabines, later of the Tuscans, N. E. of Fidenae*, 7, 631.

Crustŭmius, a, um, adj., *of Crustumium*, G. 2, 88.

cŭbīle, is, n. (cubo), *a lair, bed, couch*, 3, 324; *nest*, G. 1, 411; *hive*, G. 4, 45.

cŭbĭtum, i, n. (id.), *the elbow*, 4, 690.

cŭcŭmis, ĕris, m., *a cucumber*, G. 4, 122.

cui, dat. of qui and quis.

cūius, gen. of qui and quis.

culmen, ĭnis, n. (rel. to κολώνη, *hill*, or acc. to some, contr. from *columen*), *a top, summit, height*, 2, 290; *house-top, ridge, roof*, 2, 458.

culmus, i, m., *a stalk, stem*, G. 1, 111; *thatch; straw-hut*, 8, 654.

culpa, ae, f., *a wrong action; crime, fault*, 2, 140; *offense, reproach*, G. 2, 455; *infection, disease*, G. 3, 468.

culpo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (culpa), *to blame*; pa.: **culpātus,** a, um, *at fault, blameable; the guilty cause*, 2, 602.

culta, ōrum, s. colo.

culter, tri, m. (colo), *a plow-share; a knife*, 6, 248.

cultor, ōris, m. (id.), *a husbandman, cultivator*, G. 2, 114; *inhabitant*, G. 1, 14; *worshiper*, 11, 788.

cultrix, īcis, f. (id.), *an inhabitant; protectress*, 3, 111.

cultum, i, n., s. colo.

cultūra, ae, f. (colo), *a cultivating; dressing, trimming*, G. 2, 420.

1. **cultus,** a, um, p. of colo.

2. **cultus,** ūs, m. (colo), *a tilling; tillage*, E. 4, 18; *care, management*, G. 1, 3; *civilization*, 8, 316; *dress, guise, appearance*, 3, 591; *habits, mode of life, life*, 5, 780.

1. **cum,** prep. with abl., *with*, 1, 74, et al.; **cum primis,** *with the first; in the first place, chiefly*, G. 1, 178. With personal pronouns *me, te, se*, etc., it is suffixed; as, **mecum, tecum,** etc.; and usually with the relative; as, **quocum, quibuscum,** etc. In composition the archaic form **cŏm** is employed instead of *cum;* remaining unchanged before *b, m, p;* changed to **con** or **col** before *l*, **cor** before *r*, **co** generally before vowels, *h*, and *gn;* and before all other letters, **con.**

2. **cum (quum),** adv. and conj. (qui); adv., *when*, freq.; *and then*, 3, 10; **vel cum,** *then again*, 11, 406; conj., *whereas, while, when. though, since, because*, freq.

Cūmae, ārum (**Cȳmē,** es), f., Κύμη, *Cumae, an ancient Grecian town of Campania, west of Naples*, 6, 2.

Cūmaeus (Cȳmaeus), a, um, adj. (Cumae), *Cumaean*, 3, 441.

cumba, ae, f., s. cymba.

cŭmŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (cumulus), *to heap up; load*, 5, 532; *make greater, increase*, 4, 436.

cŭmŭlus, i, m., *a heap; ridge*, G. 1, 105; *flood, mass*, 1, 105.

cūnābŭla, ōrum, n. (cunae), *a cradle; birthplace*, 3, 105; *hive*, G. 4, 66.

cunctor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n., *to delay, hesitate, linger, wait*, 4, 133; *resist*, G. 2, 236; *keep one's ground, stand at bay*, 10, 717.

cunctus, a, um, adj. (coniunctus), *all taken together; all in a body; all, the whole*, 1, 154.

cŭnĕus, i, m., *a wedge*, 6, 181; *a wedge-shaped battalion; battalion*, 12, 269; **dare cuneos,** *to form battalions*, 12, 575; pl.: **cunei,** ōrum, *the seats of the theatre; an assembly*, 5, 664.

Cŭpāvo, ōnis, m., *a Ligurian ally of Aeneas*, 10, 186.

Cŭpencus, i, m., *a Rutulian*, 12, 539.

cŭpīdo, īnis, f. (cupio), *ardent longing, desire*, G. 1, 37; *love*, 7, 189; *ardor, thirst*, 9, 354; *resolve*, 2, 349; personified: **Cŭpīdo,** īnis, m., *Cupid, the son of Venus, and god of love*, 1, 658.

cŭpĭdus, a, um, adj. (id.), *desirous, fond, fondly*, 8, 165.

cŭpio, īvi *or* ii, ītum, 3, a., *to desire, be desirous; wish*, 6, 717; *long*, 4, 394.

cŭpressus, i, f., κυπάρισσος, *the cypress*, G. 1, 20; *a branch of cypress*, 2, 714.

cūr (archaic **quor**), adv. (*for* quare), *wherefore, for what reason, why*, 1, 408, et al.

cūra, ae, f., *care, solicitude, anxiety*, 1, 261; *toil*, G. 2, 439; *charge, duty*, 1, 704; *management, breeding*, G. 1, 3; *love, passion, pang*, 4, 531; *affection, love*, 1, 646; *thought*, 9, 757; *grief, anguish*, 4, 332; personified: **Curae,** *Cares*, 6, 274.

curcŭlio, ōnis, m., *a weevil, wheatworm*, G. 1, 186.

Cŭres, ium, m., *a Sabine town, east of Rome*, now *Corese*, 6, 811.

Cūrētes, um, m., Κουρῆτες, *the earliest inhabitants of Crete; Cretans*, 3, 131.

cūria, ae, f. (rel. to Quiris), *one of the divisions of the Quirites of which the Comitia Curiata were composed; the place for the meeting of their senate;* hence, *a senate-house*, 7, 174.

cūro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (cura), *to care for; have in charge; regard, attend to*, 2, 536; *bring about, effect*, G. 2, 263; *to take care of, refresh* with rest, food, and sleep, 3, 511; G. 4, 187; *cultivate, tend, dress*. G. 2, 397.

currĭcŭlum, i, n. (curro), *career, course*, 8, 408.

curro, cŭcurri, cursum, 3, n., *to run*, freq.; *advance, run on*, E. 4, 46; *flow*, 1, 607; *dart, shoot*, 2, 694; *penetrate, thrill*, 2, 120; with cogn. acc., *traverse, sail over*, 3, 191.

currus, ūs, m. (curro), *a chariot, car*, 1, 156; *a chariot-team, chariot-horses*, 7, 163; *a plow* or *plow-wheels* (others, *cursus*), G. 1, 174; pl. for the sing., 10, 574.

cursus, ūs, m. (id.), *a running; running*, 12, 890; *hastening, hurrying to and fro*, 4, 672; *race*, G. 3, 132; *speed*, 5, 67; *way, passage, voyage, course*. 1, 157; *career, onset*, 12, 489; *pursuit*, 9, 559; *hunting, the chase*, 5, 253; *stream, current, channel*, 6, 313.

curvo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (curvus), *to bend, curve*, 3, 533; *swell*, 3, 564; *to*

arch over or *raise in the form of an arch*, G. 4, 361; *wind*, 7, 381.

curvus, a, um, adj. (rel. to circus, κυρτός), *curved, bent, bending*, 2, 51; *winding*, 2, 748; *crooked*, G. 1, 170; *stooping forward, bending, bent*, E. 3, 42.

cuspis, ĭdis, f., *a spear-point*, 7, 817; *point*, 5, 208; *spear, lance, javelin; a spear*, 12, 386; *a spear* or, perhaps, the shaft of a spear as a *scepter*, 1, 81.

custōdia, ae, f. (custos), *a watching, watch*, G. 4, 165; *guardianship, care*, G. 4, 327; *a watch, guard*, 6, 574.

custōdio, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4, a. (id.), *to guard*, 8, 218.

custōdītus, a, um, p. of custodio.

custos, ōdis, c. (κεύθω, *to hide?*), *a guard; overseer, watchman, keeper*, freq.; *shepherd*, E. 3, 5; *guardian, governor, master*, 5, 546; collectively, *a patrol, a guard*, 1, 564.

Cȳbēbē, s. Cybele.

Cȳbĕlē, es, and **Cȳbēbē,** es, *or* ae, f., Κυβέλη and Κυβήβη. 1. *Cybele, the principal goddess of Phrygia, corresponding to the "Magna Mater" of the Romans, and often identified with Rhea and Ops*, 10, 220. 2. *A mountain in Phrygia sacred to Cybele*, 3, 111.

Cȳbĕlus, i, m. (a reading adopted from the MSS. by Ribbeck), *a mountain in Phrygia*, 3, 111; 11, 768.

Cȳclădes, um, f., Κυκλάδες, *the Cyclades, the islands grouped around Delos in the Aegean Sea*, 3, 127.

Cȳclōpius (**-ēus**), a, um, adj. (Cyclops), *pertaining to the Cyclops; Cyclopean*, 1, 201.

Cȳclops, ōpis, m., Κύκλωψ, *a Cyclops, one of the Cyclops, fabulous giants of Sicily, supposed to have a round eye in the middle of the forehead*, 3, 569.

1. **cȳcnus** (**cȳgnus**), i, m., κύκνος, *a swan*, 1, 393.

2. **Cȳcnus** (**Cȳgnus**), i, m., Κύκνος, *a king of the Ligurians, friend of Phaëthon, placed among the constellations, as the swan*, 10, 189.

Cȳdippē, es, f., κυδίππη, *a Nereid*, G. 4, 339.

Cȳdon, ōnis, m., Κύδων. 1. *A Cydonian* or *Cretan; of Cydonia*, now *Canea, on the north coast of Crete*, 12, 858. 2. *A Trojan warrior*, 10, 325.

Cȳdōnius, a, um (Cydonia), *Cydonian, Cretan*, E. 10, 59.

cȳlindrus, i, m., κύλινδρος, *a cylinder; roller*, G. 1, 178.

Cyllărus, i, Κύλλαρος, *the horse of Pollux*, G. 3, 90.

Cyllēnē, es *or* ae, f., Κυλλήνη, *a mountain in the east of Arcadia, the birthplace of Mercury*, 8, 139.

Cyllēnius, a, um, adj. (Cyllene), *of Cyllene; Cyllenian;* subs. m., *the Cyllenian god; Mercury*, 4, 252.

cymba (**cumba**), ae, f., κύμβη, *a boat, skiff*. 6, 303.

cymbălum, i, n., κύμβαλον, *a cymbal*, G. 4, 64.

cymbium, ĭi, n., κύμβιον, *a small skiff-shaped drinking cup; cup*, 3, 66.

Cȳmae, Cymaeus, s. Cumae, Cumaeus.

Cȳmŏdŏcē, es, and **Cȳmŏdŏcēa,** ae, f., *Cymodoce, a Nereid*, 5, 826; 10, 225.

Cȳmŏthŏē, es, f., Κυμοθόη, *Cymothoe, a Nereid*, 1, 144.

Cȳnĭphius, s. Cinyphius.

Cynthius, a, um, adj. (Cynthus), *pertaining to mount Cynthus; Cynthian*, G. 3, 36; subs. **Cynthius,** ĭi, m., *the Cynthian god; Apollo*, E. 6, 3.

Cynthus, i, m., Κύνθος, *a mountain in Delos, birthplace of Apollo and Diana*, 1, 498.

cȳpărissus, i, f., κυπάρισσος, *a cypress*, 3, 680.

Cȳprus, i, f., Κύπρος, *a large island in the Eastern Mediterranean*, 1, 622.

Cȳrēnē, es, f., Κυρήνη, *the daughter of Hypseus and mother of Aristaeus by Apollo*, G. 4, 321.

Cyrnēus, a, um, adj. (Cyrnus, Κύρνος, the Greek name of Corsica), *of Cyrnus* or *Corsica; Corsican*, E. 9, 30.

Cȳthēra, ōrum, n., Κύθηρα (now *Cerigo*), *an island south of Laconia, near which Venus was said to have been born of the foam of the sea*, 1, 680.

Cȳthĕrēus, a, um, adj. (Cythera), *Cytherean;* subs.: **Cȳthĕrēa,** ae, f., *the Cytherean goddess; Venus*, 1, 257.

cȳtisus, i, c., κύτισος, *the cytisus, a kind of shrub-clover*, E. 1, 79, et al.

Cȳtōrus (**-os**), i, m., Κύτωρος, *a mountain of Paphlagonia*, G. 2, 437.

D

Dācus, i, m., *a Dacian*, G. 2, 497.

1. **Daedălus,** i, m., Δαίδαλος, *Daedalus, the father of Grecian sculpture; supposed to be of the time of Minos and Theseus; employed by Minos to build the Cretan Labyrinth*, 6, 14.

2. **daedălus,** a, um, adj. (δαίδαλος), *artificial, skillful, cunningly wrought*, G. 4, 179; *wily, artful*, 7, 282.

Dăhae (Dăae), ārum, m., Δάαι, *the Dahae, a Scythian people beyond the Caspian*, 8, 728.

damma (dama), ae, c., *a fallow-deer, doe*, E. 8, 28.

damno, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (damnum), *to inflict loss upon; to doom, condemn, consign, devote*, with dat., 4, 699; *to condemn*, with gen., 6, 430; *hold, bind*, with abl., E. 5, 80.

Dāmoetas, ae, m., *a shepherd*, E. 2, 37.

Dāmon, ōnis, m., *a shepherd*, E. 8, 16.

Dănăē, es, f., Δανάη, *daughter of Acrisius, and mother of Perseus*, 7, 410.

Dănăus, a, um, adj., Δαναός, *of Danaus, king of Argos; Grecian*, 3, 602; subs.: **Dănăi,** ōrum, m., Δαναοί, *the Greeks*, 2, 327.

Daphnis, ĭdis, m., Δάφνις, *a youthful shepherd*, E. 2, 26, et al.

daps, ăpis, f. (δαπάνη, *outlay*; δεῖπνον, *a meal*), usually found in the pl., but the genit. pl. is not used; *a feast, banquet*, 1, 210; *food, viands*, 1, 706; *flesh of sacrificial victims*, 6, 225.

Dardănia, ae, f., Δαρδανία, for *Troy*, 2, 281.

Dardănides, ae, m., Δαρδανίδης, *a son* or *descendant of Dardanus; Aeneas*, 10, 545; pl.: **Dardănidae,** ārum (um), *the Trojans*, 1, 560, et al.; adj., *Dardanian, Trojan*, 2, 59.

Dardănis, ĭdis, f., Δαρδανίς, *a daughter* or *descendant of Dardanus*, 2, 787.

Dardănius, a, um, adj. (Dardanus), *Dardanian, Trojan*, 5, 711; subs.: **Dardănius,** ĭi, m., *the Dardanian; the Trojan*, 12, 14.

1. **Dardănus,** i, m., Δάρδανος, *Dardanus, son of Jupiter and Electra, father of the Trojan line of kings, and thus progenitor of the Romans*, 6, 650, et al.

2. **Dardănus,** a, um, adj. (Δάρδανος), *Trojan*, 5, 119; subs., *the Dardanian; Aeneas*, 4, 662; *the Trojan*, for the nation, 11, 287.

Dăres, ētis (acc. Dareta and Daren), m., Δάρης, *Dares, a Trojan boxer*, 5, 369.

dātor, ōris, m. (1, do), *a giver*, 1, 734.

Dauclus, a, um, adj. (Daucus), *of Daucus, a Rutulian; Daucian*, 10, 391.

Daunius, a, um, adj. (Daunus), *pertaining to Daunus, father* or *ancestor of Turnus; Daunian*, 12, 785.

Daunus, i, m., *a mythic king of part of Apulia, father-in-law of Diomedes, and father of Turnus*, 10, 616.

dē, prep. with abl., *from*, of place, time, source, material, etc.; freq.; *out of*, E. 3, 32; *away from*, 6, 85; *just from, on*, 10, 478; *of*, 2, 78; *made of*, G. 3, 13; *sprung from*, 10, 350; *by, of*, 4, 327; *according to, after*, 1, 318; *over, upon*, 6, 502; *concerning, for, about*, 12, 765.

dĕa, ae, f. (fem. of deus), *a goddess*, 1, 17.

dēbellātor, ōris, m. (debello), *a conqueror*, 7, 651.

dēbello, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n., *to war to the end; to put down by war; subdue, conquer*, 5, 731.

dēbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, a. (de *and* habeo), *to owe*, 10, 853; *secure, bind*, E. 8, 94; pass.: **dēbēri,** *to be due, meet*, 2, 538; *decreed*, 3, 184; 6, 714.

dēbĭlis, e, adj. (de *and* habilis), *disabled, maimed, crippled*, 5, 271; *feeble, useless*, 12, 50.

dēbĭlito, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (debilis), *to weaken, abate*, 9, 611.

dēbĭtus, a, um, p. of debeo.

dēcēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, n., *to withdraw, go away, depart from*, 4, 306; *stand back, retire*, 5, 551; *retire from, avoid*, with dat., E. 8, 89; *retire before*, G. 3, 467; of the sun, *to set*, G. 1, 450.

dĕcem, num. adj. indecl. (δέκα), *ten*, 2, 198.

dēceptus, a, um, p. of decipio.

dēcerno, crēvi, crētum, 3, a., *to decide, determine, resolve*, 4, 475; *contend, combat*, 7, 525.

dēcerpo, psi, ptum, 3, a. (de *and* carpo), *to pluck off; crop, pluck*, 6, 141.

dĕcet, cŭit, 2, impers. n., *it is becoming; meet, proper, fitting*, 4, 597.

1. **dēcīdo,** cīdi, cīsum, 3, a. (de *and* caedo), *to cut, lop off*, 11, 5.

2. **dēcĭdo,** ĭdi, 3, n. (de *and* cado), *to fall down; fall*, 5, 517.

Dĕcĭi, ōrum, m., *several illustrious Romans of the Decian gens, especially the father and son Decius Mus, one killed in the battle of Vesuvius, B. C. 340, the other in the battle of Sentinum, B. C.* 295, 6, 824.

dĕcĭmus, s. decumus.

dēcĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3, a. (de *and* capio), *to deceive; beguile, delude, mislead*, 3, 181.

dēcīsus, a, um, p. of 1, decido.

dēclāro, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to make clear; to declare, proclaim*, 5, 246.

dēclīno, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n., *to turn down* or *away*; of the eyes, *to close* in sleep, 4, 185.

dĕcŏlor, ōris, adj., *of debased color; of baser metal; vitiated, corrupt*, 8, 326.

dēcŏquo, coxi, coctum, 3, a., *to boil down*, G. 1, 295.

dĕcor, ōris, m. (decet), *fitness, propriety; grace, comeliness, beauty*, 5, 647.

dĕcŏro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (decus), *to adorn, decorate*, 6, 217; *honor*, 11, 25.

dĕcōrus, a, um, adj. (decor), *fit, proper, becoming*, 5, 343; *graceful, beautiful*, 1, 589; *adorned*, 5, 133; *shining*, 11, 194.

dĕcŭmus (dĕcĭmus), a, um, adj. (decem), *the tenth*, 9, 155.

dēcurro, cŭcurri *or* curri, cursum, 3, n. and a., *to run down, hasten down*, 2, 41; *descend*, 5, 610; *run completely round*, 11, 189; *sail over, sweep over*, 5, 212; *go over, pursue*, G. 2, 39.

dēcursus, ūs, m. (decurro), *a running down, descent*, 12, 523.

dĕcus, ŏris, n. (decet), *that which is becoming; grace, ornament, decoration*, 1, 429; *glory, honor, distinction*, 2, 89; *pride*, 10, 858; *beauty*, 1, 592; *dignity, honor*, 5, 174; *an honor, honorable gift*, 12, 83.

dēcŭtio, cussi, cussum, 3, a. (de *and* quatio), *to shake off*, G. 1, 131.

dēdĕcus, ŏris, n., *dishonor, disgrace, shame*, 10, 681.

dēdignor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., *to deem unworthy, disdain, scorn, refuse*, 4, 536.

dēdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3, a., *to give up*, G. 4, 90.

dēdūco, xi, ctum, 3, a., *to lead, draw, bring down*, E. 8, 70; of ships, *to launch*, 3, 71; *lead, conduct*, 2, 800; *carry away*, 6, 397; *draw* (in some texts for *diduco*), G. 2, 354; *drain*, G. 1, 114; *derive*, G. 3, 122; p.: **deductus,** a, um, *drawn out thin in spinning;* pa., *slender, humble*, E. 6, 5.

dēductus, a, um, p. of deduco.

dĕerro (in poets often dissyll.), āvi, ātum, 1, n., *to go astray*, E. 7, 7.

dēfectus, ūs, m. (deficio), *an eclipse*, G. 2, 478.

dēfendo, di, sum (pass. inf. *defendier*, 8, 493), 3, a. (de *and obsol.* fendo), *to ward off;* with acc. and dat., E. 7, 47; *forbid, avert*, with acc., 10, 905; *defend, guard, protect*, 2, 257.

dēfensor, ōris, m. (defendo), *a defender, protector;* applied also to inanimate things, 2, 521.

dēfensus, a, um, p. of defendo.

dēfĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, irreg. a., *to carry* or *bring down* or *away; bear, convey*, 4, 226; *conduct, lead*, 5, 730; *to report*, 4, 299; pass.: **dēferri,** *to plunge*, E. 8, 61.

dēfessus, a, um, p. of defetiscor.

dēfĕtiscor (-fătiscor), fessus sum, 3, dep. (de *and* fatiscor), *to become wearied, tired, fatigued*, 1, 157.

dēfĭcio, fēci, fectum, pass. (from dēfio): **dēfit,** fĭĕri, 3, n. and a. (facio), *to make off from; free one's self from; desert, leave, forsake*, 6, 196; *fail, be wanting*, 2, 505; *be exhausted, fail*, G. 3, 96; *give way, sink*, 6, 354; *faint*, 4, 689; *to be broken down, prostrated, sick at heart* (others, *swoon*), 11, 231; *to be depressed, discouraged*, 12, 2; pass.: **dēfit,** fĭĕri, *to be wanting*, E. 2, 22.

dēfīgo, xi, xum, 3, a., *to fasten* or *fix down* or *in;* the object on, or in which, in the dat., or in the abl., with or without a prep.; *fix, direct*, 1, 226; *plant*, G. 2, 290; p.: **defixus,** *downcast*, 6, 156.

dēfit, fĭĕri, s. deficio.

dēfixus, a, um, p. of defigo.

dēflecto, xi, xum, 3, a., *to turn aside*, 10, 331.

dēflĕo, ēvi, ētum, 2, a. and n., *to weep much; weep over, bewail, bemoan, lament*, 6, 220.

dēflētus, a, um, p. of defleo.

dēflŭo, xi, xum, 3, n., *to flow down; float* or *swim down*, G. 3, 447; *sail down*, 8, 549; *alight, descend*, 11, 501; *fall, descend*, 1, 404.

dēfŏdio, fōdi, fossum, 3, a., *to dig down; sink deep*, G. 3, 376; *bury*, G. 2, 507.

dēformis, e, adj. (de *and* forma), *unsightly*, G. 4, 478.

dēformo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to disfigure*, 10, 844; *clothe in mourning, sadden, darken*, 12, 805.

dēfossus, a, um, p. of defodio.

dēfringo, frēgi, fractum, 3, a. (de *and* frango), *to break off*, 11, 748.

dēfrŭtum, i, n., *must* or *grape-juice boiled down*, G. 4, 269.

dēfunctus, a, um, p. of defungor.

dēfungor, functus sum, 3, dep. n., *to complete, finish a duty*, etc.; *go through with*, 6, 83; *to have done with*, 6, 306; used absolutely; *to get through, fulfill one's destiny* or *course*. 9, 98.

dēgĕner, ĕris, adj. (de *and* genus), *degenerate*, 2, 549; *of base descent*, 4, 13.

dēgĕnĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, n. (degener), *to grow worse, degenerate*, G. 1, 198.

dēgo, ēgi, 3, a. (de *and* ago), *to pass, spend*, 4, 551.

dēgusto, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to taste of; touch, graze*, 12, 376.

dĕhinc (often monosyll.), adv., *from this place; from this time; thereupon, then*, 1, 131; in enumeration for *deinde, then*, G. 3, 167.

dĕhisco, hīvi, 3, n. (de *and* hisco fr. hio), *to gape, yawn*, 1, 106; *crack open*, G. 3, 432; *stand open, open*, 6, 52.

dēicio (deiicio), iēci, iectum, 3, a. (de *and* iacio), *to cast down*, 6, 581; *strike down, slay*, 11, 642; *drive down*, 4, 152; *shoot* or *bring down*, 5, 542; *strike*, G. 1, 333; *deprive of*, 3, 317; **dēicĕre vultum,** *to cast down the eyes*, 3 320; pass.: **dēici,** *to be disheartened, dismayed*, 10, 858.

dēiectus, a, um, p. of deicio.

deiicio, s. deicio.

dĕindĕ (often dissyll.), adv., *from that place* (rarely) or *time; then, thereupon*, 5, 321; *now, immediately*, 4, 561; *next, still*, 9, 781.

Dēiŏpēa, ae, f., Δηιοπεία, *a Nymph in the train of Juno*, 1, 72.

Dēiphŏbē, es, f., Δηιφόβη, *a name of the Cumaean Sibyl, daughter of Glaucus and priestess of Apollo and Diana*, 6, 36.

Dēiphŏbus, i, m., Δηίφοβος, *a son of Priam, who became the husband of Helen after the death of Paris*, 6, 495.

dēlābor, lapsus sum, 3, dep. n., *to glide, slip*, or *fall down; descend*, 3, 238; *fall in with* or *upon*, 2, 377.

dēlapsus, a, um, p. of delabor.

dēlātus, a, um, p. of defero.

1. **dēlectus,** a, um, p. of deligo.

2. **dēlectus** (often confounded with **dilectus**), ūs, m. (deligo), *a choosing out, selection, choice*, G. 3, 72.

dēlĕo, ēvi, ētum, 2, a., *to destroy*, 9, 248; *slaughter*, 11, 898.

dēlētus, a, um, p. of deleo.

Dēlia, s. Delius.

dēlībo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to sip; kiss*, 12, 434.

dēliciae, ārum, f., and **dēlicium,** ii, n., *a delight, joy; a loved one, darling, favorite*, E. 2, 2.

dēligo, lēgi, lectum, 3, a. (de *and* lego), *to choose from; choose*, 2, 18.

dēlitesco, tŭi, 3, inc. n. (de *and* latesco), *to hide; lurk, lie hidden*, 2, 136.

Dēlius, a, um, adj. (Delos), *of Delos; Delian, an epithet of Apollo, who was born in Delos*, 3, 162; subs.: f., **Dēlia,** ae, *Diana, sister of Apollo*, E. 3, 67.

Dēlos, i, f., Δῆλος, *an island in the midst of the Cyclades in the Aegean, where Latona gave birth to Apollo and Diana*, 4, 144.

delphin, īnis, and **delphinus,** i, m., δελφίν, *a dolphin*, 3, 428, et al.

dēlūbrum, i, n. (deluo), *the place for sacrificial cleansings; a shrine, temple, sanctuary*, 2, 225, et al.

dēlūdo, lūsi, lūsum, 3, a., *to deceive, mock, delude*, 6, 344.

dēmens, ntis, adj., *out of one's mind,*

insane, foolish, mad, blind, 4, 107; subs., *fool*, 11, 399.

dēmentia, ae, f. (demens), *madness, frenzy, folly*, 5, 465.

dēmergo, mersi, mersum, 3, a., *to dip, plunge*, 9, 119.

dēmersus, a, um, p. of demergo.

dēmessus, a, um, p. of demeto.

dēmĕto, ssŭi, ssum, 3, a., *to reap; clip, break off, pluck*, 11, 68.

dēmissus, a, um, p. of demitto.

dēmitto, mīsi, missum, 3, a., *to send down*, 1, 297; *carry down, sink, lower*, E. 9, 8; *dig, sink*, G. 2, 231; *pour*, G. 4, 542; *shed*, 6, 455; *let down into, receive, admit*, of the mind or the senses, 4, 428; *consign, condemn*, 2, 85; *convey, conduct*, 5, 29; *transmit, hand down*, 1, 288; of a sloping hill, **demittere iugum**, *descend*, E. 9, 8; **demittere mentem**, *to lose heart, sink into despair*, 12, 609; p.: **demissus**, a, um, *let down; hanging down*, 4, 263; *derived from*, G. 3, 35; pa., *low, subdued*, 3, 320; *downcast*, 1, 561.

dēmo, mpsi, mptum, 3, a. (de *and* emo), *to take away, remove*, 2, 775.

Dēmŏdŏcus, i, m., *an Arcadian follower of Pallas*, 10, 413.

Dēmŏlĕos, i, m., *a Greek slain by Aeneas in battle*, 5, 260.

Dēmŏphŏon, ontis, m., *a Trojan slain by Camilla*, 11, 675.

dēmŏror, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. and n., *to linger, protract*, 2, 648; *detain*, 3, 481; *wait for, await*, 10, 30.

dēmum, adv. (de, hence, perhaps meaning *downmost*), *at length, at last*, 1, 629; *at least, indeed, especially*, G. 1, 47.

dēni, ae, a, adj. num. distrib., *ten by ten; ten each;* as cardinal, *ten*, 1, 381.

dēnīque, adv., *at last, at length, finally*, 2, 70, 295.

dens, ntis, m. (ὀδούς), *a tooth*, 3, 664; *the fluke* of an anchor, 6, 3; *a plowshare*, G. 2, 423; *pruning-hook*, G. 2, 406.

densĕo, ēre, and **denso**, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (densus), *to make thick; thicken; close up*, 12, 264; *cast thick, shower*, 11, 650; *gather together, crowd*, 7, 794.

densus, a, um, adj., *thick, dense, crowded, compact*, G. 2, 227; *in close array, serried*, 2, 383; *numerous*, G. 3, 308; *many*, G. 4, 347; *frequent*, 5, 459; *concentrated, powerful, furious*, G. 3, 196; *loud, great*, G. 4, 216; **in denso ubere**, *on closely planted soil*, G. 2, 275; pl.: **densa**, n. (sc. semina), *close together, densely*, G. 2, 275.

dentāle, is, n. (dens), *a share-beam*, G. 1, 172; usually pl.: **dentālĭa**, ium.

dēnuntio, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to announce emphatically; declare, foretell*, 3, 366.

dēpasco, pāvi, pastum, 3, a., and **dēpascor**, pastus sum, 3, dep. a., *to devour, consume*, 2, 215; *feed down*, G. 1, 112; *taste*, 5, 93; *feed upon, graze*, G. 4, 539.

dēpastus, a, um, p. of depasco.

dēpecto, *no perf.*, pexum, 3, a., *to comb down* or *off*, G. 2, 121.

dēpello, pŭli, pulsum, 3, a., *to push, drive from* or *away; drive*, E. 1, 22; *drive from the dugs; wean*, E. 3, 82; *drive away from*, w. acc. and abl., 5, 727.

dēpendĕo, 2, n., *to hang down; hang*, 1, 726.

dēpōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3, a., *to put down* or *aside; recline*, 7, 108; *put off from, put on shore*, 5, 751; *lay down, lay*, 6, 632; *stake, wager*, E. 3, 31; *set, plant*, G. 2, 24; 6, 632; *lay aside, dismiss, banish*, 2, 76; pass., of sickness, *to be laid down, dying, despaired of*, 12, 395.

dēpŏsĭtus, a, um, p. of depono.

dēprĕcor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., *to avert by praying; deprecate; beg for mercy*, 12, 931.

dēprendo (**dēprĕhendo**), prendi, prensum, 3, a., *to catch, surprise, overtake*, 5, 52; *intercept*, 10, 98.

dēprensus (**dēprehensus**), a, um, p. of deprendo.

dēpressus, a, um, p. of deprimo.

dēprīmo, pressi, pressum, 3, a., *to press down, press deep*, G. 1, 45; pa.: **depressus**, a, um, *low, deep*, G. 3, 276.

dēprōmo, mpsi, mptum (-mtum), 3, a., *to draw forth*, 5, 501.

dēpulsus, a, um, p. of depello.

Dercennus, i, m., *an ancient king of Laurentum*, 11, 850.

dērectus, a, um, p. of derigo.

dērīgesco, gŭi, 3, inc. n., *to grow completely stiff; to be cold, stiff, para-*

lyzed with fear. 3, 260; *stand staring*, 7, 447.

dērīgo (**dīrīgo**), rexi, rectum, 3, a. (de *and* rego), *to lay straight, bring into a definite line; to aim, direct*, 1, 401, et al.; *draw out, set in array*, G. 2, 281.

dērĭpio, rĭpŭi, reptum, 3, a. (de *and* rapio), *to tear away; cast off; loosen* (others, *diripere*), 3, 267; *strip off* (others, *dirip.*), 1, 211; *take down*, G. 2, 242; *haul down, launch* (others, *dirip.*), 4, 593; *cut off* (others, *dirip.*), 10, 414.

dēro—dērunt, for deero—deerunt, s. desum.

dēsaevio, ĭi, 4, n., *to rage furiously; rage*, 4, 52.

dēscendo, di, sum, 3, n. (de *and* scando), *go* or *come down; to descend*, 2, 632; *to stoop to*, 5, 782.

dēscensus, ūs, m. (descendo), *a going down; descent*, 6, 126.

dēscrībo, psi, ptum, 3, a., *to mark off; divide, distinguish*, E. 3, 41; *describe*, 6, 850; *write*, 3, 445.

dēsĕco, ŭi, ctum, 1, a., *to cut off*, 8, 438.

dēsēdi, s. desido.

dēsectus, a, um, p. of deseco.

dēsĕro, ŭi, rtum, 3, a., *to disconnect, loosen one's self; leave*, 3, 711; *forsake, abandon, desert*, 4, 323; *leave behind*, 5, 220; *give up, break off*, 9, 694; pa.: **desertus,** a, um, *desolate; abandoned*, 12, 664; *uninhabited, solitary, lonely*, 3, 646; subs.: **dēserta,** ōrum, n., *desert, waste places*, 1, 384; *haunts*, 7, 404.

dēsertor, ōris, m. (desero), *one who has deserted; a renegade*, 12, 15.

dēsertus, a, um, p. of desero.

dēsīdia, ae, f. (desido), *sloth*, G. 4, 94.

dēsīdo, sēdi, 3, n., *to sink down* (old reading, *descendimus*), 3, 565.

dēsigno, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to mark out, designate*, 5, 755.

dēsĭlio, ŭi, ultum, 4, n. (de *and* salio), *to leap* or *spring down; alight from*, 10, 453.

dēsīno, sīvi *or* ĭi, sĭtum, 3, a. and n., with infin., *to leave off, cease, desist*, 4, 360; with acc., *cease, end*, E. 8, 62; *forbear*, E. 5, 19; n., *forbear*, 10, 881; *end*, E. 8, 11; *terminate*, 10, 211.

dēsisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3, n., *to cease, desist*, w. abl., 1, 37; w. dat., 10, 441.

dēsōlo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (de *and* solus), *to make solitary, lay waste*, 11, 367; *leave without guidance, deprive of commanders, leave in disorder*, 11, 870.

dēspecto, āvi, ātum, 1, intens. r. (despicio), *to look down upon*, 1, 396.

dēspectus, a, um, p. of despicio.

dēspĭcio, spexi, spectum, 3, a. (de *and* specio), *to look down upon*, 1, 224; *despise, reject*, 4, 36.

dēspūmo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to remove the scum; skim, clear*, G. 1, 296.

dēstillo (**distillo**), āvi, ātum, 1, n., *to drip, trickle down*, G. 3, 281.

dēstino, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (de *and rt.* sta, wh. sto), *to place apart; destine, doom*, 2, 129.

dēstĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, a. (de *and* statuo), *to set apart; abandon, leave*, E. 1, 61.

dēstringo, strinxi, strictum, 3, a., *to strip off* (old reading for *defringe*), G. 2, 300; *bind* (old reading for *districti*), 6, 617.

dēstrŭo, struxi, structum, 3, a., *to destroy, tear down*, 4, 326.

dēsŭesco (in poetry trisyll.), sŭēvi, sŭētum, 3, a. and n., *to become unaccustomed*; p.: **dēsŭētus,** a, um, *unaccustomed, unused*, 6, 814; *neglected, unfamiliar, unpracticed*, 2, 509; *unused to love; dormant*, 1, 722.

dēsum, fŭi, esse, irreg. n. (*deest, deeram, deero*, etc., often pronounced and sometimes spelled *dest*, etc.), *to be absent*, 7, 678; *to be wanting* or *missing*, 2, 744; *fail, be wanting, lacking*, 10, 378.

dēsŭper, adv., *from above; above*, 1, 165.

dētectus, a, um, p. of detego.

dētĕgo, texi, tectum, 3, a., *to uncover*, 10, 133; *lay bare, expose to view*, 8, 241.

dētĕrior, us, adj., comp. (obsol. deter, from de), *worse; more degenerate*, 8, 326; *weaker*, G. 4, 89; superl.: **dēterrĭmus,** a, um, *worst*, G. 3, 82.

dētexo, xŭi, xtum, 3, a., *to weave off; weave completely; plait*, E. 2, 72.

dētĭnĕo, ŭi, tentum, 2, a. (de *and* teneo), *to hold from* or *back; hold, detain*, 2, 788.

dētŏno, tonŭi, 1, n., *to thunder loudly, storm; thunder out, cease to thunder,* 10, 809.

dētorquĕo, si, tum, 2, a., *to turn from; turn off, away,* or *aside,* 5, 165; *bend, turn,* 4, 196; *return, turn back,* 5, 832.

dētracto, s. detrecto.

dētrăho, xi, ctum, 3, a., *to draw from; take from,* 5, 260.

dētrecto (**-tracto**), āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to refuse,* G. 3, 57.

dētrūdo, trūsi, trūsum, 3, a., *to thrust down* or *away; push off from,* 1, 145; *drive from, thrust out,* 6, 584; *thrust down,* 7, 772.

dēturbo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to cast down,* 5, 175; *strike down,* 10, 555; *drive away, remove,* 6, 412.

Deucălion, ōnis, m., Δευκαλίων, *the son of Prometheus, husband of Pyrrha, and king of Phthia, in Thessaly,* G. 1, 62.

dĕus, i, m. (ζεύς), *a god, deity,* 1, 9, et al.; in general, *god, the deity,* 6, 749; *a goddess,* 2, 632; of a man, *godlike* or *powerful,* E. 1, 6; *the god Bacchus;* meton., *wine,* 9, 337 (1, 636? S. *dies*).

dēvĕho, vexi, vectum, 3, a., *to carry away, cart away,* G. 2, 207; *cart home,* G. 2, 408.

dēvĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4, n., *to come down; arrive at, reach,* w. acc. of place, 1, 365, et al.

dēverto (**-vorto**), verti, versum (vorsum), 3, a. and n., *to turn from; turn down, descend* (old reading, divertitur), G. 3, 293.

dēvexus, a, um, adj. (deveho), *inclined downwards; descending,* G. 4, 293; *declining,* G. 1, 241; *sinking,* G. 3, 524.

dēvictus, a, um, p. of devinco.

dēvincio, vinxi, vinctum, 4, a., *to bind fast; bind,* 8, 394.

dēvinco, vīci, victum, 3, a., *to conquer completely, to vanquish,* 9, 264; *wage successfully,* 10, 370.

dēvinctus, a, um, p. of devincio.

dēvŏlo, āvi, ātum, 1, n., *to fly down,* 4, 702.

dēvolvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3, a., *to roll down; throw, hurl down,* 2, 449; *wind off,* G. 4, 349.

dēvŏvĕo, vōvi, vōtum, 2, a., *to set apart by vows; devote,* 12, 234; p.: **dēvōtus,** a, um, *devoted, destined, doomed,* 1, 712.

dexter, tra, trum (-tĕra, -tĕrum), adj. (δεξιός), *right,* as opp. to *left,* 5, 162; *on the right hand,* 8, 237; *right-handed, adroit, dexterous,* 9, 769; *fit,* 4, 294; *favorable, auspicious, propitious,* 4, 579; subs.: **dextra,** ae, f., *the right hand,* 1, 408; *valor,* 10, 610; *faith, a pledge,* 7, 366; **dextĕra,** ae, f., *the right hand, valor,* 7, 474; **dextrā,** *on the right.*

dī, s. dis.

Dīāna, ae, f. (rel. to Ianus=Dianus), *a goddess of the Italians, and regarded by them as one with the Greek Artemis, daughter of Latona, and sister of Apollo; called Luna, as goddess of the moon; Hecate, as an infernal deity, invoked in magic rites,* 4, 511; *and Diana, as goddess of the chase,* 1, 499.

dĭcio (**dĭtio**), ōnis, f. (only in gen., dat., acc., and abl. sing.), *dominion, power, sway, rule,* 1, 622.

1. **dĭco,** āvi, ātum, 1, a. (rel. to dīco), *devote, consecrate,* 5, 60; *pronounce,* 1, 73.

2. **dīco,** xi, ctum, 3, a. and n., *to say,* 1, 81; *speak of, mention,* 4, 43; *celebrate,* E. 6, 6; *tell, rehearse, relate, recount,* 1, 753; *sing, recite,* 6, 644; *name, call,* 1, 277; *appoint,* G. 3, 125; *pronounce,* 6, 231; *declare,* 12, 112; *disclose, portend, foretell,* 3, 362; *bid,* 5, 551; *speak, say,* 3, 312; *announce,* 1, 137; subs.: **dictum,** i, n., *a thing said; word,* 1, 197; *command, precept, injunction,* 1, 695; *promise,* 8, 643.

Dictaeus, a, um, adj. (Dicte), *of Dicte, a mountain in Crete; Dictaean, Cretan,* 3, 171.

dictamnus, i, f., **-um,** i, n. (id.), *dittany, an aromatic plant found on Mount Dicte, in Crete,* 12, 412.

dictum, s. dico.

dictus, a, um, p. of 2, dico.

dīdĭtus, a, um, p. of dido.

1. **dīdo,** dīdĭdi, dīdĭtum, 3, a., *to spread abroad, disseminate,* 7, 144.

2. **Dīdo,** ūs *or* ōnis, f., *Dido, daughter of Belus, king of Phoenicia, who fled from her brother Pygmalion to Africa, where she founded the city of Carthage,* 1, 299.

dīdūco, xi, ctum, 3, a., *to lead* or *draw apart; separate, sever,* 3, 419; *loosen, break* (pref. by Ribbeck to deduco), G. 2, 354; *distract,* 5, 720.

dīductus, a, um, p. of diduco.

Dīdўmāon, ŏnis, m., *Didymaon, an artist, mentioned only by V.,* 5, 359.

dies, ēi (contracted form of gen. *dii,* 1, 636, and *die,* G. 1, 208), m. and f., *a day,* the diurnal period of twenty-four hours, 1, 732, et al.; *a day,* as distinguished from night, 5, 43, et al.; *a fixed, definite,* or *proper season, period,* or *time,* G. 1, 253, et al.; *daylight,* 1, 88; *an indefinite period of time; time,* 5, 783; 6, 745; *length of time,* 11, 425; **die,** *in a day, daily,* E. 2, 42; **in dies,** *daily,* G. 3, 553.

diffĕro, distŭli, dīlātum, ferre, irreg. a., *to carry apart; tear asunder* or *in pieces,* 8, 643; *plant apart* in rows, G. 4, 144; *to spread, disperse,* G. 3, 197; *stay, keep at bay,* 9, 155; *put off, postpone, delay,* 6, 569.

diffĭcĭlis, e, adj. (dis *and* facilis), *difficult; struggling, hard,* 4, 694; *unyielding, stubborn, unfruitful,* G. 2, 179; *dangerous,* 5, 865.

diffīdo, fīsus sum, 3. n., *to be distrustful; to distrust,* 3, 51.

diffindo, fĭdi, fissum *or* fīsum, 3, a., *to cleave asunder; split, pierce,* 9, 589.

diffŭgio, fūgi, 3, n., *to flee apart; run away, flee,* 2, 212.

diffundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, a., *to pour round about, pour out,* 10, 908; *diffuse,* G. 4, 415; *spread, multiply,* 7, 708; *to put in disorder, dishevel,* 1, 319; *spread abroad,* 4, 195.

diffūsus, a, um, p. of diffundo.

dīgĕro, gessi, gestum, 3, a., *to carry apart, separate one thing from another; arrange, dispose, lay in order,* 3, 446; *to transplant* or *plant in rows,* G. 2, 54, 267; *explain, interpret,* 2, 182.

digĭtus, i, m., *a finger,* 6, 647; *toe,* 5, 426.

dignor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. (dignus), w. acc. and abl., *to deem worthy of,* 1, 335; w. inf., *think fit, deign,* 4, 192; p. **dignatus,** a, um, with pass. meaning, *deemed worthy of, honored by,* 3, 475.

dignus, a, um, adj., w. abl., *deserving of, worthy of,* E. 3, 109; with depend. clause or absol., *fit, due, meet, worthy,* 1, 600, et al.; **digna indigna,** *worthy* (and) *unworthy; all fortunes, all things alike,* 12, 811.

dīgrĕdior, gressus sum, 3, dep. n. (di *and* gradior), *to walk* or *go apart, aside,* or *away; depart,* 3, 410; *separate,* 4, 80; *come from,* 2, 718.

1. **dīgressus,** a, um, p. of digredior.

2. **dīgressus,** ūs, m., *a going away; a departure, parting,* 3, 482.

dīlābor, lapsus sum, 3, dep. n., *to slip, glide, fall apart; depart, pass away,* 4, 705; *decay, rot,* G. 3, 557.

dīlapsus, a, um, p. of dilabor.

1. **dīlectus,** a, um, p. of diligo.

2. **dīlectus,** s. 2, delectus.

dīlĭgo, lexi, lectum, 3, a., *to love,* 8, 590; pa.: **dīlectus,** a, um, *loved, dear,* 1, 344.

dīlŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, a., *to wash apart* or *away,* G. 1, 326; *temper, dilute, mix,* G. 1, 344.

dīlŭvium, ĭi, n. (dīluo), *a washing away, flood, deluge,* 12, 205; *desolation, destruction,* 7, 228.

dīmensus, a, um, p. of dimetior.

dīmētĭor, mensus sum, 4, dep. a., *to measure, mark out,* G. 1, 231; *lay out,* G. 2, 284.

dīmissus, a, um, p. of dimitto.

dīmitto, mīsi, missum, 3, a., *to send apart* or *away,* 1, 571; *dispatch,* 1, 577; *dismiss,* 10, 46; *give up,* 11, 706.

dīmŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2, a., *to move apart* or *away; remove, dispel,* 3, 589; *divide,* 5, 839; *cut, turn up,* G. 2, 513.

Dindȳma, ōrum, n., *and* **Dindymus,** i, m., *Mount Dindymus* or *Dindyma, in Mysia, sacred to Cybele,* 9, 618.

dīnŭmĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to distinguish by number, enumerate, reckon, count,* 6, 691.

Dīŏmēdes, is, m., Διομήδης, *Diomedes, son of Tydeus, and king of Argos, distinguished among the Greeks at Troy,* 1, 752.

Dīōnaeus, a, um, adj. (Dione), *pertaining to Dione, mother of Venus; Dionaean,* 3, 19; *an epithet of Caesar as the descendant of Venus,* E. 9, 47.

Dīŏres, is, m., *a son of Priam and companion of Aeneas*, 5, 297.

Dioxippus, i, m., *a Trojan*, 9, 574.

Dīrae, s. dirus.

Dircaeus, a, um, adj. (Dirce), *pertaining to Dirce, a fountain in Boeotia; Dircaean, Theban*, E. 2, 24.

dīrectus, s. derectus.

dīreptus, a, um, p. of diripio.

dīrĭgo, s. derigo.

dirĭmo, ēmi, emptum (emtum), 3, a. (dis *and* emo), *to take asunder; to separate*, 7, 227; *break off, end*, 5, 467; *decide*, 12, 79.

dīrĭpio (often confounded with deripio), rĭpŭi, reptum, 3, a. (dis *and* rapio), *to tear apart* or *off; snatch, tear away*, 3, 227; *plunder, pillage, sack*, 2, 563. For other definitions, s. **deripio.**

dīrŭo, ŭi, ŭtum, 3, a., *to overthrow, tear apart* or *away from*, 10, 363.

dīrus, a, um, adj. (δεινός), *accursed; portentous; fearful, dreadful, awful, dire, cruel, horrible*, freq.; *accursed*, 2, 261; *unhallowed, impious*, 6, 373; *foul, carrion*, 3, 262; *wild. furious, ardent*, 9, 185; subs.: **Dīra,** ae, f., *a Fury*, 12, 869; pl.: **Dīrae,** ārum, *the Furies*, 4, 473, et al.; pl.: **dīra,** adv., *fearfully*, 10, 572.

dīrŭtus, a, um, p. of diruo.

1. **Dīs,** ītis, m., *Pluto, the ruler of Hades*, 4, 702, et al.

2. **dīs,** dītis, adj., s. dives.

3. **dis,** insep. particle, denoting division or separation (rel. to δίς, twice). In composition it becomes **dī** before *b, d, g, l, m, n, r, v;* and **dif** before *f*.

discēdo, essi, essum, 3, n., *to go apart* or *away, retire, withdraw, depart*, 2, 644; *open*, 9, 20; G. 3, 24.

discerno, crēvi, crētum, 3, a., *to distinguish* one thing from another; *determine, distinguish, decide*, 12, 898; *perceive*, 3, 201; *mark, set off; work, embroider*, 4, 264.

discerpo, cerpsi, cerptum, 3, a. (dis *and* carpo), *to pluck asunder, to tear in pieces*, G. 4, 522; *disperse*, 9, 313.

discerptus, a, um, p. of discerpo.

discessus, ūs, m. (discedo), *a departing, departure*, 6, 464.

discindo, cĭdi, cissum, 3, a., *to tear asunder, pull in pieces, rend*, 12, 602; *mangle*. G. 3, 514.

discingo, cinxi, cinctum, 3, a., *to ungird;* pl.: **discinctus,** a, um, pa., *loose-robed; indolent, effeminate*, 8, 724.

disclūdo, clūsi, clūsum, 3, a. (dis *and* claudo), *to open; loosen*, 12, 782; *to shut off, shut up, confine*, E. 6, 35.

disco, dĭdĭci, 3, a., *to learn*, w. acc., 6, 433; *learn how*, w. inf., 5, 222.

discŏlor, ōris, adj., *of different color*, 6, 204.

discordĭa, ae, f. (discors), *difference in feeling*, or *mind; dissension, strife;* personified, *Discord* or *Eris*, 6, 280.

discors, rdis, adj. (dis *and* cor), *disagreeing*, 2, 423; *hostile*, 9, 688; *opposing, contending*, 10, 356.

discrĕpo, ŭi, 1, n., *to be discordant* in sound; fig., *to differ*, 10, 434.

discrīmen, ĭnis, n. (discerno), *a separating interval, space*, 5, 154; *separation, division*, 10, 382; *distance*, 3, 685; *difference, distinction*, 1, 574; *variation, division* of sound; *note*, 6, 646; *crisis, danger, peril*, 1, 204; pl., *difference*, 10, 529.

discrīmĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (discrimen), *to separate; to make distinct* with light; *discover, illuminate*, 11, 144.

discumbo, cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, 3, n., *to recline separately; recline* at table, 1, 708; impers.: **discumbitur,** *they recline*, 1, 700.

discurro, cŭcurri *or* curri, cursum, 3, n., *to run apart; to ride in different directions*, 5, 580; *to move in patrols*, or *hurry to and fro as patrols*, 9, 164; *flow divided*, G. 4, 291; impers.: **discurrĭtur,** *they hurry in different directions*, 11, 468.

discussus, a, um, p. of discutio.

discŭtĭo, cussi, cussum, 3, a. (dis *and* quatio), *to shake off, strike off*, 9, 810; *disperse, dissipate, dispel*, G. 3, 357.

dīsĭcĭo (**dissĭcĭo, disĭĭcĭo**), iēci, iectum, 3, a. (dis *and* iacio), *to throw, cast asunder; cast down*, G. 1, 283; *overthrow, demolish*, 8, 355; *scatter, disperse*, 1, 70; *cleave*, 12, 308.

disiĭcĭo, s. disicio.

disiungo, nxi, nctum, 3, a., *to disjoin, separate, drive away from*, 1, 252.

dispar, păris, adj., *unequal; of unequal length*, E. 2, 36.

dispello, pŭli, pulsum, 3, a., *to drive away; separate, scatter, disperse*, 1, 538; *to part*, 5, 839.

dispendĭum, ĭi, n. (dispendo), *a weighing out; expense, cost; loss*, 3, 453.

disperdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3, a., *to destroy, ruin; murder*, E. 3, 27.

dispergo, rsi, rsum, 3, a. (dis *and* spargo), *to sprinkle, shower around*, G. 4, 431; *disperse, scatter*, 3, 197; *diffuse, dissolve*, 11, 617.

dispersus, a, um, p. of dispergo.

dispĭcio, spexi, spectum, 3, a. (dis *and* specio), *to see distinctly; descry, perceive, discern*, 6, 734; *observe, see*, G. 2, 187.

displĭcĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, n. (dis *and* placeo), *to be unpleasing; displease*, G. 3, 56.

dispōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3, a., *to put in order; arrange, distribute*, 3, 237.

dissensus, ūs, m. (dissentio), *disagreement, dissent*, 11, 455.

dissĭcio, s. disicio.

dissĭdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2, n. (dis *and* sedeo), *to be situated apart, be separated*, 7, 370.

dissĭlĭo, ŭi, 4, n. (dis *and* salio), *to spring apart; burst asunder; be rent asunder*, 3, 416; *burst asunder*, G. 3, 363; *break in twain*, 12, 741.

dissĭmĭlis, e, adj., *unlike; inadequate, unfit, unequal*, 9, 282.

dissĭmŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (dissimilis), *to misrepresent* the truth *or* reality; *dissemble, hide, disguise; conceal*, 4, 291; *remain disguised* or *concealed* (others, *repress one's emotions*), 1, 516.

dissulto, 1, n. (dis *and* salto), *to leap asunder; spring back* or *apart*, 8, 240; *burst from*, 12, 923.

distendo, ndi, tensum *or* tentum, 3, a., *to stretch apart* or *out; extend, distend; fill*, 1, 433; of the dugs of animals, E. 4, 21.

distento, āvi, ātum, 1, intens. a. (distendo), *to distend* (in old editions for *distendant*), E. 9, 31.

distentus, a, um, p. of distendo.

distillo, s. destillo.

distĭnĕo, ŭi, tentum, 2, a. (dis *and* teneo), *to hold at bay, keep off*, 11, 381.

disto, 1, n., *to stand apart; be distant*, 3, 116.

distractus, a, um, p. of distraho.

distrăho, xi, ctum, 3, a., *to draw, tear asunder*, 7, 767.

districtus, a, um, p. of distringo.

distringo, nxi, ctum, 3, a., *to draw apart; draw, bind, stretch* (old reading, *destr.*), 6, 617.

dĭtĭo, s. dicio.

dĭtissĭmus, a, um, s. dives.

diū, adv. (old abl. of dies), *long, for a long time*, 1, 351; implying long continued examination, G. 1, 197.

dĭum, s. divus.

diurnus, a, um, adj. (dies), *of the day*, G. 3, 400.

dĭus, s. divus.

dĭva, ae, s. divus.

dĭvello, velli, vulsum, 3, a., *to tear asunder; tear in pieces*, 4, 600; *tear away*, 8, 568; *separate, scatter* (others, *drive away*), 2, 434; *loosen, uncoil*, 2, 220.

dĭverbĕro, *no perf.*, ātum, 1, a., *to strike asunder, cleave, cut*, 5, 503.

dĭverto (-vorto), verti, versum, 3, n., *to turn one's self, turn* or *go apart;* impers.: **divertitur** (an old reading for *devertitur*), G. 3, 293; pa.: **dĭversus (-vorsus),** a, um, *turned apart; opposite, contrary; away*, 5, 166; *different, various*, 2, 298; *distant, far remote*, 3, 4; pl., *apart*, 9, 623; *dispersed*, G. 4, 432; *in different directions*, 1, 70; *different parts of*, 5. 676; *in different places*, 12, 501; **ex diverso,** *from different directions* or *from an opposite direction*, 2, 716; 3, 232; **diversa urbs,** *different parts of the city*, 12, 621; **in diversa,** *different* or *opposite ways; asunder*, 8, 642.

dĭves, ĭtis, and **dis,** dĭte, adj., *rich, wealthy*, G. 2, 224; *fertile*, 7, 262; w. genit., *rich in respect of, rich in*, 1, 14; w. abl., *rich in, abounding in*, 4, 38; superl.: **dĭtissĭmus,** a, um, *the richest, wealthiest*, 1, 343; *most wealthy*, G. 2, 136; *very rich, opulent*, 9, 360.

dĭvĭdo, vīsi, vīsum, 3, a., *divide; cleave*, 9, 751; *separate*, 3, 383; *cut off, separate* (from), E. 1, 67; *to divide by being inlaid; to be set in*, 10, 134; *distribute*, 1, 197; *open, break through*, 2,

234; of the mind, *to turn*, 4, 285; *distribute* or *set apart*, G. 2, 116.

dīvīnĭtus, adv. (divinus), *from the gods, from heaven*, G. 1, 415.

dīvīnus, a, um, adj. (dīvus), *relating to the gods; heaven-descended, divine*, 5, 47; *heavenly*, 1, 403; *inspired, prophetic*, 3, 373; *excellent, divine*, E. 3, 37.

dīvīsus, a, um, p. of divido.

dīvĭtiae, ārum, f. (dives), *riches, wealth*, 6, 610.

dīvortium, ĭi, n. (divorto *or* diverto), *a separation; a parting*, or *cross-way*, 9, 379.

dīvum, s. divus.

dīvus (dīus), a, um, adj., *divine; god-like*, 11, 657; subs.: **divus,** i, m., *a god*, freq.; *the image of a god*, 12, 286; *a great* or *powerful citizen* or *ruler*, E. 1, 42; **dīva,** ae, f., *a goddess*, 1, 632, et al.; **dīvum (dīum),** i, n., *the sky, the open air*, G. 3, 435. Gen. pl. -om.

1. **do,** dĕdi, dătum, dăre, a. (δίδωμι), *to give*; freq.; *grant*, 1, 79; *bestow*, 12, 394; *offer*, 8, 106; *show, betray*, 12, 69; *present, make, render, effect*, 9, 323; *consign, throw, cast*, 2, 566; *yield, resign*, 11, 162; G. 4, 204; *supply*, 2, 391; *bring*, 4, 683; *tell, say*, E. 1, 19; *give forth, spread*, 12, 301; *make*, 11, 385; *form*, 12, 575; *invent*, G. 3, 115; *direct*, 3, 337; *establish, ordain*, 12, 192; *unfurl*, 1, 35; often w. infinit. as object acc., 5, 538; pass.: **dări,** *to be given in marriage, to be wedded*, E. 8, 26; **se dăre,** *to intrust one's self, venture upon*, 9, 56; *to cast one's self, plunge*, G. 4, 528; *to be given* or *afforded*, 4, 627: *turn out, result*, G. 1, 287; **dare tergum,** *to retreat, flee*, G. 4, 85; **dare defensum,** *to defend completely*, 12, 437; **dare poenas,** *to suffer punishment*. **Dare,** w. a substantive following, may often be translated by the verb kindred with the latter; as, **dare complexus,** *to embrace*, 1, 687; **dare partu,** *to bring forth, bear*, 1, 274.

2. **do,** 3, a. (Gr. θε rt. of τίθημι, *to place*), *to put;* found only in compounds; as, *abdĕre, condĕre*, etc.

dŏcĕo, cŭi, ctum, 2, a., *to teach*, w. acc. of the person expressed (G. 3, 440), or omitted (1, 392); *instruct*, 6, 292; *tell, inform*, 1, 332; *describe, recount*, 3, 717; *interpret, explain*, 5, 523; pa.: **doctus,** a, um, *well-informed; learned, wise, experienced, skillful*, 10, 225, et al.

Dōdōna, ae, f., Δωδώνη, *a town in Epirus famous for its temple and oracle of Jupiter*, G. 1, 149.

Dōdōnaeus, a, um, adj., Δωδωναῖος, *of Dodona; Dodonaean*, 3, 466.

dŏlĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, n. and a., *to be in pain; to grieve, sorrow, mourn*, freq.; *to endure grief*, 4, 434; *to be displeased, angry*, 1, 9; *to feel indignation, shame, disgrace*, 11, 732.

Dŏlīchāon, ŏnis, m., *a Trojan*, 10, 696.

dŏlo (-on), ōnis, m., δόλων, *a staff* or *pole with an iron point; a pike*, 7, 664.

Dŏlon (Dŏlo), ōnis, m., *a Trojan spy*, 12, 347.

Dŏlŏpes, um, m., Δόλοπες, *the Dolopians, a warlike tribe of Thessaly, followers of Pyrrhus at Troy*, 2, 7.

dŏlor, ōris, m. (doleo), *pain*, 4, 693; *grief, anguish*, 4, 474; *resentment*, 1, 25; *fury, vengeance*, 2, 594.

dŏlus, i, m. (δόλος), *artifice, device, stratagem*, 2, 390; *fraud, treachery, wile*, 2, 34; *deception, craft*, 1, 684; *secret* or *hidden crime, crafty misdeed*, 6, 567; fig., *maze*, 5, 590; *treacherous work* or *fabric*, 2, 264.

dŏmĭna, ae, f. (dominus), *mistress, queen*, 3, 438; *goddess*, 3, 113.

dŏmĭnor, ātus sum (pass. inf., dŏmĭnārier, 7, 70), 1, dep. n. (dominus), *to be lord* or *master; rule, reign, be supreme*, 2, 363; foll. by abl. w. *in*, 2, 327; by abl. without *in*, 6, 766; and in 1, 285; *take possession, overrun, prevail*, G. 1, 154.

dŏmĭnus, i, m. (rel. to domo), *a master, owner, lord, ruler*, 1, 282, et al.

dŏmĭto, 1, intens. a. (domo), *to tame; break*, G. 1, 285; *train, exercise*, 7, 163.

dŏmĭtor, ōris, m. (id.), *a tamer*, 7, 189; *ruler, sovereign*, 5, 799.

dŏmĭtrix, īcis, f. (id.), *a tamer*, G. 3, 44.

dŏmĭtus, a, um, p. of domo.

dŏmo, ŭi. ĭtum, 1, a., *to tame, train, break*, G. 3, 206; *vanquish*, 2, 198; *subdue*, 6, 80; *tame* or *improve*, G. 2, 62; *till*, 9, 608; *fashion, form*, G. 1, 169.

dŏmus, i *or* ūs, f., δόμος, *house, habitation, dwelling, palace, mansion,* 1, 637, et al.; *home,* 1, 600; *structure, building,* 6, 27; *nest,* 5, 214; *hive,* G. 4, 159; *haunt,* 3, 647; *abode, region,* 6, 534; *family, house, race, posterity, country, lineage,* 1, 284, et al.; pl., *a palatial building* with its several courts; *palace,* 2, 445; gen. as locat.: **domi,** *in the house, at home,* E. 3, 33; acc.: **domum,** *homeward, home,* E. 10, 77.

dōnārium, ĭi, n. (donum), *a place of gifts* or *offerings; a temple-treasury; a temple,* G. 3, 533.

dōnĕc (contract. fr. donicum), adv., *as long as, while; until, till at length,* w. indic., 1, 273; w. subj., 11, 860.

dōno, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (donum), *to present; give,* 5, 262; *reward,* 5, 268; w. acc. and abl., 5, 361.

dōnum, i, n. (do), *a gift, present,* 1, 652; *reward, prize,* 5, 266; *sacrifice, offering,* 3, 301; 4, 63; *bounty, blessing,* 2, 269.

Dŏnūsa (Dŏnȳsa), ae, f., Δόνυσα, *an island between the Cyclades and Crete; one of the Sporades,* now *Denusa,* 3, 125.

Dōrĭcus, a, um, adj., Δωρικός, *Doric; Grecian,* 2, 27.

Dōris, ĭdis, f., Δωρίς, *daughter of Oceanus, and wife of Nereus;* meton., *the sea,* E. 10, 5.

dormĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4, n., *to sleep,* G. 2, 506.

dorsum, i, n., *the back,* 11, 577; *a ridge, reef* of rocks, 1, 110; *a bank,* 10, 303; *a slope* or *ridge,* G. 3, 436.

Dŏrȳclus, i, m., Δόρυκλος, *Doryclus, a follower of Aeneas,* 5, 620.

dōs, dōtis, f. (do), *a marriage-portion, dowry,* 7, 423.

dōtālis, e, adj. (dos), *pertaining to a dowry, dotal,* 4, 104.

1. **dōto,** āvi, ātum, 1, a. (id.), *to endow, portion,* 7, 318.

2. **Dōto,** ūs, f., Δωτώ, *a sea-nymph,* 9, 102.

drăco, ōnis, m. (δράκων), *a dragon* or *fabulous kind of serpent,* 4, 484; *a serpent,* 2, 225.

Drances, is, m., *a Latin hero,* 11, 122, et al.

Drĕpănum, i, n., Δρέπανα, *Drepanum, a town on the western coast of Sicily,* now *Trapani,* 3, 707.

Drūmo (Drȳmo), us, f., Δρυμώ, *the name of a water-nymph,* G. 4, 336.

Drūsus, i, m., *the family name of several distinguished Romans,* 6, 824.

Drȳas, ădis, f., pl., **Drȳădes,** um, Δρυάς, *a woodland-nymph; a dryad,* E. 5, 59.

Drȳmo, s. Drūmo.

Drȳŏpē, es, f., Δρυόπη, *a wood-nymph,* 10, 551.

Drȳŏpes, um, m., Δρύοπες, *the Dryopes, a Pelasgian tribe, at first of Thessaly, later of Messene,* 4, 146.

Drȳops, ŏpis, m., *Dryops, a Trojan follower of Aeneas,* 10, 346.

dŭbĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n., *to doubt,* 3, 170; *hesitate,* 6, 806; *fear,* 8, 614; *to be in meditation, to ponder,* 9, 191; p.: **dubitandus,** a, um, *to be questioned,* 3, 170.

dŭbĭus, a, um, adj., *uncertain, doubting, doubtful;* active, 1, 218; 4, 55; passive, *to be doubted, uncertain, doubtful,* 2, 359; G. 4, 253.

dūco, xi, ctum, 3, a., *to lead,* freq.; *draw; drag,* E. 1, 13; *guide, direct, conduct,* 1, 401; *lead forth,* G. 4, 21; *bring,* G. 3, 317; *stretch, strain, draw,* 11, 860; *draw, unsheath,* 12, 378; *incline,* 5, 7; *usher in,* 2, 802; *draw over one's self, take on, receive, contract,* 10, 192; E. 9, 49; *take* a wife, E. 8, 29; *raise, build,* 1, 423; of metals, *beat out, form, fashion,* 7, 634; *mold, express,* 6, 848; *choose by drawing lots; choose,* 2, 201; *receive,* 5, 534; *spend, protract,* 6, 539; *draw out, prolong,* 2, 641; *delay,* E. 9, 56; *continue,* 1, 642; *calculate, reckon,* 6, 690; *deem, think,* 10, 669; *derive,* 5, 568; pass.: **dūci,** *to be descended; to descend, spring from,* 1, 19.

ductor, ōris, m. (duco), *a leader,* 1, 189; *captain, commander,* 5, 133; *prince, king,* 9, 691.

ductus, a, um, p. of duco.

dūdum, adv. (diu *and* dum), *a while ago; some time ago; lately, not long ago; just now,* 2, 726, et al.

dulcēdo, ĭnis, f. (dulcis), *sweetness; delight, joy,* G. 1, 412.

dulcis, e, adj. (rel. to γλυκύς), *sweet,* 1, 433; *pure, clear,* G. 3, 445; *fresh,* G

2, 243; *pleasant, delightful*, 1, 694; *dear*, 2, 777.

Dūlĭchĭum, ĭi, n., Δουλίχιον, *Dulichium* (now *Neochari*), *an island south-east of Ithaca, belonging to the kingdom of Ulysses*, 3, 271.

Dūlĭchĭus, a, um, adj. (Dulichium), *Dulichian, pertaining to Ulysses*, E. 6, 76.

dum, conj., *while, as long as*, 1, 607, et al.; *even while* (in the act of), 6, 586; *while*, w. subj., G. 4, 457; w. pres. indic. for time past, E. 7, 6, et al.; *until, till*, 1, 265; *yet, as yet*, 11. 70; *until. while* (of purpose), w. subj., 1, 5; *provided that, if only*, w. subj., 11, 792.

dūmētum (dummētum), i, n. (dumus), *a growth of bushes; brake, thicket*, G. 1, 15.

dūmōsus (dumm-), a, um, adj. (id.), *abounding in brambles, bushy*, G. 2, 180.

dūmus, i, m. (for dusmus from densus), *a bramble*, 4, 526; *brake, thicket*, G. 3, 338.

dŭo, ae, o, num. adj. (δύο), *two*, 2, 213, et al.

dŭŏdēni, ae, a. adj. (duo), *twelve each; twelve*, G. 1, 232.

dŭplex, ĭcis, adj. (duo *and* plico), *twofold, double*, 1, 655; *lying over each other, lapping*, 9, 707; *both*, 1, 93; *twin*, 12, 198; *hollow* (having a double ridge), G. 3, 87.

dŭplĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (duplex), *to double; increase*, E. 2, 67; *double up, fold up* or *bend*, 11, 645; 12, 927.

dūresco, dūrŭi, 3, inc. n. (durus), *to become hard; harden*, E. 8, 81.

dūro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n. (id.), *to make hard, harden*, G. 3, 257; *to be enduring; endure, persevere; be firm, patient, bear up*, 1, 207; *continue, last*, G. 2, 295.

dūrus, a, um, adj., *hard, to the touch; tough, stiff*, 5, 403; *hardy*, 5, 730; *sturdy*, 7, 504; *strong*, 2, 479; *rude*, G. 4, 399; *heavy*, G. 3, 515; *harsh, unpleasant*, G. 4, 102; *stern, cruel*, E. 10, 44; *inexorable*, G. 3, 259; *insensible*, 4, 428; *difficult*, 1, 563; *grievous, heavy*, 4, 488; *straitened*, G. 1, 146; *rough, dangerous*, 3, 706; *much enduring*, 2, 7; 4, 247; *much suffering, tired with grief*, 12, 873.

dux, ŭcis, c. (duco), *a leader, guide, head*, 1, 364; *chief, captain, commander*, 2, 261; *prince, king*, G. 4, 4; *groom* (others, *a pilot*), 3, 470; *leader, chief*, of the herd, G. 3, 125.

Dȳmas, ntis, m., Δύμας, *Dymas, a Trojan warrior*, 2, 340.

E

Ē, prep., s. ex.

Ĕbĕnus, s. Hebenus.

ĕbŭlum, n. (**-us,** m.), i, *dwarf-elder*, E. 10, 27.

ĕbur, ŏris, n., *ivory*, 1, 592; meton., *an ivory pipe*, G. 2, 193; *an ivory statue*, G. 1, 480.

ĕburnus, a, um, adj. (ebur), *of ivory; ivory*, 6, 647; *ivory-hilted*, 11, 11.

Ĕbŭsus (-bȳsus), i, m., *a Latin warrior*, 12, 299.

ecce, interj. (en *and* ce), *see! lo! behold!* w. a proposition, 5, 793; w. acc., E. 5, 66.

Ĕchīŏnĭus, a, um (Echion), *of Echion, one of the Theban ancestors, produced from the dragon's teeth; Echionian, Theban*, 12, 515.

eclŏga, ae, f., ἐκλογή, *a selection; a short poem, an idyl.*

ecqui, quae *or* qua, quod, adj. interr. pron., denoting vehement feeling (ec *and* qui), *whether any? any?* 3, 341.

ecquis, ecquid, subs. interr. pron., denoting vehement feeling (ec *and* quis), *whether anybody? anything? any one; anybody? who. what. anything?* freq.; adv.: **ecquid,** *as to anything, in any respect* or *degree? perchance? at all?* 3, 342.

ecus, s. equus.

ĕdax, ācis, adj. (1. edo), *voracious; devouring, consuming*, 2, 758.

ēdīco, xi, ctum, 3, a., *to speak forth; declare; decree, order*, w. subj. or inf., 3, 235; *to direct, advise*, G. 3, 295; *announce, order, charge*, 11, 463.

ēdisco, ēdĭdĭci, 3, a., *to learn completely, by heart; learn*, E. 6, 83.

ēdissĕro, ŭi, rtum, 3, a., *to state; set forth, declare, relate*, 2. 149.

ēdĭtus, a, um, p. of 2. edo.

1. **ĕdo,** ēdi, ēsum, *or* essum, 3, a. (ἔδω, eat), *to eat*, 7, 113; *to eat, waste, consume*, 4, 66; pres.: **est,** 4, 66; imperf. subj.: **esset,** G. 1, 151; fig., *fret, vex, torment, consume*, 12, 801.

2. **ēdo,** dĭdi, dĭtum, 3, a., *to give out, put forth, raise; bring forth* young, G. 4, 199; *beget*, 8, 137; *produce, make*, 9, 527; *utter*, 5, 693; pa.: **ēdĭtus,** a, um, *exposed, raised up, elevated; rising*, G. 2, 188.

ēdŏcĕo, cŭi, ctum, 2, a., *to teach completely; communicate, declare*, 5, 748.

Ēdōnus, a, um, adj., *pertaining to the Edoni, a people of Southern Thrace; Edonian, Thracian*, 12, 365.

1. **ēdūco,** xi, ctum, 3, a., *to lead out, lead forth*, 1, 432; *draw out*, 10, 744; *bear, bring forth* (others, *rear*), 6, 765; *work out, forge*, 6, 630; *erect, build*, 2, 186; *rear*, 2, 461; *bring up, maintain*, 8, 413.

2. **ēdŭco,** āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to train, breed*, 10, 518.

ēductus, a, um, p. of 1, educo.

ēdūrus, a, um, adj., *very hard; tough, well grown*, G. 4, 145.

effectus, a, um, p. of efficio.

effĕro, extŭli, ēlātum, ferre. irreg. a., *to bear*, or *bring out* or *forth*, 2, 297; *bear away, rescue*, 3, 150; *raise, elevate, lift up* or *high*, 1, 127; fig., *rear, breed*, G. 2, 169; *elate, puff up*, 11, 715; **efferre gressum** or **pedem,** *walk, go, come forth*, 2, 753; **efferre se,** *arise*, 3, 215.

effĕrus, a, um, adj., *extremely wild; savage, frantic*, 4, 642; *fierce*, 8, 6; *cruel*, 8, 484.

effervo, 3, n., *to boil over*, G. 1, 471; *burst forth*, G. 4, 556.

effētus (-foetus), a, um, adj., *no longer producing; worn out*, G. 1, 81; *exhausted*, 5, 396; *incapable* (w. genit.), 7, 440; *weary* (the reading given by Heyne and others for *effectos*), G. 2, 417.

effĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3, a (ex *and* facio), *to make completely; form, make*, 1, 160; w. subj. clause, *cause*, E. 3, 51; p.: **effectus,** a, um, *completed* (others, *effetus*), G. 2, 417.

effĭgĭes, ēi, f. (effingo), *something molded* or *fashioned; a figure, likeness*, or *image*, 3, 148.

effingo, nxi, nctum, 3, a., *to mold out, shape forth; form, fashion; portray, represent*, 6, 32; *counterfeit, imitate*, 10, 640.

efflāgĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to ask urgently; demand*, 12, 759.

efflo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (ex *and* flo), *to blow* or *breathe out*, 7, 786.

efflŭo, fluxi, 3, n. and a. (ex *and* fluo), *to flow out* or *forth* (others, *influit*), G. 4, 373.

effŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3, a., *to dig out, excavate*, 1, 427; *dig up*, 1, 443; *dig, thrust out*, 3, 663.

effoetus, s. effetus.

effor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. and n., *to speak forth; speak, say*, 6, 560.

effossus, a, um, p. of effodio.

effractus, a, um, p. of effringo.

effrēnus, a, um, adj. (ex *and* frenum), *unbridled, unrestrained; savage, wild*, G. 3, 382.

effringo, frēgi, fractum, 3, a. (ex *and* frango), *to break out* or *open; crush, dash out*, 5, 480.

effŭgĭo, fūgi, 3, n. and a., *to flee forth* or *away; glide away*, 2, 226; *get off, escape*, E. 3, 49; *speed along*, 5, 151; *pass swiftly from, flee from, escape from*, 2, 793; 3, 272; *escape*, 3, 653.

effŭgĭum, ĭi, n. (effugio), *a fleeing away*; pl., *flight, escape*, 2, 140.

effulgĕo, and **effulgo,** si, 2, and 3, n., *to shine forth* or *brightly; be effulgent*, 2, 616; 8, 677; *glitter, be distinguished, conspicuous*, 5, 133.

effultus, a, um, pa. (ex *and* fulcio), *propped up; supported*, 7, 94.

effundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, a., *to pour out* or *forth; shed*, 2, 271; *throw, cast out*, 7, 780; *cast*, 6, 339; *overthrow*, 11, 485; *bring out*, 9, 68; *loosen, toss*, G. 3, 92; *unbind, dishevel*, 4, 509; *dissolve*, 2, 651; *let loose, throw out*, 5, 818; *spend, lose, waste*, 5, 446; of words, *utter*, 5, 780; **effundere se,** *rush, dart forth, start*, G. 1, 512; pass.: **effundi,** *dart*, 5, 145; *flow*, 6, 686; p.: **effūsus,** a, um, *poured forth; pouring*, G. 2, 352; *overflowing*, G. 4, 288; *thronging*, 12, 131.

effūsus, a, um, p. of effundo.

ēgĕlĭdus, a, um, adj., *cold* (given by Heyne and others for *et gelidus*), 8, 610.

ĕgēnus, a, um, adj. (egeo), *needy; in want, destitute*, 1, 599; *distressed, straitened, imperiled, desperate*, 10, 367.

ĕgĕo, ŭi, 2, n. (rel. to Gr. ἀχήν, poor), *to be in want* or *need;* w. abl. or gen.; *to want, need*, 2, 522; *to be poor, destitute*, 1, 384; *require*, G. 2, 28; *to feel the need of, be desirous of*, 5, 751; p.: **ĕgens,** ntis, *destitute, needy, necessitous, helpless*, 4, 373.

Ēgĕrĭa, ae, f., *a nymph of Roman mythology, instructress of Numa*, 7, 763.

ĕgestas, ātis, f. (egeo), *poverty, destitution, penury, need, want*, G. 3, 319; personified, 6, 276.

ĕgo, mĕi, pers. pron.; pl.: **nos,** nostri *or* nostrum, *I*, etc., freq.; pl. often for the sing., *I, me*, etc.; abl. with 1, **cum** appended: **mecum,** *with me*, 1, 675, et al.

ēgrĕdĭor, gressus sum, 3, dep. n. (ex *and* gradior), *to step* or *walk forth; go out*, 2, 713; *to disembark, land*, 1, 172.

ēgrĕgĭus, a, um, adj. (e *and* grex), *apart from the herd; excellent, distinguished*, 7, 473; *famous, renowned*, 1, 445; *noble*, 6, 523; w. gen., 11, 417.

ēgressus, a, um, p. of egredior.

ei (hei) (monosyll.), interj. expressive of grief, *ah! alas! woe is me!* 2, 274, et al.

eia, s. heia.

ēicio, iēci, iectum, 3, a. (ex *and* iacio), *to cast out, forth, away;* p.: **eiectus,** a, um, *cast ashore*, 1, 578; *banished*, 8, 646; *stretched out at full length, thrust forth* (Ladewig and others, *wrenched, dislocated*), 10, 894.

ēiecto, āvi, ātum, 1, a., freq. (ex *and* iacto), *to cast forth; vomit* (in some texts *reiectantem*), 5, 470.

ēiectus, a, um, p. of eicio.

ēlābor, lapsus sum, 3, dep. n., *to slip* or *glide forth* or *away; escape from*, 1, 242; *spring aside, dodge*, 5, 445; *creep, move upward*, G. 2, 305.

ēlapsus, a, um, p. of elabor.

ēlātus, a, um, p. of effero.

Ēlectra, ae, f., Ἠλέκτρα, *one of the Pleiades* (*daughters of Atlas*), *and mother of Dardanus*, 8, 135.

ēlectrum, i, n., ἤλεκτρον, *amber*, G. 3, 522; *a mixed metal of the color of amber*, 8, 402.

ĕlĕphantus, i, m., ἐλέφας, *an elephant;* meton., *ivory*, 3, 464.

Ēlēus, a, um, adj. (Elis), *of Elis, a country of the Peloponnesus; Elean*, G. 3, 202.

Ĕleusīnus, a, um, adj. (Elusis), *pertaining to Eleusis, a city of Attica sacred to Ceres; Eleusinian*, G. 1, 163.

Ēlias, ădis, pl.: **Ēliădes,** um, adj. (Elis), *Elean, Olympian*, G. 1, 59.

ēlicio, ŭi, ĭtum, 3, a. (e *and* lacio), *to draw out*, or *down*, G. 1, 109.

ēlīdo, līsi, līsum, 3, a. (ex *and* laedo), *to dash forth, out, up*, 3, 567; *suffocate, strangle*, 8, 289; *force out, cause to start out*, 8, 261.

ēlĭgo, ēgi, ectum, 3, a. (e *and* lego), *to select, choose*, 7, 274.

Ēlis, ĭdis, f., Ἦλις, *Elis, one of the countries of the Peloponnesus, west of Arcadia*, 3, 694.

Ĕlissa (Ĕlīsa), ae, f., Ἔλισσα, *another name for Dido*, 4, 335.

ēlīsus, a, um, p. of elido.

ellĕbŏrus (hellĕb-), i, m., ἐλλέβορος, *veratrum, hellebore*, G. 3, 451.

ēlŏquĭum, ĭi, n. (eloquor), *eloquence; rant*, 11, 383.

ēlŏquor, lŏcūtus sum, 3, dep. a. and n., *to speak out; speak*, 3, 39.

ēlūcĕo, xi, 2, n., *to shine forth, to be bright*, G. 4, 98.

ēluctor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. and n., *to struggle forth; overcome; to work, ooze*, or *strain out*, G. 2, 244.

ēlūdo, lūsi, lūsum, 3, n. and a., *to play out; to mock, elude*, 11, 695; *deceive, disappoint*, G. 1, 226.

ēlŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, a., *to wash out* or *away*, 6, 742.

Ēlŭsĭus, s. Elysius.

Ēlȳsĭum, ĭi, n., Ἠλύσιον, *Elysium, the Elysian fields, the dwelling-place set apart for the blessed in the lower world.*

Ēlȳsĭus (Ēlŭsĭus), a, um, adj. (Elysium), *Elysian*, G. 1, 38.

Ēmăthĭa, ae, f., Ἠμαθία, *Emathia, a region of Macedonia; Macedonia*, G. 1, 492.

Ēmăthĭon, ŏnis, m., *a Trojan warrior*, 9, 571.

ēmensus, a, um, p. of emetior.

ēmētĭor, mensus sum, 4, dep. a., *to*

measure out or *off*, 10, 772; *pass over, traverse*, 5, 628; pass., G. 1, 450.

ēmĭco, ŭi, ātum, 1, n., *to leap, spring forth*, 6, 5; *to dart, bound*, or *spring upward*, 2, 175; *run, rush, dart forward*, 5, 319.

ēmĭnĕo, ŭi, 2, n., *to stand out, project, rise up*, 10, 227.

ēmĭnus, adv. (e *and* manus), *from afar, at a distance*, 10, 346.

ēmissus, a, um, p. of emitto.

ēmitto, mīsi, missum, 3, a., *to send forth*, 6, 898; *hurl, throw, shoot*, 11, 676.

ĕmo, ēmi, emptum (emtum), 3, a., *to buy, purchase*, 10, 503.

ēmōtus, a, um, p. of emoveo.

ēmŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2, a., *to move off* or *away; remove* (or *amovet*), 6, 524; *throw off, start from*, 2, 493; *dispel, relieve*, 6, 382; *tear away, shatter*, 2, 610.

emptus, a, um, p. of emo.

ēmūnĭo, īi, ītum, 4, a., *to fortify; make strong, secure*, 8, 227.

ēn, interj. (rel. to ἤν), *lo! behold!* with nom., 1, 461; in doubt or despair, E. 1, 68; in indignation, 4, 597; with imperat., E. 6, 69.

ēnarrābĭlis, e, adj. (narro), *that can be expressed* or *described*, 8, 625.

Encĕlădus, i, m., Ἐγκέλαδος, *Enceladus, a giant, son of Caelus and Terra*, 3, 578; 4, 179.

ĕnim, causal conj., *for*, 1, 198, et al.; corroborative, *truly, certainly, yes, aye, even, indeed*, G. 2, 509, et al.; *therefore*, G. 3, 70; with pers. pron., *precisely, directly*, 8, 84; **nec enim,** *nor indeed*, 2, 100; **sed enim,** *but indeed, however*, 1, 19.

Ĕnīpeus (trisyll.), i, m., Ἐνιπεύς, *the Enipeus, a river of Thessaly flowing into the Peneus*, G. 4, 368.

ēnĭtĕo, ŭi, 2, n., *to shine forth*, 4, 150; *grow bright*, G. 2, 211.

ēnītor, nixus *or* nīsus sum, 3, dep. n. and a., *to struggle forth* or *upward; climb, shoot upward*, G. 2, 360; *to bring forth, bear offspring*, 3, 327.

ēnixus, a, um, p. of enitor.

ēno, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a., *to swim out* or *away;* fig., *to fly away*, 6, 16.

ēnōdis, e, adj. (e *and* nodus), *without knots, smooth*, G. 2, 78.

ensis, is, m., *a sword*, 2, 393, et al.; *knife*, 2, 155.

Entellus, i, m., *a Sicilian boxer*, 5, 387.

ēnŭmĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to count out* or *completely; enumerate*, 4, 334.

ĕo, īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, irreg. n. (εἶμι), *to go; walk, come*, 8, 466; *go forth*, 2, 578; *depart*, 2, 111; *issue*, 4, 130; *advance*, 12, 908; *move, appear*, 4, 149; *ascend*, 5, 451; *run down, flow*, 9, 434; *ooze, drop*, G. 2, 245; *hang*, 5, 558; *intervene*, G. 2, 344; *enter upon, succeed to, inherit*, 6, 758; w. cogn. acc., *to pursue*, 4, 468; *take, lead*, G. 3, 77; impers.: **ĭtur,** *we, they, go*, 9, 641; p.: **iens,** ĕuntis, *going*, etc., freq.

ĕōdem, adv. (idem), *to the same place*, 9, 689.

ĕōus, a, um, adj., ἠῷος, *belonging to the dawn, eastern*, 1, 489; subs.: **Ĕōus,** i, m., for *Lucifer, the day star*, G. 1, 288; *the dawn*, 3, 588.

Ĕpēos, i, m., Ἐπειός, *Epeius, a Grecian architect, designer of the wooden horse*, 2, 264.

Ĕphȳrē, es, f., Ἐφύρη, *a sea-nymph*, G. 4, 343.

Ĕphȳrēïus, a, um, adj. (Ephyra), *of Ephyra* or *Corinth; Corinthian*, G. 2, 464.

Ĕpĭdaurus, i, f., Ἐπίδαυρος, *a city on the N. W. coast of Argolis*, now *Pidauro*, G. 3, 44.

Ēpīros (Ēpīrus), i, f., Ἤπειρος, *Epirus, the country on the Adriatic coast, west of Thessaly and Macedon*, now *Albania*, 3, 292.

ĕpŭlae, ārum, f. (sing. epulum), *a banquet, feast*, 1, 79; *food*, 1, 216.

Ĕpŭlo, ōnis, m., *a Rutulian warrior*, 12, 459.

ĕpŭlor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a. (epulum), *to banquet, feast*, 4, 207; w. abl., *to banquet, feast upon*, 3, 224; w. acc., *feast upon*, 4, 602.

Ĕpȳtĭdes, ae, m., Ἠπυτίδης, *son of Epytus, a follower of Aeneas, and master of the equestrian games*, 5, 547.

Ĕpȳtus, i, m., *a Trojan*, 2, 340.

ĕqua, ae, f. (equus), *a mare*, G. 1, 59.

ĕques, ĭtis, m. (id.), *a horseman*, 4, 132; put for the horse, G. 3, 116; pl.

cavalry, 12, 408 : sing. as a collective, *cavalry*, 10, 239.

ĕquester, tris, tre, adj. (eques), *pertaining to a horseman; equestrian*, 5, 667.

ĕquĭdem, adv. (demonstr. e *or* ec *and* quidem), *indeed, at least, certainly, surely;* w. first person, *for my part*, 1, 238.

ĕquīnus, a, um, adj. (equus), *pertaining to horses; equine, of horses*, G. 3, 72; *horse-hair*, 9, 622.

ĕquĭtātus, ūs, m. (equito), *the horse, cavalry*, 8, 585.

ĕquĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n. (eques), *to be a horseman; to ride*, 10, 885.

ĕquus (ĕcus), i, m. (ἵππος), *a horse*, 1, 156, et al.

Ĕrătō, f. (only in nom.), Ἐρατώ, *the muse of love-poetry; muse*, in general, 7, 37.

Ĕrĕbus, i, m., Ἔρεβος, *the god of darkness, son of Chaos and brother of Night*, 6, 247; *darkness; the lower world*, 4, 26, et al.

ērectus, a, um, p. of erigo.

ēreptus, a, um, p. of eripio.

Ērētum, i, n., Ἤρητον, *an ancient Sabine town*, now *Rimane*, 7, 711.

ergō, adv., *therefore*, E. 1, 47; w. gen. like *causa, for the sake of, on account of*, 6, 670; in a question, 6, 456.

Ĕrīcētes (Ĕrichaetes), ae, m., *a Lycaonian follower of Aeneas*, 10, 749.

Ĕrichthŏnius, ii, m., Ἐριχθόνιος, *Erichthonius, a son of Vulcan, and one of the primitive kings of Athens; the first to yoke four horses to a chariot*, G. 3, 113.

Ērĭdănus, i, m., Ἠριδανός. 1. *A Greek name of the river Po.* 2. *The river in the lower world which flows forth and forms the Po in the upper world*, 6, 659.

ērĭgo, rexi, rectum, 3, a. (ex *and* rego), *to raise up, rear, erect*, 4, 495; *cast upward*, 3, 423.

Ērĭgŏnē, es, f., Ἠριγόνη, *the constellation Virgo*, G. 1, 33.

ĕrīlis (hĕrīlis), e, adj. (erus), *pertaining to an owner, master*, or *mistress; master's*, 7, 490.

Ĕrīnys (Ĕrinnys), ȳos, f., Ἐριννύς, *a fury*, 2, 337; *pest, scourge, curse*, 2, 573.

Ĕrĭphȳlē, es, f., Ἐριφύλη, *the wife of Amphiaraus, slain by her son Alcmaeon for her treachery to her husband*, 6, 445.

ērĭpio, ŭi, reptum, 3, a. (ex *and* rapio), *to tear* or *pull away*, freq.; w. the object from which in abl., w. prep. or without a prep., or in the dat.; *unsheath; draw*, 4, 579; *snatch*, 10, 788; *catch*, 7, 119; *take away*, 2, 736; *rescue*, 1, 596; *bear safely*, 2, 665; *hasten*, 2, 619; imperat., *away!* 3, 560; pass.: **erĭpi,** *escape*, 12, 948; **eripere se,** *hasten, fly*, 12, 917.

errābundus, a, um, adj. (erro), *wandering, straying*, E. 6, 58.

erro, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a., *to go astray, wander*, 1, 578; *roam*, G. 3, 246; *go to and fro, stray*, 7, 493; *hover*, 4, 684; *float*, 3, 76; *to err, be uncertain*, 7, 498.

error, ōris, m. (erro), *a wandering*, 1, 755; *a winding, maze*, 5, 591; *mistake, error*, 3, 181; *deception*, 2, 48; *infatuation, madness*, E. 8, 42.

ērŭbesco, rŭbŭi, 3, inc. n. and a., *to redden; to blush; to show* or *feel shame*, E. 6, 2; *feel shame before; to revere, respect*, 2, 542.

ēructo, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a., *to belch out; to vomit, throw forth* or *out*, 3, 632; *discharge*, 6, 297.

ērŭdio, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4, a. (e *and* rudio), *to redeem from roughness; to teach, instruct*, 9, 203.

Ĕrŭlus (Hĕrilus), i, m., *king of Praeneste, and son of Feronia, said to have had three lives, and to have been killed by Evander*, 8, 563.

ērumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3, a. and n., *to burst forth; burst, break through*, 1, 580; *dash, dart forward*, 10, 890; **erumpere se,** *dart forth, appear* (in some texts for *rumpent*), G. 1, 446.

ērŭo, ŭi, ŭtum, 3, a., *to cast out* or *up; to overthrow*, 2, 5; *whirl*, G. 1, 320.

ĕrus (hĕrus), i, m., *an owner, householder, master, lord*, 3, 324.

ērŭtus, a, um, p. of eruo.

ervum, i, n. (ὄροβος), *a bitter vetch* or *pea, pulse*, E. 3, 100.

Ĕrȳcīnus, a, um, adj. (Eryx), *pertaining to Eryx, Erycinian*, 5, 759.

Ĕrȳmanthus, i, m., Ἐρύμανθος, *a mountain in Arcadia*, 5, 448.

Ĕrȳmas, antis, m., *a Trojan, slain by Turnus*, 9, 702.

1. **Ĕryx,** ȳcis, m., Ἔρυξ, *a Sicilian giant and king, son of Venus and Butes, and brother of Aeneas; slain by Hercules*, 5, 419.

2. **Ĕryx,** ȳcis, m., *a mountain on the N. W. coast of Sicily*, now *S. Giuliano*, 1, 570.

es, esto, esse, essem, etc., s. sum.

esca, ae, f. (edo), *food*, G. 4, 17.

essĕdum, i, n., *a car, chariot*, of the Gauls, G. 3, 204.

et, conj. (ἔτι), *and*, freq.; *moreover, also, too*, freq.; *and even, and indeed*, E. 2, 44; *and yet*, E. 5, 89; *and immediately*, 9, 22; **et—et,** *both—and*, freq.

ĕtĕnim, conj., *for, indeed, truly*, 7, 390.

ĕtĭam, conj. (et emphasized by iam), *and also, and besides; even, and even*, freq.; for *praeterea, besides, moreover*, 11, 352; of time, *still, yet, even now*, 6, 485.

ĕtĭamnum (-nunc), adv.; *till now, till then; still*, G. 4, 135.

Ĕtrūrĭa, ae, f., *ancient Tuscany; Etruria*, G. 2, 533.

Ĕtruscus, a, um, adj. (Etruria), *Etrurian, Tuscan*, 8, 503; subs.: **Ĕtrusci,** ōrum, m., *the Etrurians, Tuscans*, 9, 150.

etsi, conj., *even if, although, though*, 2, 583.

Euadne, s. Euhadne.

Euander (-drus, 8, 100; **Ēvander, -drus),** dri, m., Εὔανδρος, *Evander, an Arcadian prince, son of Carmentis, and king of Pallanteum on the Tiber*, 8, 52.

Euandrĭus (Ēvandrĭus), a, um (Euander), *of Evander, Evandrian*, 10, 394.

Euandrus, i, s. Euander.

Euanthes (Ēvanthes), ae, m., *a Trojan warrior*, 10, 702.

Eubŏĭcus, a, um, adj., Εὐβοικός, *of Euboea, an island on the eastern coast of Greece*, now *Negroponte; Euboean*, 6, 2.

Euhadnē (Euadnē, Ēvadnē), es, f., Εὐάδνη, *Evadne, the wife of Capaneus, who cast herself on the funeral pile of her husband*, 6, 447.

euhans (euans, ēvans), ntis, p. n. and a. (Evan *or* Euan, Bacchus), *crying Euhan! shrieking madly, celebrating*, 6, 517.

euhoe (euoe, ēvoe), (dissyll.), interj., εὐοῖ, *a joyous Bacchanalian shout, evoe! joy!* 7, 389.

Eumēdes, is, m., Εὐμήδης, *a Trojan*, 12, 346.

Eumēlus, i, m., Εὔμηλος, *a Trojan*, 5, 665.

Eumĕnĭdes, um, f., Εὐμενίδες, *the well-disposed;* a deprecatory title given by the Greeks to the Furies; *the Eumenides, the Furies*, 4, 469.

Eunēus (-aeus), i, m., *a Trojan slain by Camilla*, 11, 666.

ĕuntis, ti, etc., s. eo, p., iens.

euoe, s. euhoe.

Euphrātes, is, m., *the Euphrates*, G. 1, 509

Eurōpa, ae, f., Εὐρώπη. 1. *Europa, the daughter of Agenor, king of Phoenicia, borne by Jupiter over the sea to Crete.* 2. *Europe*, 1, 385.

Eurōtas, ae, m., Εὐρώτας, *the Eurotas*, now *the Basilipotamo; the river on which Sparta was situated*, 1, 498.

Eurōus, a, um, adj. (Eurus), *pertaining to Eurus, the southeast wind; eastern*, 3, 533.

Eurus, i, m., Εὖρος, *the southeast wind*, 1, 85, et al.; *wind*, 1, 383, et al.

Eurȳălus, i, m., Εὐρύαλος, *a Trojan youth among the followers of Aeneas*, 5, 294.

Eurȳdĭcē, es, f., Εὐρυδίκη, *the wife of Orpheus*, G. 4, 486.

Eurȳpȳlus, i, m., Εὐρύπυλος, *a Thessalian prince, one of the Grecian chiefs at Troy*, 2, 114.

Eurystheus (trisyll.), ĕi, m., Εὐρυσθεύς, *the king of Mycenae, who assigned to Hercules the twelve labors*, 8, 292.

Eurȳtĭdes, ae, m. (Eurytus), *the son of Eurytus*, 10, 499.

Eurȳtĭon, ōnis, m., Εὐρυτίων, *brother of the Lycian archer Pandarus, and follower of Aeneas*, 5, 495.

Ēvadne, s. Euhadne.

ēvādo, vāsi, vāsum, 3, n. and a., *to go out, forth*, or *up; ascend*, 2, 458;

come in flight, 2 581; *come forth from*, w. the idea of danger surmounted; w. acc., *to escape the dangers of*, 2, 731; *escape*, 5, 689; 6, 425; w. dat., 11, 702; 9, 99.

ēvălesco, vălŭi, 3, inc. n., *to grow strong; be able, can*, 7, 757.

Ēvander, s. Euander.

Ēvandrĭus, s. Euandrius.

Ēvandrus, s. Euander.

ēvānesco, nŭi, 3, inc. n., *to disappear, vanish*, 4, 278.

ēvans, s. euhans.

Ēvanthes, s. Euanthes.

ēvĕho, xi, ctum, 3, a., *to carry forth; carry up, raise, elevate*, 6, 130.

ēvĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4, n., *to come out; come to pass, happen*, 2, 778.

ēventus, ūs, m. (evenio), *an outcome, issue, result*, G. 4, 397; *event, fortune*, 6, 158.

ēverbĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to beat violently, strike, flap upon*, 12, 866.

ēversor, ōris, m. (everto), *an overthrower, destroyer*, 12, 545.

ēversus, a, um, p. of everto.

ēverto, ti, sum, 3, a., *to upturn*, 1, 43; *root up*, G. 2, 208; *cut down*, G. 1, 256; *overthrow, demolish, destroy*, 2, 603; p.: **ēversus,** a, um, *demoralized, perverted* (of the overthrow of all social order), G. 1, 500.

ēvictus, a, um, p. of evinco.

ēvincĭo, nxi, nctum, 4, a., *to bind round; crown, wreathe*, 5, 269; *bind*, 5, 364.

ēvinco, vīci, victum, 3, a., *to conquer completely; overcome*, 2, 630; *move*, 4, 548, et al.; *bear down*, sweep away, 2, 497.

ēvinctus, a, um, p. of evincio.

ēviscĕro, *no perf.*, ātum, 1, a. (e *and* viscus), *to disembowel*, 11, 723.

ēvŏco, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to call out* or *forth; summon, conjure*, 4, 242.

ēvohe, s. euhoe.

ēvŏlo, āvi, ātum, 1, n., *to fly away*, 9, 477.

ēvolvo, vi, ūtum, 3, a., *to roll out* or *forth*, 5, 807; *unroll* a scroll *or* volume; hence, fig., *reveal, declare*, 9, 528; *recount*, G. 4, 509.

ēvŏmo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3, a., *to vomit out* or *up*, 8, 253.

ex or **ē,** prep. w. abl. (ἐκ, ἐξ), *out of, from;* of place, 3, 554, and freq.; *down from*, 2, 410; of source, G. 3, 65; material, *of*, 5, 266; partitive, *of*, 2, 659; of time, *after, from, since*, 1, 623; of transition from one condition to another, 10, 221; of correspondence, *in*, 1, 456; *according to, after*, 5, 244; *with*, 8, 621; **ex eo, illo, quo** (tempore), *from that, from which, what, time; since*, 8, 268. In composition, it loses *x* before *b, d, g, i* (=*j*), *l, m, n, r, v;* and becomes *ef*, rarely *ec*, before *f*.

exacta, s. exigo.

exactus, a, um, p. of exigo.

exăcŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, a., *to whet, sharpen, point*, G. 1, 264.

exaestŭo, āvi, ātum, 1, n., *to boil up, foam up, rage*, 3, 577; *to be agitated, to burn*, 9, 798.

exāmen, ĭnis, n. (ex *and* ago). 1. *A multitude; swarm*, 7, 67. 2. *The tongue or indicator of the scales* or *balances; the index*, 12, 725.

exănĭmis, e, and **exănĭmus,** a, um, adj. (ex *and* anima), *breathless; lifeless, dead*, 1, 484; *slain*, 11, 110; *breathless with fear, terrified*, 4, 672.

exanĭmo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (ex *and* anima), *to deprive of life;* pa.: **exănĭmātus,** a, um, *without breath, breathless; disheartened; terrified*, 5, 805.

exardesco, arsi, arsum, 3, inc. n., *to begin to burn;* fig., *to be roused to anger; kindle, burn*, 2, 575; 5, 172.

exătŭrābĭlis, e, s. exsaturabilis.

exaudĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4, a., *to hear distinctly; hear*, 1, 219; *catch the sound, hear from afar*, 7, 15; *listen to, heed*, 11, 157.

excēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, n., *to go out* or *away; depart*, 6, 737; *flee from*, 1, 357; *withdraw from*, 5, 380; *retire*, 9, 789.

excellens, ntis, p. of excello.

excello, cellŭi, celsum, 3, n. and a., *to rise out of* or *superior to;* pa.: **excellens,** ntis, *surpassing; beautiful, stately*, 12, 250; pa.: **excelsus,** a, um, *elevated, high, lofty*, 5, 35.

excelsus, a, um, p. of excello.

excepto, āvi, ātum, 1, intens. a. (ex cipio), *to catch up; snuff up*, G. 3, 274.

exceptus, a, um, p. of excipio.

excerno, crēvi, crētum, 3, a., *to keep apart* or *away* (others take the participle from *excresco, to grow*), G. 3, 398.

excidium, s. exscidium.

1. **excĭdo,** cĭdi, 3, n. (ex *and* cado), *to fall out; fall from*, G. 2, 303; *drop, come from*, 2, 658; *come down, descend*, 9, 113; *depart*, 1, 26; *slip out, escape*, G. 4, 410.

2. **excīdo,** cīdi, cīsum, 3, *a.* (ex *and* caedo), *to cut out*, 1, 429; *cut off, away*, or *down*, 2, 481; *destroy*, 2, 637.

excio, cīvi *or* cĭi, ĭtum, 4, a., and **excĭĕo,** ĭtum, 2, a., *to rouse up* or *forth; call forth, assemble*, 5, 107; *call up, raise up*, E. 8, 99; *arouse, excite, agitate*, 4, 301; *stir, shake*, 12, 445.

excĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3, a. (ex *and* capio), *to take out* or *up; except, exempt*, 9, 271; *receive, receive in turn*, 1, 276; *relieve*, G. 2, 345; *receive*, with the notion of hospitality or shelter or favor, 4, 374; 5, 41; *catch, take*, E. 3, 18; *surprise, fall upon*, 3, 332: *await*, G. 4, 207; *seize*, 6, 173; *overtake*, 9, 763; *intercept*, 11, 517; *befall*, 3, 318; *hit*, 12, 507; *take up* the conversation; *reply, answer*, 4, 114; *catch* mentally; *surmise, suspect, detect*, 4, 297.

excīsus, a, um, p. of excīdo.

excĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, intens. a. (excieo), *to rouse up completely; excite, awaken, arouse*, 2, 594; *alarm*, 2, 728; *stimulate, impel*, 3, 343; *raise up, erect*, G. 4, 549.

excĭtus, a, um, p. of excio.

excĭtus, a, um, p. of excieo.

exclāmo, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a., *to call* or *cry out*, 2, 733.

exclūdo, clūsi, clūsum, 3, a. (ex *and* claudo), *to shut out, exclude*, G. 4, 147.

exclūsus, a, um, p. of excludo.

excŏlo, ŭi, cultum, 3, a., *to till completely; cultivate; refine, perfect, polish*, 6, 663.

excŏquo, coxi, coctum, 3, a., *to cook completely; dry thoroughly, prepare*, G. 2, 260; *drive out, expel by heat*, G. 1, 88.

excresco, crēvi, crētum, 3, inc. n., *to grow up*, G. 3, 398 (but the participle here is better taken from *excerno, put away*).

excrētus, a, um, p. of excerno and excresco.

excŭbiae, ārum, f. (excubo), *a lying out; watching; vigils, watch*, 4, 201.

excŭbo, ŭi, ĭtum, 1, n., *to lie out; be on guard, keep watch*, 9, 175.

excūdo, cūdi, cūsum, 3, a., *to strike out*, 1, 174; *beat out, mold*, 6, 847; *build*, G. 4, 57.

excursus, ūs, m. (excurro), *an excursion*, G. 4, 194.

excussus, a, um, p. of excutio.

excŭtio, cussi, cussum, 3, a. (ex *and* quatio), *to shake out* or *off*, 2, 224; *throw* or *cast down*, 1, 115; *cast out*, 10, 590; *drive away*, 3, 200; *expel*, 7, 299; *shake out, uncoil*, 3, 267; *uncoil and arrange* (set the sails), 3, 683; *deprive of*, 6, 353; *throw aside, break*, 12, 158; *hurry forth, call forth*, 9, 68.

exĕcror, s. exsecror.

exĕdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3, a., *to eat out, hollow out*, G. 2, 214; *devour; consume, destroy*, 5, 785; *hollow out*, G. 4, 419; *eat out, corrode*, G. 1, 495; *consume, destroy*, 5, 785.

exemplum, i, n. (eximo), *example*, 12, 439; *instance, manifestation*, G. 4, 219.

exemptus, a, um, p. of eximo.

exĕo, ĭvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, irreg. n. and a., *to go out* or *forth*, 1, 306; *come out*, 5, 492; *sprout, spring forth*, G. 2, 58; *overflow, burst forth*, 2, 497; *avoid, elude*, 5, 438.

exĕquiae, s. exsequiae.

exĕquor, s. exsequior.

exercĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, a. (ex *and* arceo), *to keep in action* or *motion; hurry, drive along*, G. 3, 529; *whip*, 7, 380; *exercise, carry on, pursue*, 1, 431; *employ*, 10, 808; *engage in, cultivate, cherish*, 4, 110; *practice*, 4, 87; *train, lead*, 1, 499; *work, till*, G. 1, 99; *agitate, torment, harass*, 5, 779; *pursue*, 4, 623; *give vent, glut*, G. 3, 152.

1. **exercĭtus,** a, um, p. of exerceo.

2. **exercĭtus,** ūs, m. (exerceo), *an exercising;* meton., *an army*, 2, 415; of birds, G. 1, 382.

exerto, s. exserto.

exēsus, a, um, p. of exedo.

exhālo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n., *to breathe out*, 2, 562.

exhaurio, hausi, haustum, 4, a., *to draw out, drain*, G. 3, 309; *exhaust*

G. 4, 248; *toil through, achieve*, 4, 14; *undergo*, 1, 599; *endure*, 11, 256; *inflict*, 9, 356.

exhaustus, a, um, p. of exhaurio.

exhorresco, horrŭi, 3, inc. n. and a. (exhorreo), *to shudder greatly; shudder at, fear, dread*, 7, 265.

exhortor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., *to encourage, rouse*, 7, 472; *advise*, 8, 510; *to spur*, 11, 610.

exigo, ēgi, actum, 3, a. (ex *and* ago), *to drive out* or *work out; drive through, thrust*, 10, 682; *drive*, 2, 357; *investigate, examine, ascertain*, 1, 309; *weigh, consider, determine*, 4, 476; *fulfill*, G. 3, 139; *finish, complete*, 6, 637; of time, *spend, pass*, 1, 75; pa. subs.: **exacta,** ōrum, *discoveries*, 1, 309.

exigŭus, a, um, adj. (exigo), *minute, scanty, little*, G. 4, 87; *contracted, narrow*, G. 4, 295; *short*, G. 2, 202; *insignificant, small*, 4, 212; *few*, 5, 754; *thin, slender, feeble*, 6, 493; subs.: **exigŭum,** i, n., *narrow means*, G. 2, 472.

exilium, s. exsilium.

eximius, a, um, adj. (eximo), *exceptional; choice, select*, G. 4, 538; *distinguished*, 7, 496.

eximo, ēmi, emptum (emtum), 3, a. (ex *and* emo), *to take out; remove*, 6, 746; *take away, remove*, 1, 216.

exin, s. exinde.

exindĕ (abbrev. **exin** or **exim**), adv., *from that place; thence*, of place; of time, *thereafter; thereupon, then*, 6, 743, et al.

exitiālis, e, adj. (exitium), *destructive, fatal, deadly*, 2, 31.

exitium, ĭi, n. (exeo), *a going out; death*, G. 3, 503; *hardship*, 7, 129; *destruction, downfall, ruin*, 2, 131.

exitus, ūs, m. (id.), *a going* or *coming out; departure, exit, passage*, 6, 894; *event*, 5, 523; *end, death*, 2, 554.

exopto, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to choose out; wish exceedingly, long for, desire much*, 2, 138.

exordior, orsus sum, 4, dep. a., *to stretch the warp for weaving; make a beginning*; pa. subs.: **exorsum,** i, n., *a thing begun* or *undertaken; enterprise, action*, 10, 111; *preamble*, G. 2, 46.

exordium, ĭi, n. (exordior), *a beginning; origin*, 7, 40; *beginning*, E. 6, 33; *opening, beginning*, of discourse, 4, 284.

exŏrior, ortus sum, 4, dep. n., *to rise up; come forth, appear, rise*, 4, 130; *arise*, 3, 128; *spring up, arise*, 4, 625.

exōro, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to pray effectually; entreat, implore*, 3, 370.

exors, s. exsors.

exorsum, s. exordior.

exortus, a, um, p. of exorior.

exōsus, a, um, p. (ex *and* odi), *hating much*; usually w. an obj. acc.; *hostile, adverse to, hating*, 5, 687.

expec. For words beginning thus, see exspec.

expĕdĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4, a. (ex *and* pes), *to make the foot free; to extricate, disentangle; bring forth, get ready*, 1, 178; *seize, use*, 5, 209; *serve*, 1, 702; *unfold, describe, disclose*, 3, 379, 460; *declare*, 11, 315; pass. in middle sig., *make one's way out, escape*, 2, 633.

expello, pŭli, pulsum, 3, a., *to drive out; drive* or *carry up*, G. 1, 320; *banish*, 1, 620; *repel, drive*, 10, 354.

expendo, di, sum, 3, a., *to weigh out*; fig., *pay; suffer*, 6, 740; *expiate*, 2, 229.

expĕrientĭa, ae, f. (experior), *a trying; experience, wisdom*, G. 1, 4; *knowledge*, G. 4, 316.

expĕrior, rtus sum, 4, dep. a., *to try thoroughly; try, prove, resort to*, 4, 535; *experience, encounter, know by experience*, 1, 202; *employ, use*, G. 4, 157; *ascertain, find*, G. 2, 222; w. inf., *try*, E. 8, 67; p.: **expertus,** a, um, *having tried, learned*, 11, 283; pa., *acquainted with, skilled in, tried in*, w. gen., 10, 173.

expers, rtis, adj. (ex *and* pars), *having no part in*; w. gen., *free from, without, apart from*, 4, 550; *destitute of*, 10, 752.

expertus, a, um, p. of experior.

expīro, s. exspiro.

explĕo, plēvi, plētum, 2, a., *to fill completely; fill up*, G. 3, 431; *gorge*, 3, 630; *satisfy*, 1, 713; *finish, complete*, 1, 270; w. gen., *satiate, glut*, 2, 586.

explētus, a, um, p. of expleo.

explĭco, āvi *or* ŭi, ātum *or* ĭtum, 1, a., *to unfold*, G. 2, 335; *deploy, draw out, extend*, G. 2, 280; *describe, tell*, 2, 362.

explōrātor, ōris, m. (exploro), *a scout*, 11, 512.

explōro, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to ascertain by calling out; investigate, search; reconnoiter, explore, examine*, 1, 307; *observe*, 3, 514; *find out, determine*, 1, 77; *devise, meditate*, G. 3, 537; *penetrate, season*, G. 1, 175.

expōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum (expostum), 3, a., *to put forth; plunge*, 10, 305; *to land*, 6, 416; *to put out* or *extend*, 10, 654; *expose to*, 10, 694.

exporto, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to convey* or *carry out*, G. 4, 256.

exposco, pŏposci, 3, a., *to ask importunately; to beg, entreat, seek*, 8, 261.

expŏsĭtus (-postus), a, um, p. of expono.

exprōmo, mpsi, mptum (mtum), 3, a., *to bring* or *draw out; to utter*, 2, 280.

expugno, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to fight out; carry by storm*, 9, 532; *win by assault*, 10, 92.

expulsus, a, um, p. of expello.

exquīro, sīvi, sītum, 3, a. (ex *and* quaero), *to seek out*, 3, 96; *discover*, G. 2, 256; *petition, pray for, implore*, 4, 57.

exsanguis, e, adj., *without blood; lifeless*, 2, 542: *pale with terror, terrified*, 2, 212.

exsătŭrābĭlis (exat-), e, adj. (exsaturo), *that can be satisfied*, 5, 781.

exsătŭro (exăt-), āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to satisfy, glut*, 7, 298.

exscĭdĭum (excĭd-), ĭi, n. (exscindo), *a complete cutting* or *tearing down; rasing, demolition, destruction*, G. 2, 505.

exscindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3, a., *to tear out; tear down, destroy*, 2, 177; *extirpate*, 4, 425.

exsĕco (exsīco, exĕco), ŭi, ctum, 1, a., *to cut out*, 10, 315.

exsĕcror (exĕcror), ātus sum, 1, dep. a. and n. (ex *and* sacro), *to curse bitterly; execrate, curse*, 3, 273.

exsectus, a, um, p. of exseco.

exsĕquĭae (exĕquĭae), ārum, f. (ex *and* sequor), *funeral rites*, 7, 5.

exsĕquor (exĕquor), cūtus sum, 3, dep. a., *to follow out* or *throughout; to perform, conduct*, 4, 53; *execute*, 4, 396; *do*, 4, 421; *pursue, treat of, describe*, G. 4, 2.

exsĕro (exĕro), ŭi, ertum, 3, a., *to thrust out; expose, uncover*; pa.: **exsertus,** a, um, *stripped; naked*, 1, 492.

exserto (exerto), āvi, ātum, 1, intens. a. (exsero), *to stretch* or *thrust forth*, 3, 425.

exsertus (exertus), a, um, p. of exsero.

exsĭlio (exĭlio), ŭi, ultum, 4, n. (ex *and* salio), *to spring* or *leap forth; dart forth* (others, *extulit*), G. 3, 433.

exsĭlium (exĭlium), ĭi, n. (exsul), *banishment, exile*, 2, 638; *place of exile*, 2, 780.

exsolvo, vi, sŏlūtum, 3, a., *to loosen completely*, w. acc. and abl.; *disengage*, 11, 829; *set free, deliver*, 4, 652.

exsomnis (exomnis), e, adj. (ex *and* somnus), *sleepless*, 6, 556.

exsors (exors), rtis, adj., *without share, lot*, or *part; deprived of*, 6, 428; *not provided* or *given by lot; unallotted, undesignated*, 5, 534; different from others; *distinguished*, 8, 552.

exspectātus (exp-), a, um, p. of exspecto.

exspecto (exp-), āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n., *to look out for; to expect, wait for*, 4, 134; *await*, 6, 614; *tarry, linger, delay*, 4, 225; p.: **exspectātus,** a, um, *much looked for; much desired*, 2, 283; *expected, trusted* (others read *spectata*), 6, 687; pa. subs.: **exspectātum,** i, n., *expectation*, G. 3, 348.

exspergo (exp-), spersi, spersum, 3, a. (ex *and* spargo), *to sprinkle over, besprinkle*, 3, 625.

exspersus (exp-), a, um, p. of exspergo.

exspīro (exp-), āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n., *to breathe out*, 1, 44; *to expire, die*, 10, 731.

exstinctus, a, um, p. of exstinguo.

exstinguo (ext-), nxi, nctum, 3, a (pluperf. extinxem, for extinxissem, 4, 606), *to extinguish, put out, quench*, 8, 267; *blot out, extinguish*, 6, 527; *extirpate, kill, destroy*, 4, 682; p.: **exstinctus,** a, um, *lost*, 4, 322; *slain, killed*, G. 1, 466.

exsto (ext-), i, n., *to stand forth* or *out; rise above*, 6, 668.

exstructum (ext-), i, n. (exstruo), *an elevated seat* or *tribunal*, 5, 290.

exstructus (**ext-**), a, um, p. of exstruo.

exstrŭo (**ext-**), xi, ctum, 3, a., *to build up; erect; raise, spread*, 3, 224; *build*, 4, 267; p.: **exstructus,** a, um, *raised by, reclining on*, 9, 326.

exsūdo (**exū-**), āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n., *to sweat out* or *off*, G. 1, 88.

exsul (**exul**), ŭlis, c., *an exile*, 3, 11.

exsŭlo (**exŭlo**), āvi, ātum, 1, n. (exsul), *to be in exile, banished*, or *driven away*, 11, 263.

exsulto (**exul-**), āvi, ātum, 1, intens. n. (exsilio), *to spring; move with bold* or *exulting strides*, 2, 470; 10, 643; *advance proudly*, 10, 550; *bound*, 12, 688; *rise, surge in billows, swell*, 3, 557; *bubble*, 7, 464; *pant*, 5, 137; *exult, rejoice, triumph*, 2, 386.

exsŭpĕrābĭlis (**exŭp-**), e, adj. (exsupero), *that can be surmounted; that can be rolled up*, G. 3, 39.

exsŭpĕro (**exŭp-**), āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a., *to be completely above; mount upward, rise on high*, 2, 759; *pass by*, 3, 698; *pass over*, 11, 905; *surpass, excel*, 12, 20; *overrule*, 7, 591; *surmount*, 10, 658; of wrath, *boil over*, 12, 46.

exsurgo (**exu-**), surrexi, 3, n., *to rise up; rise*, 11, 697; *stand*, 6, 607.

exta, ōrum, n. pl., *the inner parts* of animals, esp. the upper portions, as distinguished from the lower intestines; *entrails*, 4, 64.

extemplo, adv. (ex *and* templo, for tempulo, dim. of tempus), *immediately, forthwith, at once, directly*, 6, 210.

extendo, di, tum *or* sum, 3, a., *to stretch forth; stretch, extend*, 5, 374; *continue*, 12, 909; *magnify, advance*, 6, 806; *extend*, in anticipation or foresight, G. 2, 405.

exter (**extĕrus**), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. (ex), *on the outside; external, foreign*, 4, 350; superl.: **extrēmus** (or **extĭmus**), a, um, *outermost; outer*, 12, 925; *last, most distant, farthest*, 5, 327; *remotest*, G. 2, 114; nearest to the source, *highest* (others, *rising*), G. 4, 319; *hindmost, last*, 5, 183; *final*, 3, 714; *consummating, finishing*, 7, 572; last in degree; *extreme, basest, worst*, 11, 701; *last part of, extreme of, end of*, G. 1, 340; *the instant of, verge of*, 2, 447; subs.: **extrēma,** ōrum, pl. n., *the most distant parts*, 1, 577; *the last sufferings, death*, 1, 219; *perils*, 3, 315; adv.: **extrēma,** *for the last time, one's last*, 11, 865.

externus, a, um, adj. (exter), *external; pertaining to foreigners; foreign*, 6, 94; subs.: **externus,** i, m., *a stranger*, 3, 43.

exterrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, a., *to frighten; alarm, startle, terrify*, 3, 307; *flutter in terror*, 5, 505; p.: **exterrĭtus,** a, um, *startled; roused*, 4, 571; *maddened, furious*, G. 3, 434.

extĭmesco, ŭi, 3, inc. n. and a., *to be afraid*, 8, 129.

extĭmus, superl. of exter.

extinguo, s. exstinguo.

extinctus, s. exstinctus.

exto, s. exsto.

extollo, 3, a., *to lift up;* fig., *laud, extol*, 11, 401.

extorquĕo, torsi, tortum, 2, a., *to wrest out of*, w. dat., 12, 357.

extorris, e, adj. (ex *and* terra), *out of one's country; exiled*, w. abl., 4, 616.

extrā, prep., w. acc. (extera, abl. of exter), *outside of, beyond*, 6, 796; *out of; from*, 2, 672.

extrēmus, a, um, superl. of exter.

extundo, tŭdi, tūsum, 3, a., *to beat out, emboss*, 8, 665; *invent*, G. 1, 133; *achieve*, G. 4, 328.

exūbĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, n., *to abound, overflow*, 7, 465.

exūdo, s. exsudo.

exul, s. exsul.

exulto, s. exsulto.

exŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, a. (rel. to indero), *to put off; take off, lay aside*, 1, 690; *unclasp, unbuckle*, 9, 303; *put away, change*, 4, 319; *divest; lay bare, strip, bare*, 5, 423; w. abl. of the thing from which, *free from*, 2, 153, et al.

exūro, ussi, ustum, 3, a., *to burn out, consume with fire; burn up*, 1, 39; *dry up, parch*, 3, 141; *burn out, purge*, 6, 742.

exustus, a, um, p. of exuro.

exūtus, a, um, p. of exuo.

exŭvĭae, ārum, f. (exuo), *that which has been taken off; a garment, vestment*, 4, 496; *armor, arms; spoils*, 2, 275; *memorials, relics*, 4, 651; *skin*, 2, 473; *hide*, 11, 577.

F

făba, ae, f., *a bean*, G. 1, 215.

Făbăris, is, m., *the Fabaris*, now *the Farfaro* or *Fafa*, *a small branch of the Tiber*, 7, 715.

Făbĭus, ĭi, m., *the name of a gens conspicuous in Roman history, of whom the most illustrious was Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucosus, who commanded the armies as dictator after the battle of Lake Trasimene*, 6, 845.

făbrĭcātor, ōris, m. (fabrico), *a constructor, contriver, framer, artificer, builder*, 2, 264.

Făbrĭcĭus, ĭi, m., *Fabricius*, a Roman family name, esp. *C. Fabricius, consul, B.C.* 281 *and* 278, *conspicuous in the war with Pyrrhus*, 6, 844.

făbrĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, a., and **făbrĭcor**, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. (fabrica), *to construct, frame, build*, 2, 46.

făbrīlis, e, adj. (faber), *pertaining to a smith; forging*, 8, 415.

făcesso, cessi (cessīvi ?), cessītum, 3, intens. a. (facio), *to do effectively; perform, execute*, 4, 295.

făcĭes, ēi, f. (id.), *the make* or *fashion* of things; *form, figure*, 12, 416; *face, countenance*, 1, 658; *image, spectre*, 7, 448; *aspect*, 6, 104; *appearance*, 3, 310; *form, kind*, 6, 560.

făcĭlĕ, adv., s. facilis.

făcĭlis, e, adj. (facio), *that can be done; easy*, 1, 445; *easily worked, favorable*, G. 2, 223; *easily working, ready, skillful*, E. 3, 38; *of pliant, easy nature; good-natured*, E. 3, 9; *easily trained*, G. 3, 165; superl.: **făcillĭmus**, a, um, 11, 761; adv.: **făcĭlĕ**, *easily*, G. 4. 404.

făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3, a.; pass.: **fīo**, factus sum, fīĕri, *to make* or *do*, with or without an object; freq.; *constitute, render, make*, 1, 80; *perform, execute*, 1, 302; *do*, 2, 110; *make* or *represent*, in art, 8, 710; *compose, make*, E. 3, 86; *secure, give*, E. 1, 6; *sacrifice*, E. 3, 77; *handle, manage, make*, of sails or ropes, 5, 281, 830; *suppose, grant*, 4, 540; *to cause, make*, w. inf., 2, 539; *effect, cause* that, *take care, see*, w. subj., 12, 438; old fut. perf.: **faxo**, *I will cause, will see to it*, 9, 154; pass.: **fīĕri**, *to be made, done; sacrificed*, 5, 763; *to become*, 5, 620; p.: **factus**, a, um, *made, wrought*, 10, 527; subs.: **factum**, i, n., *a thing done; deed, action, achievement*, 1, 364.

factus, a, um, p. of facio.

făcultas, ātis, f. (facilis), *facility; possibility; occasion, opportunity*, G. 4, 437.

Fădus, i, m., *a Rutulian*, 9, 344.

faenīlia (**fēnīlia**, **foenīlia**), ĭum, n. pl. (faenum, not foenum), *a hay-loft*, G. 3, 321.

fāgĭnus, a, um, adj. (fagus), *beechen*, G. 3, 172.

fāgus, i (nom. pl. rarely **fagūs**), f. (φηγός), *a beech-tree; beech*, E. 1, 1, et al.

fălārica, s. phalarica.

falcātus, a, um, adj. (falx), *scythe-shaped; hooked, crooked*, 7, 732.

Fălernus, a, um, adj., *Falernian; pertaining to the Falernian country in Campania*, G. 2, 96.

Fălisci, ōrum, m., *the Falisci, a Tuscan people dwelling in Falerii*, now *Civita Castellana; perhaps kindred with the Aequicoli*, 7, 695.

fallăcia, ae, f. (fallax), *a wile*, G. 4, 443.

fallax, ācis, adj. (fallo), *prone to cheat; deceitful, treacherous, false*, 5, 850, et al.

fallo, fĕfelli, falsum, 3, a. (σφάλλω, *to trip*), *to deceive, cheat, ensnare, beguile*, 1, 688; *counterfeit, assume*, 1, 684; *to be unobserved by, escape the notice of*, 2, 744; *make useless* or *deceptive*, 5, 591; *disappoint*, 4, 17; *to violate* an oath, 6, 324; pass., *to deceive one's self, be mistaken, err*, 5, 49; impers.: **fallit**, *it escapes one, is hid from* or *unknown to*, 4, 96; pa.: **falsus**, a, um, *deceptive, misleading*, G. 1, 463; *delusive*, 6, 896; *groundless, false*, 2, 83; *pretended, feigned*, 1, 716; *counterfeit*, 3, 302; **longe fallens**, *far-shooting* (from a distant and unseen hand), 9, 572.

falsus, a, um, p. of fallo.

falx, cis, f., *a sickle*, 4, 513; *a pruning hook* or *knife*, G. 2, 365; *scythe*, 7, 635.

fāma, ae, f. (rel. to φήμη), *report, rumor*, 1, 532; *tradition*, 7, 765; *renown, name, fame*, 1, 463; *glory*, 9, 195;

fame, reputation, honor, 4, 91; personified as a goddess, *Fame, Rumor*, 4, 173.

fămes, is, f., *hunger*, 1, 216; *famine*, 3, 256; *greed, desire*, 3, 57; personified, *Famine, Hunger*, 6, 276.

fămŭla, ae, f. (famulus), *a female house-slave; maid-servant*, 1, 703.

fămŭlus, i, m., *pertaining to the house; a house-servant* or *slave; man-servant*, 1, 701; *attendant*, 5, 95.

fandi, fando, s. for.

far, farris, n. (frico ?) *spelt*, 4, 402; *grain* or *meal*, 5, 745; *grain* of any kind, G. 1, 73.

farrāgo, ĭnis, f. (far), *mixed provender*, G. 3, 205.

fas, indecl. n. (rel. to for), *divine right* or *law*, G. 1, 269; *duty, justice*, 3, 55; *privilege*, 9, 96; as predicate with *esse, permitted, lawful, proper, incumbent*, 1, 77, et al.

fascĭno, 1, a., *to bewitch, enchant*, E. 3, 103.

fascis, is, m., *a bundle; burden*, E. 9, 65; pl.: **fasces,** ium, *the fasces* or *bundle of rods, a symbol of authority, borne by the lictors before the higher magistrates of Rome*, 6, 818; meton., *civil honors*, G. 2, 495.

făsēlus (phas-), i, m., φάσηλος, *a bean with an edible pod; kidney beans*, G. 1, 227; from resemblance of form, *a boat* or *light sailing vessel; a gondola*, G. 4, 289.

fastīdĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4, a. and n. (fastidium), *to feel disgust for; disdain*, E. 2, 73.

fastīdĭum, ĭi, n. (fastus *and* taedium), *disgust, disdain*, E. 2, 15; *sickness, pain*, E. 4, 61.

fastīgĭum, ĭi, n. (fastigo), *that which is carried to a point* or *apex; the apex* or *point of a pediment; a gable, upper part of a house; roof, pinnacle, battlement*, 2, 444; *slope of a trench; depth*, G. 2, 288; fig., *chief point*, 1, 342.

fastus, ūs, m., *haughtiness, pride, arrogance*, 3, 326.

fātālis, e, adj. (fatum), *fated*, 4, 355; *of fate* or *destiny*, 2, 165; *sent by fate*, 12, 232; *fraught with fate, destructive, calamitous, deadly, fatal*, 12, 919.

fătĕor, fassus sum, 2, dep. a. (rel. to for), *to own, admit, acknowledge, confess*, 2, 134; *tell, declare*, 3, 609; *consent*, 12, 568.

fātĭdĭcus, a, um, adj. (fatum *and* dico), *prophetic, soothsaying*, 8, 340.

fātĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. (fatum *and* fero), *fatal, deadly*, 8, 621.

fătīgo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to weary, tire*, 1, 316; *exhaust*, 11, 306; *goad*, 9, 610; *harass, vex, pursue*, 6, 533; *infuriate*, 9, 63; *rouse*, 4, 572; *beat up, hunt, scour*, 9, 605; *disturb, confound*, 1, 280; *strike upon, beat*, 10, 304; *demand with importunity, clamor for*, 7, 582.

fătisco, 3, inc. n., *to come apart; to open*, 1, 123; *crack, crumble*, G. 2, 249; *gape open*, 9, 809.

fātu, sup. of for.

fātum, i, n. (for), *that which is decreed; fate, lot, destiny*, 1, 299; *a prophecy, an oracle*, 1, 382; *misfortune, destruction, death*, 4, 20; *natural destiny, a natural death*, 4, 696; *the* (usual) *limits of life*, 11, 160.

fātus, a, um, p. of for.

fauces, ium, f. (nom. sing. **faux,** and abl. fauce, sometimes used, but not by Vergil), *the jaws, throat*, 2, 358; fig., *mouth, entrance, jaws*, 6, 241; *defiles*, 11, 516; *straits*, G. 1, 207; *channel*, G. 4, 428.

Faunus, i, m. (faveo), *Faunus, the tutelary god of husbandmen, identified by the Romans with the Greek Pan*, 7, 254, et al.; pl.: **Fauni,** ōrum, *Fauns, sylvan deities*, E. 6, 27.

făvĕo, fāvi, fautum, 2, n., *to be favorable to; befriend, favor*, 1, 735; *to be good for*, G. 2, 228; *applaud*, 5, 148; **ore favere,** *to keep reverent, religious*, or *solemn silence*, 5, 71.

făvilla, ae, f. (φάω, *to shine*), *ashes, embers, cinders*, 3, 573.

făvor, ōris, m. (faveo), *good-will, partiality, favor*, 5, 343.

făvus, i, m., *a honey-comb*, G. 1, 344; pl., *a hive*, G. 4, 22.

fax, ăcis, f. (rel. to φάω, *to shine*), *a torch*, E. 8, 29; *fire-brand*, 1, 150; *fire*, 4, 626; of a meteor, *fiery train*, 2, 694.

faxo, s. facio.

fĕbris, is, f., *a fever*, G. 3, 458.

fēcundo (foec-), 1, a. (fecundus), *to make fruitful; fatten*, G. 4, 292.

fēcundus (foec-), a, um, adj. (obsol. feo), *bringing forth; fruitful, productive*, 6, 598; *teeming*, 7, 338.

fel, fellis, n., *the gall-bladder; gall, bile; poison*, 12, 857; fig., *wrath*, 8, 220.

fēlīcius, adv., comp. of *feliciter, more luckily, more fruitfully*, G. 1, 54.

1. **fēlix,** īcis, adj. (obsol. feo), *fruitful*, 6, 230; *happy, lucky, fortunate*, 3, 493; w. gen., G. 1, 277; w. inf., G. 1, 284; *successful*, 11, 196; *skillful*, 9, 772; active, *making happy; favorable, kind, propitious*, 1, 330.

2. **fēlix,** s. filix.

fēmen, ĭnis, s. femur.

fēmĭna, ae, f. (obsol. feo), *a woman*, 1, 364; *a mare*, G. 3, 216.

fēmĭnĕus, a, um, adj. (femina), *pertaining to women; female*, 9, 142; *a woman's, of a woman*, 2, 584; *of women*, 4, 667; *fit for a woman*, 12, 53.

fĕmur, ŏris, and (from obsol. **fĕmen**), fĕmĭnis, n., *the thigh*, 10, 344; 788.

fĕnestra, ae, f. (rel. to φαίνω, φανερός), *an opening for the admission of light; loop-hole, window*, 3, 152; *opening, gap, breach*, 2, 482.

fēnīlĭa, s. faenilia.

fĕra, s. ferus.

fērālis, e, adj., *pertaining to the dead; funereal, funeral*, 6, 216; *mournful*, 4, 462.

fĕrax, ācis, adj. (fero), *bearing* or *bringing much; fruitful, fertile*, G. 2, 79; w. dat., G. 2, 222.

fĕrē, adv., *almost, nearly, about; just, quite; generally, usually, for the most part;* freq.

fĕrens, ntis, pa. (fero), *carrying forward;* of winds, *favorable*, 3, 473. S. fero.

fĕrĕtrum, i, n. (fero), *a bier*, 6, 222.

fĕrīnus, a, um, adj. (ferus), *of wild beasts; of game; of animals*, 11, 571; subs.: **ferina** (sc. caro), ae, f., *flesh, game, venison*, 1, 215.

fĕrĭo, 4, a., *to smite* or *strike*, 1, 103; *cut*, 4, 580; *open*, G. 3, 460; *pierce*, 12, 304; *slay*, 10, 315; *strike* or *slay the covenant victim;* hence, of a treaty, *to make*, 10, 154.

fĕrītas, ātis, f. (ferus), *fierceness*, 11, 568.

fermentum, i, n. (ferveo), *that which produces fermentation; the thing fermented* (barley-fermentation), *beer*, G. 3, 380.

fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, irreg. a. (φέρω), *to bear, bring, carry*, 1, 702; *bear away*, 2, 374; *bring against*, 12. 465; *carry, drive*, 1, 536; *draw*, G. 3, 204; *get, obtain*, E. 5, 89; *bear, bring forth, breed*, G. 4, 285; *produce, give*, 1, 605; *conduct, lead*, 6, 295; *offer*, 3, 19; *aim*, 12, 299; *cast, throw*, 2, 570; *move*, 3, 490; *send*, G. 1, 362; *bring upon*, G. 4, 252; *induce, cause*, G. 3, 299; *attend*, 5, 356; *suffer, allow*, 2, 94; *take away*, 2, 555; *destroy*, 2, 600; *bring, afford*, 1, 463; *grant, put*, 3, 145; *render, make*, 3, 529; *derive, have* (others supply *se* w. *ferebat*), 11, 341; *receive*, G. 2, 271; *bear, suffer, endure*, 2, 131; *carry* or *lift*, in praises, *exalt, extol*, E. 5, 52; *bring tidings, report*, 1, 645; *bring to light, disclose*, 2, 158; *propose*, 10, 150; *relate, tell, say*, 2, 230; *call*, 7, 208; *impel, prompt*, 6, 675; *direct*, 2, 34; *require*, 11, 345; **me, te, se ferre,** *to bear, carry, present one's self; go, resort*, E. 9, 22; *move, stalk*, 8, 199; *fly*, G. 1, 408; *return*, 7, 492; *go*, 2, 456; *appear*, 1, 503; *rise*, 6, 241; *rush*, 2, 672; *boast*, 5, 373; pass.: **ferri,** *to be borne, carried, presented; to be rendered, to be*, 4, 110; *rush, hurry, hasten*, 2, 337; *ride*, 5, 587; *march*, 11, 530; *sail*, 3, 16; pa.: **ferens,** of the wind, *blowing*, G. 2, 311; *favoring*, 4, 430; **signa ferre,** *to move the standards, move on to war, advance*, 8, 498; **ferre manum,** *to engage* in conflict, 5, 403; **ferre pedem,** *to come*, G. 1, 11; *return, go*, 2, 756.

Fērōnĭa, ae, f., *an ancient Italian goddess, presiding over woods and orchards*, 7, 800.

fĕrox, ōcis, adj. (ferus), *wild; impetuous; ferocious, fiery, fierce*, 5, 277; *warlike, martial*, G. 3, 179; *proud*, 12, 895.

ferrātus, a, um, adj. (ferrum), *furnished* or *covered with iron; iron*, 7, 622; *iron-pointed, iron-shod*, 5, 208, *iron-spurred, armed with the spur*, 11, 714; *piercing, bristling*, G. 3, 399.

ferrĕus, a, um, adj. (id.), *of iron, iron-*, 3, 45; fig., *inflexible, stern, iron*,

G. 2, 501; *hardy* (others, *terrea, earth-born*), G. 2, 341; of the voice, G. 2, 44; of death, 10, 745.

ferrūgĭnĕus, a, um, adj. (ferrugo), *of the color of iron-rust; dusky, dark,* 6, 303; *purple,* G. 4, 183.

ferrūgo, ĭnis, f. (ferrum), *iron-rust; the color of iron-rust; dusky* or *brown tint,* 11, 772; *deep* or *lurid redness,* G. 1, 467; *red* or *purple,* 9, 582.

ferrum, i, n., *iron,* G. 1, 58, et al.; *an iron implement* or *weapon; battle-axe, axe,* 2, 55; *sword,* 1, 350; *arms,* G. 2, 504; *dart, arrow,* 4, 71; *spear, javelin,* 9, 410; *war,* 10, 10; *hunting-knife, dagger,* G. 3, 374; *iron point,* 1, 313; 9, 683; *pruning-knife,* G. 3, 453; *curling iron,* 12, 100; *plow-share,* G. 1, 50.

fertĭlis, e, adj. (fero), *productive, fertile, fruitful,* 9, 136; *making return,* G. 4, 128; with genitive, G. 2, 191.

fĕrŭla, ae, f., *the plant fennel-giant, ferula,* E. 10, 25.

fĕrus, a, um, adj. (rel. to θήρ, aeol. φήρ, wild beast), *wild, untamed; fierce,* 10, 12; *hard, cruel,* 2, 326; *mad, frenzied,* 6, 49; *of prey, carrion,* 10, 559; subs.: **ferus,** i, m., and **fera,** ae, f., *a wild beast;* in gen., *a brute; a beast,* 2, 51; *courser, steed,* 5, 818; *stag,* 7, 489.

fervĕo, ferbŭi, 2, n., and **fervo,** vi, 3, n., *to boil,* G. 1, 327; fig., *to blaze, be bright,* 4, 567; *flash,* 8, 677; *glow,* 11, 195; *stir, be alive, teeming,* 4, 407; *move, speed on,* 1, 436; *rage,* 9, 693; *to be troubled,* G. 1, 456.

fervĭdus, a, um, adj. (ferveo), *glowing hot; glowing,* G. 3, 107; *fired,* 9, 736; *furious,* 7, 397; *boiling,* 7, 24; *threatening,* 12, 894; *eager, impetuous,* 12, 748.

fervo, s. ferveo.

fervor, ōris, m. (ferveo), *fury,* 10, 578; pl.: **fervōres,** *raging heat,* G. 3, 154.

Fescennīnus, a, um, adj. (Fescennia), *of Fescennia, a Tuscan city on the Tiber,* 7, 695.

fessus, a, um, adj. (rel. to fatiscor), *faint, wearied, tired; spent, exhausted, feeble,* 2, 596; *languid,* G. 4, 266; fig., *strained, sea-tossed,* 1, 168; *afflicted,* 3, 145; *wearied with, exhausted by,* w. gen., 1, 178; w. abl., 5, 715.

festīno, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a., *to make haste, hasten,* 2, 373; *speed, quicken, hasten,* 4, 575.

festīnus, a, um, adj. (festino), *hastening,* 9, 488.

festus, a, um, adj., *festive, festal,* 2, 249.

fētūra (**foe-**), ae, f. (obsolete feo), *breeding,* G. 3, 62.

1. **fētus** (**foe-**), a, um, pa. (id.), *pregnant, with young; bearing,* E. 3, 83; *filled, full, teeming,* 1, 51; 2, 238; *having brought forth; suckling,* G. 3, 176; *fruitful,* G. 4, 139; subs.: **fēta,** ae, f. (sc. ovis), *a breeding ewe,* E. 1, 50.

2. **fētus** (**foe-**), ūs, m. (id.), *a bearing* or *breeding; the young,* E. 1, 22; *a calf,* E. 3, 30; *the new swarm,* 1, 432; *litter,* 3, 391; of vegetable products, *growth, sprig, shoot,* 6, 207; *graft,* G. 2, 69; *fruit,* G. 1, 55; *product,* G. 2, 442.

fībra, ae, f., *a fiber,* 6, 600; *root,* G. 1, 120; *entrail,* G. 3, 490.

fībŭla, ae, f. (figo), *a clasp, brooch, buckle,* 5, 313, et al.

fictor, ōris, m. (fingo), *one who molds* or *shapes; deviser,* 9, 602.

fictum, i, n. (fictus), s. fingo.

fictus, a, um, p. of fingo.

fīdēlis, e, adj. (1. fides), *faithful, trusty, secure,* 9, 707.

Fīdēna, ae, and **Fīdēnae,** ārum, f., *Fidena, a town of the Sabines, on the Tiber, five miles N. E. of Rome,* now *Castro Giubileo,* 6, 773.

fīdens, p. of fido.

1. **fīdes,** ĕi (rarely ēi), f. (fido), *a trusting; confidence, faith, belief, reliance, trust,* 3, 69; *confident hope, trust,* 9, 260; *trustiness, faithfulness, sincerity, fidelity, honor,* 2, 143; 4, 597; *an alliance, league,* 10, 71; *union,* G. 4, 213; *truth, fact,* 2, 309; *certainty, assurance,* 3, 375; personified as a goddess, *Faith, Fides,* 1, 292, et al.

2. **fīdes** (**fīdis**), is, mostly in the pl.: **fīdes,** ĭum, f. (σφίδη), *a lute-string, string,* or *stringed instrument,* 6, 120.

fīdo, fīsus sum, 3, n. (rel. to πείθω), *to confide, trust, rely;* freq.; w. dat., 7, 290; w. abl., 5, 398; w. inf., *dare,* 5, 69; pa.: **fīdens,** ntis, *trusting, bold, confident,* w. abl., dat., or gen., freq.

fīdūcia, ae, f. (fido), *confidence, trust, reliance, assurance, hope,* 2, 75, et al.

fīdus, a, um, adj. (id.), *trustworthy, faithful, trusty*, 1, 188; *safe, secure, hospitable*, 5, 24; w. gen.: **tui fīdissima** (perhaps after the analogy of gen. w. *amantissima*), *most faithful to thee*, 12, 659.

fīgo, xi, xum, 3, a. (rel. to σφίγγω, *bind*), *to fix* or *fasten*; freq.; the object in or on which, in the abl., 1, 212; abl. w. prep., 6, 636; acc. w. prep., 9, 408; *fasten up, suspend from*, 3, 287; *hang up*, 1, 248; *set up, establish, make*, 6, 622; *transfix, pierce*, 5, 516; *hurl* (fix by hurling), 10, 883; *shoot*, E. 2, 29; *wound*, 10, 343; *inscribe*, 11, 84.

fīgūra, ae, f. (fingo), *a form, figure, shape*. 12, 862; *sex*, 6, 449.

fīlĭa, ae, f. (filius), *a daughter*, 7, 52.

fīlĭus, ĭi, m. (rel. to feo and femina), *a son*, 1, 325.

fĭlix (fĕ-), ĭcis, f., *fern*, G. 3, 297.

fīlum, i, n., *a thread*, 6, 30.

fĭmus, i, m., *dung*, G. 1, 80; *mire, slime*, 5, 333.

findo, fĭdi, fissum, 3, a., *to split, cleave, sever, crack*, G. 2, 353; *separate, divide*, 6, 540.

fingo, finxi, fictum, 3, a. (rel. to θιγγάνω, *touch*), *to mold, shape, fashion*, 8, 726; *form*, G. 2, 407; *render*, 2, 80; *arrange*, 4, 148; *conceive, think out, devise, invent*, 3, 18; *feign*, 11, 406; *imagine, suppose, think*, 4, 338; of the will or spirit, 6, 80; pa.: **fictus,** a, um, *feigned; false*, 2, 107; subs.: **fictum,** i, n., *falsehood*, 4, 188.

fīnĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4, a. (finis), *to end, put an end to*, 11, 116.

fīnis, is, m., and rarely f. (for fidnis, from findo), *a boundary, limit*, of space, time, or action; *term, end*, 2, 619; 1, 241; *a goal*, 5, 328; pl., *a starting-point* or *barrier*, 5, 139; *borders*, 1, 339; *a country, territories*, G. 1, 493.

fīnĭtĭmus, a, um, adj. (finis), *pertaining to boundaries; bordering upon, neighboring*, 7, 549; subs.: **fīnĭtĭmus,** i, m., *a borderer*; pl.: **fīnĭtĭmi,** ōrum, *neighboring tribes, people*, 5, 106.

fīo, factus sum, fĭĕri, s. facio.

firmo, āvi, ātum, 3, a. (firmus), *to make firm* or *strong; make steady, assure*, 3, 659; *to establish, mature*, E. 4, 37; *confirm*, 2, 691; *ratify*, 12, 212; *encourage*, 3, 611; *secure, guard*, 11, 466.

firmus, a, um, adj., *firm, strong, solid*, 2, 481; fig., *resolute, steadfast*, 6, 261; *unchangeable, retaining its quality, durable*, G. 2, 97.

fiscella, ae, f. (fiscus), *a basket*, E. 10, 71.

fiscīna, ae, f. (id.), *a basket*, G. 1, 266.

fissĭlis, e, adj. (findo), *easily split; fissile*, 6, 181.

fissus, a, um, p. of findo.

fistŭla, ae, f., *a tube; a shepherd's pipe, syrinx*, or *Pan-pipes*, composed of several reeds decreasing in length and diameter, E. 2, 37, E. 3, 22.

fixus, a, um, p. of figo.

flābra, ōrum, n. (flo), *blasts* of wind, G. 2, 293.

flăgellum, i, n. (dim. of flagrum), *a scourge* or *whip*, 5, 579; *thong*, 7, 731; *a shoot, twig*, G. 2, 299.

flāgĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (rel. to flagro), *to ask importunately; demand*, 2, 124.

flăgro, āvi, ātum, 1, n. (φλέγω, *to burn*), *to be on fire* or *in flames; burn, blaze*, 2, 685; *glow*, 1, 710; *flash*, 12, 167; *blush*, 12, 65; *rage*, 11, 225.

flāmen, ĭnis, n. (flo), *a blowing; blast, gale, breeze, wind*, 4, 241.

flamma, ae, f. (φλέγω, *to burn*), *a blaze* or *flame*; freq.; *fire*, 6, 6; *torch*, 6, 518; *signal-fire*, 2, 256; *funeral flame* or *fire*, 5, 4; *lightning*, 6, 586; *beam*, 4, 607; *flaming-brand*, 2, 478; *burning rage; flame of wrath, wrath, revenge*, 2, 587; *burning love, fire, passion*, 1, 673.

flammĕus, a, um, adj. (flamma), *like flame; fiery, flaming*, 7, 448.

flammo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n. (id.), *to set in flames*; fig., *inflame, enrage*, 1, 50; n., *to flame*, G. 3, 433.

flātus, ūs, m. (flo), *a blowing; wind; a blast*, 4, 442; *breath*, G. 3, 111; *snorting*, 11, 911; fig., *boasting, pride*, 11, 346.

flāvens, ntis, p. of flaveo.

flāvĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, 2, n. (flavus), *to be yellow*; p.: **flāvens,** ntis, *growing yellow*, 10, 324; pa., *yellow, golden*, 4, 590.

flāvesco, 3, inc. n. (flaveo), *to grow yellow, ripen*, E. 4, 28.

Flāvīnius, a, um, adj. (Flavinium), *of Flavinium* or *Flavina* (*perhaps the modern Fiano*), *in Etruria; Flavinian*, 7, 696.

flāvus, a, um, adj., *yellowish; yellow*, 7, 31; *gold-tinted, golden*, 1, 592; 4, 559; *yellow-haired, golden-haired*, G. 4, 339; *pale green*, 5, 309.

flecto, xi, xum, 3, a. and n., *to bend*, G. 1, 169; *make by twisting, weave*, 7, 632; *turn, guide*, 1, 156; *rein, manage*, 9, 606; *influence, sway, bend, move*, G. 2, 496; *restrain, check*, 12, 46; pa.: **flexus,** a, um, *crooked*, 5, 500; *flexible*, G. 4, 123.

flĕo, ēvi, ētum, 2, n. and a. (rel. to fluo and φλύω), *to shed tears; weep*, 2, 279; *mourn*, G. 4, 514; a., *lament, bewail, weep for*, 6, 213, et al.; w. inf., E. 3, 78.

1. **flētus,** a, um, p. of fleo.

2. **flētus,** ūs, m. (fleo), *a weeping; tears*, 3, 599; *a flood of tears*, 2, 271; *lamentation, mourning*, 4, 463; *tearful, sad message*, 4, 437.

flexĭlis, e, adj. (flecto), *flexible, pliant*, 5, 559.

1. **flexus,** a, um, p. of flecto.

2. **flexus,** ūs, m. (flecto), *a bending, winding*, G. 1, 244.

flictus, ūs, m. (fligo), *a striking, dashing, collision, stroke*, 9, 667.

flōrĕo, ŭi, 2, n. (flos), *to be in flower, bloom*, E. 8, 54; *to be flowery*, E. 1, 79; *to be adorned with flowers;* fig., *blooming, decorated*, 4, 202; *to be in the bloom, in the flower* of age or life, E. 7, 4; *to be prosperous, to flourish*, G. 4, 564; *to be bright, to flash*, 11, 433.

flōrĕus, a, um, adj. (id.), *flowery*, 1, 430.

flos, ōris, m. (φλέω), *a blossom, flower*, 6, 708; *flowery product, wax*, G. 4, 250; *flower, freshness*, 7, 162; *down*, 8, 160; *beauty, perfection, glory, flower*, 8, 500.

fluctŭo, āvi, ātum, 1, n. (fluctus), *to wave, fluctuate;* fig., *toss*, 4, 532; *rage, boil*, 12, 527; *gleam, flash*, G. 2, 281.

fluctus, ūs, m. (fluo), *a flowing; billow, surge, wave*, 1, 66; *ocean, sea*, 3, 270; *water*, 5, 182; fig., of the mind, 12, 831.

flŭens, ntis, p. of fluo.

flŭentum, i, n. (fluo), *a stream, river*, 4, 143; *current, water*, 12, 35.

flŭĭdus (flŭvĭdus), a, um, adj. (id.), *flowing, fluid, running; dropping*, 3, 663; *watery, dropsical*, G. 3, 484.

flŭĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, intens. n. (id.), *to float*, 5, 867.

flūmen, ĭnis, n. (id.), *a stream, current, river*, 3, 389; *torrent, flood*, 2, 305; *a river-bank* (Heyne, *the frozen river*), 11, 659; *water*, 2, 719; *flood* (of tears), 1, 465; of milking, *stream*, G. 3, 310; pl. for sing., E. 1, 52; **recto flumine,** *by the direct stream, straight along the current* or *channel*, 8, 57.

flŭo, xi, xum, 3, n. (rel. to φλύω, *run over*), *to flow;* freq.; *run, stream*, 5, 200; *drip*, 5, 179; *to be full of juice*, G. 2, 100; *pour forth*, 12, 444; *flock, crowd, throng*, 11, 236; *sink, fall*, 11, 828; *ebb, droop, wane*, 2, 169; pa.: **flŭens,** ntis, fig., *luxuriant*, G. 2, 370; *abounding with*, G. 2, 190; pa.: **fluxus,** a, um, *flowing away; perishing, waning*, 10, 88.

flŭvĭālis, e, adj. (fluvius), *pertaining to a river* or *brook*, 4, 635.

flŭvĭdus, s. fluidus.

flŭvĭus, ĭi, m. (fluo), *a stream; river*, 1, 607; *water, fountains, abundant water*, G. 3, 126; **secundo fluvio,** *by the favoring stream, with* or *down the stream*, 7, 494.

fluxus, a, um, p. of fluo.

fŏcus, i, m., *a fire-place, hearth*, 5, 660; *home*, 3, 134; place where the funeral pyre has been consumed, *place of burning*, 11, 212; *fire, firebrand*, 12, 285.

foecundus, a, um, s. fecundus.

fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3, a., *to dig*, G. 1. 183; *trench*, G. 2. 408; *pierce*, 6, 881.

foedē, adv. (**foedus**), *foully, basely, shamefully*, 5, 794.

foedo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (id.), *to make foul; defile, pollute*, 3, 227; fig., *disfigure, mutilate*, 2, 286; *lacerate, wound*, 12, 871; *break, tear in pieces, destroy*, 2, 55.

1. **foedus,** a, um, adj. (rel. to foeteo or feteo), *foul, filthy, loathsome*, 3, 216; *malignant*, 4, 195; *vile, base*, 11, 392.

2. **foedus,** ĕris, n. (rel. to πείθω, and fido, *trust*), *a treaty, league, alliance*, freq.; *truce*, 5, 496; *side* or *party* (got-

ten by treaty), 12, 658; *covenant, contract*, 4, 339; *laws of hospitality, hospitality* (others, *league*), 10, 91; *pledge, love*, 4, 520; *law, term, condition, rule*, 1, 62; *condition, decree*, G. 1, 60.

foenīlia, s. faenilia.

foetūra, s. fetura.

foetus, s. fetus.

fŏlium, ĭi, n. (rel. to φύλλον), *a leaf*, 1, 175.

follis, is, m., *a pair of bellows; the bellows*, 8, 449.

fōmes, ĭtis, m. (foveo), *kindling stuff; fuel*, 1, 176.

fons, ntis, m. (rel. to fundo), *a spring, fountain*, 1, 244; *water*, 2, 686; *living water*, 12, 119; *lake*, 4, 512.

for, fātus sum, 1, dep. a. and n. (rel. to φημί), *to speak, report, say*, 1, 131, 610; ger.: **fandi; copia fandi,** *opportunity of speaking*, 1, 520; **fando,** *by report*, 2, 81; *while speaking*, 2, 6; p.: **fandus,** a, um; subs.: **fandum,** i, n., *that may be uttered; right*, 1, 543.

fŏras, adv. (rel. to θύρα), *to the doors; out of doors; forth*, E. 8, 102.

forceps, ĭpis, f., *a pair of tongs, pincers*, 8, 453.

fŏre, fŏrem, etc., s. sum.

fŏris, is, f. (rel. to θύρα), *a door*; often in the pl. with reference to double doors, 1, 505; *door* or *entrance*, in gen., G. 4, 280.

forma, ae, f., *form, figure, shape*, 1, 72; *beauty*, 1, 27; *kind, species, sort* (of penalty), 6, 615; (of crime), 6, 626.

formīca, ae, f. (rel. to μύρμηξ ?), *an ant*, 4, 402.

1. **formīdo,** āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n., *to be in dread; to dread, fear*; pa.: **formīdātus,** a, um, *formidable, dreadful*, 3, 275.

2. **formīdo,** ĭnis, f. (formido), *dread, dismay, apprehension, terror, fear*, 2, 76; *awe*, 7, 608; *horror*, G. 4, 468; personif., *Fear, Dismay*, 12, 335.

formo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (forma), *to form, fashion, train*, G. 3, 163; *build*, 9, 80.

formōsus (formonsus), a, um, adj. (id.), *excelling in form, beautiful*, G. 3, 219; *fair*, E. 5, 44.

fornax, ācis, f. (furnus), *a furnace*, G. 4, 263; *crater*, G. 1, 472; *forge*, 7, 636.

fornix, ĭcis, m., *an arch, vault*, 6, 631.

fors, rtis, f. (rel. to fero), *chance, hazard, luck, hap, fortune*, 1, 377; personif.: E. 9, 5; nom.: **fors,** as adv. (for **fors sit**), *haply, perchance*, 2, 139, et al.; abl.: **forte,** *by chance, perchance, haply*, 1, 375, et al.

forsan, adv. (for forsitan), *perhaps*, 1, 203.

forsĭtan, adv. (fors sit an), *perchance, perhaps*, 2, 506.

fortassĕ, adv. (forte an sit), *perhaps*, 10, 548.

fortĕ, s. fors.

fortis, e, adj., *strong*, physically, *powerful, sturdy*, G. 1, 65; *strong* in spirit; *courageous, valiant, dauntless, bold, brave*, 1, 101; *noble*, 10, 865.

fortūna, ae, f. (fors), *fortune, destiny, lot, chance, fate*, 1, 628; *success*, 10, 422; *remedy*, G. 3, 452; *the proper moment, a chance* (others, *the destined* or *exposed point*), 12, 920; *misfortune, calamity*, 12, 593; personified, 3, 53, et al.

fortūnātus, a, um, adj. (fortuna), *befriended by fortune; fortunate, happy, blessed, prosperous*, 1, 437; w. gen., 11, 416.

Fŏrūli, ōrum, m., *a Sabine town*, now *Civita Tommasa*, 7, 714.

fŏrum, i, n., *a place of public assembly; market, exchange; forum*, 5, 758; **Forum Romanum,** *the principal Roman forum* or *chief place of popular assemblies, situated between the Capitol and Palatine*, 8, 361.

fŏrus, i, m. (rel. to forum), *a gangway* between the rowing benches of a ship; *the interior, the hold* or *hatches of a ship* or *boat*, 4, 605; pl., *hatches*, 6, 412; *the rows of cells in a bee-hive*, G. 4, 250.

fossa, ae, f. (fodio), *a ditch, trench*, 7, 157.

fossor, ōris, m. (id.), *a digger, spadesman, ditcher*, G. 2, 264.

fōtus, a, um, p. of foveo.

fŏvĕa, ae, f. (fodio), *a pit*, G. 3, 558.

fŏvĕo, fōvi, fōtum, 2, a., *to keep warm*; fig., *foster, protect, cherish*, 1, 281; *soothe*, 12, 420; *caress, make love to*, E. 3, 4; 1, 718; *rest, incline*, 10, 838; *feed*, G. 4, 56; *to toy away, enjoy*, 4, 193; *hide, lurk in*, G. 3, 420; *cherish*

hope, long, desire, 1, 18; of the mouth, *rinse*, G. 4, 230.

fractus, a, um, p. of frango.

fraeno and **fraenum,** s. freno and frenum.

frāga, ōrum, n., *strawberries*, E. 3, 92.

frăgĭlis, e, adj. (frango), *brittle, tender*, E. 8, 40; *crackling*, E. 8, 82.

fragmen, ĭnis, n. (id.), *a fracture; a piece broken off, fragment*, 9, 569.

fragmentum, i, n. (id.), *a piece broken off; fragment*. G. 4, 304.

frăgor, ōris, m. (id.), *breaking, the noise of breaking; a crash; noise; a burst* or *clap* of thunder, 2, 692; *roaring, uproar*, 1, 154; *shout*, 5, 228; *noise of lamentation*, 11, 214.

frăgōsus, a, um, adj. (fragor), *crashing, clashing, roaring, noisy*, 7, 566.

frāgrans, ntis, p. of fragro.

frāgro, 1, n., *to emit odor; be fragrant;* pa., **frāgrans,** ntis, *fragrant*, 1, 436; *sweet*, G. 4, 169.

frāgum, s. fraga.

frango, frēgi, fractum, 3, a. (ʽρήγνυμι), *to break*, 1, 104; *crush, grind*, 1, 179; *crunch, eat*, G. 2, 72; *dishearten, discourage*, 2, 13; *baffle*, G. 4, 400; *weaken, impair, ruin, destroy*, 3, 53.

frāter, tris, m. (φράτηρ, *tribes-man*), *a brother*, 1, 130.

frāternus, a, um (frater), *pertaining to a brother*; *brother's*, 4, 21; *fraternal*, 5, 24; *companion's*, G. 3, 518.

fraudo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (fraus), *to deprive of wrongfully; cheat, defraud* (w. abl. of the thing), 4, 355.

fraus, dis, f., *fraud, deception, treachery, deceit, guile*, 4, 675; *stratagem, ambuscade*, 11, 522; *wickedness*, E. 4, 31; *fault, offense*, 9, 428; *treason, sedition*, G. 1, 465; *mischance, harm*, 10, 72; *hurt, harm* (others read *laudem*), 11, 708; *treacherous nature, uncertainty*, 9, 397.

fraxĭnĕus, a, um, adj. (fraxĭnus), *pertaining to the ash-tree; of ash-wood, ashen, ash*, 6, 181.

fraxĭnus, i, f., *an ash-tree*, 11, 136.

frĕmens, ntis, p. of fremo.

frĕmĭtus, ūs, m. (fremo), *a murmuring, an uproar, din*, G. 2, 160; *tumult, shouting*, 2, 338, et al.; *buzzing, humming*, G. 4, 216; *neighing*, 11, 607.

frĕmo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3, n. and a. (rel. to βρέμω), *to make a murmuring noise; to roar*, 1, 56; *whinny, neigh*, 12, 82; *raise lamentations*, 6, 175; *whiz*, 12, 922; *resound*, 4, 668; *rage*, 5, 19; *to be fierce, furious*, 4, 229; *fume, rave*, 12, 535; *shout and sing*, 4, 146; a., *rage, rave for, clamor for*, 11, 453, et al.; **ore fremere,** *applaud, shout applause*, 5, 385; pa.: **fremens,** ntis, *raging*, 4, 229; *fiery*, G. 1, 12.

frĕmor, ōris, m. (fremo), *a roaring, a murmur*, 11, 297.

frendo, *no perf.*, frēsum *or* fressum, 3, n. and a., *to gnash the teeth*, G. 4, 452.

frēno **(frae-),** āvi, ātum, 1, a. (frenum), *to bridle*, 5, 554; *check, curb, restrain*, 1, 54, 523; *stay*, G. 4, 136.

frēnum **(frae-),** i, n.; in the pl. sometimes **frēni,** ōrum (see G. 3, 184), *a bit*, 4, 135; *bridle, reins*, 3, 542; fig., 6, 100.

frĕquens, ntis, adj., *frequent; often present*, (translated) *often*, G. 1, 99; *in great numbers, thronging*, 1, 707; *abounding in*, G. 2, 185; *plentiful*, G. 3, 394.

frĕquento, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (frequens), *to visit often; to visit* or *attend in great numbers; resort to, frequent, throng, inhabit*, 6, 478.

frētum, i, n., *a frith* or *strait; water*. G. 1, 356; *the sea*, 1, 557.

frētus, a, um, adj., *leaning on;* w. abl. of the thing on which; *relying on, confiding in, trusting to*, 4, 245.

frĭco, ŭi, ātum *or* ctum, 1, a., *to rub*, G. 3, 256.

frīgĕo, xi, 2, n. (rel. to ʽριγέω, *to shudder*), *to be cold, stiff with cold; stiffened, rigid* with death, 6, 219; *to be benumbed, paralyzed, torpid*, 5, 396.

frīgĭdus, a, um, adj. (frigeo), *cold*. 7, 715; *chilling, benumbing*, G. 3, 298; *chill, shuddering*, 3, 29; *cool*, G. 3, 324; *deadly*, E. 3, 93; *cold* in death, *dead*, G. 4, 506; fig., *without spirit, slow*, w. dat., 11, 338.

frīgus, ŏris, n. (rel. to frigeo), *cold, frost*, 6, 309; *winter*, E. 2, 22; *cold weather, a cold storm*, G. 3, 279; *coolness, cool breeze*, E. 1, 53; *frost*, E. 10, 47; *chilling, paralyzing fear*, 1, 92; *the chill of death*, 12, 951.

frondātor, ōris, m. (1. frons), *one who trims the foliage; a pruner, vine-dresser*, E. 1, 57.

frondens, ntis, p. of frondeo.

frondĕo, 2, n. (1. frons), *to be leafy; to bear* or *put forth leaves*, G. 2, 15; pa.: **frondens,** *leafy*, 3, 25; *green*, G. 2, 119; *still bearing leaves*, 4, 399.

frondesco, frondŭi, 3, inc. n. (frondeo), *to put forth leaves*, 6, 144.

frondĕus, a, um, adj. (1. frons), *formed of leaves; covered with leaves; leafy*, G. 4, 61.

frondōsus, a, um, adj. (id.), *full of leaves, leafy*, E. 2, 70; *leaf-bearing, leaf-crowned*, G. 3, 296; *woody*, 5, 252.

1. **frons,** ndis, f., *a leaf*, 3, 449; *leafage, foliage*, G. 2, 13; *leafy spray, branch, twig, bough*, 2, 249; *a leafy crown, a garland, wreath*, 4, 148; *leafy food, herbage*, G. 3, 131.

2. **frons,** ntis, f. (ὀφρύς), *the forehead, brow*, 3, 636; *face*, 11, 238; 10, 211; *horns*, 9, 627; *front*, 1, 166; *prow*, 5, 158.

fructus, ūs, m. (fruor), *an enjoying; that which is enjoyed; product; fruit*, especially of trees, G. 2, 36.

frūges, um, s. frux.

frūmentum, i, n. (fruor), *grain, corn; a grain*, 4, 406; *growing wheat, blades of corn* or *wheat*, G. 3, 176.

frŭor, fructus *and* fruĭtus sum, 3, dep. n., *to enjoy*, w. abl., 3, 352.

frustrā, adv. (rel. to fraus), *in vain, to no purpose*, 6, 294, et al.

frustror, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. (frustra), *to render vain; frustrate, baffle, disappoint*, 6, 493.

frustum, i, n., *a piece*, 1, 212.

frŭtex, ĭcis, m., *a sprout, shrub*, G. 2, 21.

frux, ūgis, f., found usually in the pl.: **frūges,** um (fruor), *fruit*, of the ground and of trees, G. 1, 22; *fruits of the ground; corn*, 1, 178: *wheaten meal, sacrificial grits, cake*, 2, 133; *fruits of trees*, G. 2, 424; *herbs*, 6, 420.

fŭat, s. sum.

Fūcĭnus, i, m., *a lake in the Apennines, east of Rome*, now *Lago de Celano* (recently removed, or nearly so, by artificial drainage), 7, 759.

fūco, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (fucus, *rock-moss*), *to dye, color*, G. 4, 335.

1. **fūcus,** i, m., *bee-bread* or *bee-glue*, G. 4, 39.

2. **fūcus,** i, m., *the male bee; a drone*, 1, 435.

fŭga, ae, f. (fugio), *a fleeing; flight*, 1, 137; *escape*, 11, 815; *speed*, 1, 317; *voyage*, 3, 160; personif., 9, 719; **eripere, agitare fugam,** *to hasten one's flight*, 2, 619, 640; **dare fugam,** w. dat., *to yield*, i. e., *take flight*, 12, 367; **carpere fugā,** *to bound* or *spring over*, G. 3, 142.

fŭgax, ācis, adj. (id.), *swift in flight; fleet*, 10, 697; *timid*, 9, 591.

fŭgiens, ntis, p. of fugio.

fŭgio, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, 3, n. and a. (rel. to φεύγω), *to flee, fly*, 2, 528; *recede*, 6, 61; *run away from, outstrip*, 10, 266; *flee from*, E. 1, 4; *flee back from*, 11, 405; *escape*, 2, 156; *shun, avoid*, E. 9, 30; w. infin., *refuse*, 9, 200; pa.: **fŭgiens,** ntis, *swift, flying*, 11, 654.

fŭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (fugio), *to put to flight, drive*, 6, 312; *make to vanish, drive away*, 8, 521; *disperse*, 1, 143.

fŭi, fŭisti, etc., s. sum.

fulcĭo, si, tum, 4, a., *to sustain, support, uphold*, 4, 247.

fulcrum, i, n. (fulcio), *a support, prop, post, foot*, 6, 604.

fulgens, ntis, p. of fulgeo.

fulgĕo, si, 2, and **fulgo,** 3, n. (rel. to φλέγω, *burn*), *to shine brightly; flash, gleam, glance*, 5, 562; pa.: **fulgens,** ntis, *gleaming, flashing*, 2, 749; *glowing, bright*, 9, 614.

fulgor, ōris, m. (fulgeo), *lightning, flash of lightning*, 8, 431; *brilliancy, brightness, splendor*, 5, 88.

fulgur, ŭris, n. (id.), *a flash; lightning; a thunderbolt*, G. 1, 488.

fŭlĭca, ae, f., *a water-hen, coot*, G. 1, 363.

fūlīgo, ĭnis, f., *soot*, E. 7, 50.

fulmen, ĭnis, n. (fulgeo), *lightning*, 10, 177; *thunderbolt*, 2, 649, et al.; *thunder*, 1, 230.

fulmĭnĕus, a, um, adj. (fulmen), *like lightning; gleaming, flashing*, 4, 580; *like lightning* (*with his lightning-darts*), 9, 812.

fulmĭno, 1, n. and a. (id.), *to lighten* or *thunder*, G. 4, 561; impers., G. 1, 370.

fultus, a, um, p. of fulcio.

fulvus, a, um, adj. (rel to., fulgeo) *reddish* or *tawny yellow; yellow*, 5, 374; *tawny*, 2, 722; *brown*, 11, 751; *glowing, bright*, 12, 792.

fūmĕus, a, um, adj. (fumus), *smoky; smoking*, 6, 593.

fūmĭdus, a, um, adj. (id.), *smoking*, 9, 75; *steaming*, 7, 465; *veiled with smoke*, 7, 76.

fūmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. (fumus *and* fero). *smoke-bearing; smoky*, 8, 255.

fūmo, āvi, ātum, 1, n. (id.), *to smoke*, 3, 3, et al.; *send up vapor; fume, reek*, 2, 698; *sweat, foam*, G. 2, 542; *foam*, 12, 338.

fūmōsus, a, um, adj. (id.), *full of smoke, smoky*, G. 2, 242.

fūmus, i, m. (rel. to θύω, *to storm*), *smoke*, 2, 609, et al.; *vapor, mist*, G. 2, 217.

fūnālis, e, adj. (funis), *made of* or *pertaining to a rope, cord*, or *wick;* subs.: **fūnāle,** is, n., *a wax taper, candle, torch*, 1, 727.

funda, ae, f. (σφενδόνη), *a sling*, 9, 586; *a casting-net*, G. 1, 141.

fundāmen, ĭnis, n. (fundo), *a foundation*, G. 4, 161.

fundāmentum, i, n. (id.), *a foundation*, 4, 266.

fundātor, ōris, m. (id.), *a founder*, 7, 678.

fundĭtus, adv. (fundus), *from the bottom; completely, utterly, entirely*, 6, 736.

1. **fundo,** āvi, ātum, 1, a. (id.), *to make* or *lay the bottom* of anything; *to found, erect, build*, 4, 260; *establish, render stable, organize*, 6, 811; of ships, *hold to the bottom, fasten, moor, hold*, 6, 4.

2. **fundo,** fūdi, fūsum, 3, a. (rel. to χέω, *pour*), *to pour;* freq.; *pour in*, 12, 417; *pour forth*, 2, 329; *discharge*, 11, 610; *shed*, 3, 348; *emit*, 2, 684; *put forth*, 12, 207; *produce*, G. 1, 13; *bear*, 8, 139; *disperse, rout, defeat*, 2, 421; *prostrate, slay*, 1, 193; *utter*, 3, 344; pass.: **fundi,** *to spread, gather, crowd*, 3, 635; *to assemble, swarm*, 6, 709; p.: **fūsus,** a, um, *lying extended, stretched out*, G. 2, 527; *expended, thrown away*, 7, 421; *flowing*, 10, 137; *overspread*, 10, 838; **fundi circum,** *to encompass, encircle*, 12, 433.

fundus, i, m. (rel. to πυθμήν), *the bottom*, 2, 419; *depth, abyss*, 6, 581; *the ground; a farm*, G. 2, 468; **fundo,** *from the foundation*, 10, 88.

fūnĕrĕus, a, um, adj. (funus), *of a funeral; funeral-*, 4, 507.

fūnestus, a, um, adj. (id.), *fatal, destructive*, 7, 322.

fungor, nctus sum, 3, dep. n., *to perform, fulfill, discharge, pay*, w. abl., 6, 885.

fungus, i, m., *a mushroom; a gathering on the wick of a candle*, or "*thief in the candle*," G. 1, 392.

fūnis, is, m., *a rope*, 2, 239, et al.; *cord, string*, 5, 488.

fūnus, ĕris, n., *a funeral;* freq.; *funeral rites*, 4, 308; *death, carnage*, 2, 361; *corpse, dead body*, 6, 150; *death-bed*, 9, 491; *funeral-pyre*, 11, 189; *calamity*, 1, 232; pl.: **fūnĕra,** um, *a corpse prepared for burial*, 9, 486.

fŭo, s. sum.

fūr, fūris, c. (φώρ), *a thief*, G. 3, 407; *a thievish slave, servant*, E. 3, 16.

furca, ae, f., *a fork, prong*, G. 1, 264.

fŭrĭae, ārum, f. (furo), *rage, fury, madness, frenzy*, 1, 41, et al.; *vengeance*, 8, 494; personified, **Fŭrĭae,** ārum, *the goddesses of vengeance, the Furies, Allecto, Megaera, and Tisiphone; the Avengers*, 3, 331; for the Harpies, 3, 252.

fŭrĭālis, e, adj. (furiae), *raging*, 7, 375.

fŭrĭātus, a, um, p. of furio.

fŭrĭbundus, a, um, adj. (furo), *filled with frenzy; raging, raving, wild, frantic*, 4, 646.

fŭrĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (furiae), *to madden, enrage, infuriate*, 2, 407.

fŭro, ŭi, 3, n., *to be mad;* freq.; *to rave, be frantic, rage*, 1, 491; *to be furious, burn, storm* (for war), 7, 625; *to be burning* or *mad with love*, 1, 659; *to be frenzied, in a frenzy*, 6, 100; *inspired*, 2, 345; *distracted* with grief, 3, 313; *plunge madly*, 9, 552; of inanimate things, *to rage*, G. 3, 100; *ring, resound fiercely*, G. 3, 150; *boil*, 7, 464; with cognate acc., *to rage a rage*, i. e., *give vent to one's fury*, 12, 680.

1. **fŭror,** ōris, m. (furo), *rage, mad-*

ness, fury, 1, 150, et al.; *frenzy*, 4, 91; *love, desire*, E. 10, 38; personif. as a deity, *a Fury*, 1, 294.

2. **fūror,** ātus sum, 1, dep. a. (fur), *to steal*, w. acc. and dat., 5, 845; p.: **fūrātus,** a, um, having stolen, w. dat. and ellipsis of acc., 7, 283.

furtim, adv. (id.), *by stealth, secretly*, 2, 18.

furtīvus, a, um, adj. (furtum), *of the nature of stealing; stealthy, secret*, 4, 171; adv.: **furtivum,** *stealthily, in secret*, 7, 660.

furtum, i, n. (fur), *that which is stolen;* meton., *the act of stealing; theft*, G. 1, 286, et al.; *secrecy, concealment*, 4, 337; *artifice, deceit, fraud, deception*, 6, 24; *treacherous deed* (*adultery;* others, *treachery*), 10, 91; *stealthy attack, stratagem*, 9, 350; **furta belli,** *an ambuscade*, 11, 515.

fuscus, a, um, adj. (rel. to furvus), *dark, dusky*, 7, 408; *sun-browned*, E. 10, 38.

1. **fūsus,** a, um, p. of fundo.

2. **fūsus,** i, m., *a spindle*, E. 4, 46.

futtilis (**fūtilis**), e, adj. (fundo), *vain, weak, foolish*, 11, 339; *brittle, treacherous*, 12, 740.

fŭtūrum, s. sum.

G

Găbĭi, ōrum, m., *Gabii, a town of Latium at the foot of the Alban hills*, near the present *Lago di Castiglione*, 6, 773.

Găbīnus, a, um, adj. (Gabii), *of Gabii, Gabinian*, 7, 612.

gaesum, i, n., *a Gallic javelin, long and heavy; a gaesum*, 8, 662.

Gaetūlus (**Get-**), a, um, adj., *Gaetulian, African*, 5, 351.

1. **Gălaesus,** i, m., **Γαλαῖσος**, *the Galesus, a river near Tarentum*, now *the Galeso*, G. 4, 126.

2. **Gălaesus,** i, m., *a Latin nobleman*, 7, 535.

Gălătēa, ae, f., **Γαλάτεια**. 1. *A sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus*, 9, 103; beloved of Corydon, E. 7, 37. 2. *A shepherdess*, E. 1, 31.

galbănĕus, a, um, adj. (galbanum), *pertaining to galbanum, a Syrian gum; gummy*, G. 3, 415.

gălĕa, ae, f., *a helmet*, either of leather or of metal, 3, 468, et al.

gălērus, i, m. (rel. to galea), *a cap of fur* or *undressed skin; hat, cap*, 7, 688.

galla, ae, f., *a gall-nut, oak-apple*, G. 4, 267.

1. **Gallus,** i, m., *a Gaul*, 6, 858; **Galli,** ōrum, m., *the Gauls*, 8, 656.

2. **Gallus,** i, m., *Cornelius Gallus, a friend of Vergil*, E. 6, 64; and 10, 10.

Gangărĭdae, ārum, m., **Γαγγαρίδαι**, *a people dwelling on the Ganges; the Gangaridae, Indians*, G. 3, 27.

Ganges, is, m., **Γάγγης**, *a river of India*, 9, 31.

Gănȳmēdes, is, m., **Γανυμήδης**, *Ganymede, son of Tros, and cup-bearer of Jupiter*, 1, 28.

Gărămantes, um (acc. pl., **-as**), m., **Γαράμαντες**, *the Garamantes, a barbarian tribe of Northern Africa*, in the modern Fezzan, 6, 794.

Gărămantis, ĭdis, adj. f. (Garamas), *Garamantian*, 4, 198.

Gargānus, i, m., *a mountain in Apulia*, now *Monte Gargano* or *Monte di S. Angelo*, 11, 247.

Gargăra, ōrum, n., **Γάργαρα**, *the upper part of Mount Ida in the Troad*, G. 3, 269.

garrŭlus, a, um, adj. (garrio), *talkative, chattering, chirping*, G. 4, 307.

gaudĕo, gāvīsus sum, 2, n. and a. (rel. to γαίω, *rejoice*), *to be affected with joy;* foll. by abl., *to rejoice in*, freq.; *to abound in*, E. 9, 48, et al.; w. inf., 2, 239, et al.

gaudĭum, ĭi, n. (gaudeo), *joyful feeling; delight, pleasure, joy*, 1, 502; pl., *joyful hope*, 10, 652; *love*, 10, 325; personif.: **Gaudia,** ōrum, *Pleasures*, 6, 279.

gāza, ae, f. (a Persian word, Grk. form, γάζα), strictly, *the Persian royal treasure;* in gen., *riches, wealth, treasure*, 1, 119.

Gĕla, ae, f., **Γέλα**, *Gela, an ancient Greek town of Sicily on the river Gela;* now *Terra Nuova*, 3, 702.

gĕlĭdus, a, um, adj. (gelu), *frosty,*

ice-cold; cold, G. 4, 509, et al.; *cool*, E. 10, 42; *icy, chilling*, 2, 120; *chilled*, 3, 30.

Gĕlōnus, i, m., **Γέλωνος,** *a Gelonian*, or *Scythian*; coll., *the Gelonian*, G. 3, 461; pl.: **Gĕlōni,** ōrum, *the Scythians*, 8, 725.

Gĕlōus, a, um, adj. (Gela), *belonging to Gela; of Gela*, 3, 701.

gĕlu, ūs, n., *frost, cold*, G. 2, 317; *numbness, chilled blood*, 8, 508.

gĕmellus, i, m. (m. of adj. gemellus, from geminus), *a twin*, E. 1, 14.

gĕmĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (geminus), *to double; re-echo, redouble*, G. 2, 509.

gĕmĭnus, a, um, adj., *twin*, 1, 274, et al.; *twofold* (others, *geminae*), 6, 203; *double, two*, 4, 470; pl.: **gĕmĭni,** ae, a, *twin*, 2, 500; *two*, 1, 162.

gĕmĭtus, ūs, m. (gemo), *a groaning; a groan*, 3, 39, et al.; *sigh*, 1, 485; *lamentation*, 2, 486; *cry*, 2, 413; *noise, roaring*, 3, 555.

gemma, ae, f. (prhps. rel. to **γέμω,** *to be full*), *a bud*, E. 7, 48; *precious stone, gem*, 1, 655, et al.; *a jeweled cup*, G. 2, 506.

gĕmo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3, n. and a. (rel. to **γέμω,** *to be full*), *to groan*, 7, 501; *sigh*, 1, 465; *bemoan, bewail, lament*, 1, 221; of doves, *moan, coo*, E. 1, 59; of inanimate things, *creak*, 6, 413; *groan*, G. 4, 173.

gĕna, ae, f. (rel. to **γένυς,** *the chin*), *the cheek*, 4, 644, et al.; *eye*, 6, 686.

gĕner, ĕri (rel. to geno), *a son-in-law*, 2, 344, et al.

gĕnĕrātim, adv. (genus), *by kinds; for each kind*, G. 2, 35.

gĕnĕrātor, ōris, m. (genero), *one who begets; a breeder*, 3, 704.

gĕnĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (genus), *to beget*, w. abl. of source, 7, 734; *produce*, G. 4, 205; p.: **gĕnĕrātus,** a, um, *descended, sprung from*, 5, 61.

gĕnĕrōsus, a, um, adj. (id.), *of high lineage, noble-blooded, generous*, G. 3, 75; *renowned, famed*, 10, 174.

gĕnesta (gĕnista), ae, f., *the broom-plant; broom*, G. 2, 12.

gĕnĕtrix (-ĭtrix), īcis, f. (gigno), *she who brings forth; mother*, 1, 590, et al.

gĕnĭālis, e, adj. (genius), *pertaining to*, or *sacred to the birth-spirit*, or *guardian genius; genial, joyous, happy, festive*, 6, 603.

gĕnista, s. genesta.

gĕnĭtālis, e, adj. (genitus), *begetting; genital, productive*, G. 3, 136.

gĕnĭtor, ōris, m. (gigno), *he who begets; father, sire*, 1, 155, et al.

gĕnĭtrix, s. genetrix.

gĕnĭtus, p. of gigno.

gĕnĭus, ĭi, m. (geno, gigno), *the birth-spirit; a tutelar deity*, or *guardian genius*, 5, 95.

gens, ntis, f. (id.), *a family stock* or *gens; a race*, G. 3, 35, and freq.; *a clan* or *tribe*, 10, 202; *nation*, 1, 17; *people*, 3, 133; *lineage, child, offspring, descendant*, 10, 228; *descent*, 11, 331; *breed*, G. 3, 73; *generation, age*, E. 4, 9; meton., *a country, land*, 1, 533; 11, 324; pl.: **gentes,** ĭum, *nations; the world*, G. 1, 331.

gĕnu, ūs, n. (**γόνυ**), *a knee*, 1, 320, et al.

gĕnus, ĕris, n. (geno), *birth, origin, lineage, descent*, 1, 132; *noble birth, nobility*, 5, 621; *offspring, progeny*, 5, 737, et al.; *a son, descendant*, 6, 500; *family*, 4, 365; *tribe, people, nation, race*, 1, 6, et al.; *breed*, 7, 753; *sort, kind*, 2, 468, et al.; of the vine-plant, G. 2, 262.

Germānĭa, ae, f. (Germani), *Germany*, G. 1, 474.

germānus, a, um, adj. (germen), *of the same parentage*; particularly, *of the same father; own*; subs.: **germānus,** i, m., *own brother; brother*, 1, 341, et al.; **germāna,** ae, f., *own sister; sister*, 4, 478.

germen, ĭnis, n., *a bud*, G. 2, 76.

gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3, a., *to carry, bear*, 12, 97, et al.; *wear*, 2, 156; *assume, put on* as a guise, 1, 315; 12, 472; *bear, produce, possess*, G. 2, 122; *have, enjoy*, 2, 90; *take, feel*, 12, 48; *wage, carry on*, 1, 24; *achieve, manage*, 7, 444; *do* (of conduct), 9, 203.

Gērȳon, ŏnis, and **Gērȳŏnes,** ae, m., **Γηρύων,** *Geryon, a giant with three bodies, dwelling in Gades, slain by Hercules, who carried his herd of cattle to Italy*, 7, 662; 8, 202.

gestāmen, ĭnis, n. (gesto), *that which is carried; equipment, weapon, defense*, 3, 286; *crown*, 7, 246.

gestio, ivi *or* ii, itum, 4, n., *to manifest joy; be transported; leap, skip,* G. 1, 387.

gesto, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n., freq. (gero), *to carry habitually; bear,* 1, 336; *have,* 1, 567.

gestus, a, um, p. of gero.

Gĕtae, ārum, m., Γέται, *the Getae, a Thracian people dwelling on the Danube,* G. 3, 462.

Gĕtĭcus, a, um, adj. (Getae), *pertaining to the Getae; Getan, Thracian,* 3, 35.

Gētūlus, s. Gaetulus.

gigno, gĕnŭi, gĕnĭtum, 3, a. (γίγνομαι, *become*), *beget,* 10, 848, et al.; *bear, bring forth,* 1, 618, et al.; p.: **gĕnĭtus,** a, um, w. abl. of source, *begotten of, born of,* 9, 642; *son of,* 1, 297.

gilvus, a, um, adj., *pale yellow, dun-colored; sorrel,* G. 3, 83.

glăcĭālis, e, adj. (glacies), *of ice; icy,* 3, 285.

glăcies, ēi, f. (rel. to gelu ?), *ice,* 4, 251, et al.

glădĭus, ii, m., *a sword,* 9, 769, et al.

glaeba (glēba), ae, f., *a lump of earth; a clod; soil,* 1, 531.

glans, ndis, f., *an acorn,* G. 1, 148, et al.; *a leaden ball* or *bullet,* 7, 686.

glārĕa, ae, f., *gravel,* G. 2, 212.

1. **glaucus,** a, um, adj., γλαυκός, *bluish gray; dark,* 6, 416; *sea-green,* 12, 885; *blue, azure,* G. 4, 451.

2. **Glaucus,** i, m., Γλαῦκος. 1. *A son of Sisyphus and Merope, torn in pieces by the mares which he had trained for the race-course and kept from breeding,* G. 3, 267. 2. *A fabled fisherman of Boeotia, one of the Argonauts, who was transformed into a sea-god,* 5, 823; *having the gift of prophecy, he is represented by Vergil as the father of Deiphobe,* 6, 36. 3. *A Lycian prince, allied with Priam, and slain by Ajax, son of Telamon,* 6, 483.

glēba, s. glaeba.

glisco, 3, inc. n., *to grow, swell; rise, increase, rage,* 12, 9.

glŏbus, i, m., *any body of a spherical form; a globe, ball,* 3, 574; *sphere,* 6, 725; *phalanx, battalion, mass of assailants,* 9, 515; *a mass of smoke* or *dust; a cloud,* 9, 36.

glŏmĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (glomus), *to gather into a ball* or *mass; roll, whirl,* 3, 577; *collect; bend up, lift high* (others, *crowd*), G. 3, 117; *assemble, gather,* 2, 315; pass.: **glŏmĕrāri,** in mid. signif., *to throng, gather,* G. 4, 79; *troop, flock,* 1, 500.

glōria, ae, f. (rel. to κλύω), *glory, fame, renown,* 2, 83, et al.; *love of fame, ambition,* 5, 394; *joy,* G. 3, 102.

glūten, inis, n. (glus), *glue* or *gum,* G. 4, 160.

gnāta, s. nascor, at the end.

gnātus, s. nascor, at the end.

Gnōsius (Gnoss-), s. Cnosius.

Gorgo (Gorgon), ŏnis, Γοργώ, *the common name of the three daughters of Phorcus, terrible on account of their snaky hair;* especially, *the head of the Gorgon on the shield of Minerva,* 2, 616.

Gorgŏnĕus, a, um, adj. (Gorgon), *pertaining to a Gorgon; Gorgonian,* 7, 341.

Gortȳnius, a, um, adj., *of Gortyna* (Γορτύνη), *a town in Crete; Gortynian, Cretan,* E. 6, 60.

gōrȳtus (cōrȳtus), i, m., γωρυτός, *a quiver,* 10, 169.

Gracchus, i, m., *the name of a Roman family in the gens Sempronia, esp. Tiberius and Caius,* 6, 842.

grăcilis, e, adj., *thin, slender,* E. 10, 71.

grădior, gressus sum, 3, dep. n., *to step, walk, go,* 1, 312; *move, advance,* 10, 572.

Grădīvus, i, m. (gradior), *the one who steps* or *marches; an epithet of Mars,* 3, 35.

grădus, ūs, m. (id.), *a step, footstep, pace,* 3, 598; *step, stair,* 1, 448; **conferre gradum,** *to walk side by side,* 6, 488.

Graecia, ae, f., *Greece,* G. 1, 38, et al.

Grāi (Grāii) (dissyll.), ōrum, m., an old form for *Graeci; the Greeks,* 1, 467, et al.

Grāiŭgĕna, ae (quadrasyll.), m. (Graius *and* gigno), *a native Greek; a Greek,* 3, 550.

Grāius, a, um (dissyll.), adj. (Graii), *Greek, Grecian,* 2, 598; subs.: **Grāius,** ii, m., *a Greek,* 3, 594.

grāmen, inis, n., *grass,* 3, 537, et al.;

a blade of grass or *of grain*, 7, 809; *plant, herb*, 2, 471; *herbage*, G. 2, 200; *pasture, meadow*, G. 3, 325; *grassy field, plain*, 7, 655.

grāmĭnĕus, a, um, adj. (gramen), *of turf, grassy*, 5, 287, et al.

grandaevus, a, um, adj, (grandis *and* aevum), *very aged; old, aged*, 1, 121.

grandis, e, adj., *large, great*, G. 2, 215, et al.; *big, ponderous*, 4, 405.

grando, ĭnis, f. (χάλαζα, *hail*), *hail*, 4, 120, et al.

grātes, defect. (found only in nom. and acc. pl.), f. (grator), *thanks*, 1, 600; in a bad sense, *return, reward*, 2, 537.

grātĭa, ae, f. (gratus), *acceptableness, agreeableness; charm, delight, love*, 6, 653; *gratefulness, gratitude, thankfulness*, 4, 539; *regard*, 7, 402; *return, advantage, use*, G. 1, 83.

grātor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. (id.), *to wish joy to;* w. dat. (the acc. is doubtful), *rejoice with; congratulate*, 4, 478; *greet, welcome* (perhaps w. *esse*), 5, 40.

grātus, a, um, adj., *acceptable, pleasing, agreeable, welcome*, 2, 269, et al.; *dear*, 10, 158; *thankful, grateful*, 11, 127.

grăvātus, a, um, p. of gravo.

grăvĕŏlens (sometimes trisyll.), ntis, adj. (gravis *and* oleo), *smelling offensively; foul-smelling, foetid*, 6, 201.

grăvesco, 3, inc. n. (gravis), *to become heavy; to be burdened, bend*, G. 2, 429.

grăvĭdus, a, um, adj. (id.), *heavy*, 7, 507, et al.; *with young, pregnant*, G. 3, 155; *teeming*, G. 2, 143; *full, heavy*, G. 1, 111; fig.; *pregnant, teeming with*, 4, 229.

grăvis, e, adj. (rel. to βαρύς, *heavy*), *heavy*, 1, 723, et al.; *full, filled*, E. 1, 36; *pregnant*, 1, 274; *ponderous, firm*, 5, 437; fig., *grave, venerable*, 1, 151; *stern, grave* (*gravely*), 5, 387; *cruel*, 10, 630; *fierce*, 10, 755; *weighed down with years* or *disease; infirm, enfeebled*, 2, 436; *grievous, hard*, 6, 56; *painful, deep*, 4, 1; *offensive*, G. 4, 49; *baneful*, E. 10, 75; *rank*, G. 3, 451; *torrid*, G. 2, 377; *dull*, G. 1, 124; comp.: **graviora,** um, subs., n., pl., *greater hardships, sufferings*, 1, 199.

Grăviscae, ārum, f., *Graviscae* or *Gravisca, a Tuscan town*, 10, 184.

grăvĭter, adv. (gravis), *heavily; strongly*, G. 4, 31; *fiercely*, G. 4, 452; *wildly*, G. 4, 456; *deadly*, 7, 753; *greatly, deeply*, 1, 126; *heavily, mournfully*, 2, 288.

grăvo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (id.), *to weigh down*, 9, 437; *oppress, burden*, 2, 708; pass., *to resist, yield reluctantly*, 10, 628.

grĕmium, ĭi, n., *the lap, the bosom*, 1, 685, et al.; **ante gremium suum,** *in front of* or *before one's self*, 11, 744.

1. **gressus,** a, um, p. of gradior.

2. **gressus,** ūs, m. (gradior), *a stepping; step, walk, course, way*, 1, 401; of a ship, 5, 162; *air, mien, gait*, 5, 649; **ferre gressum,** *to walk*, 6, 677; **efferre gressum,** *to go forth* or *out*, 2, 753; **comprimere gressum,** *to stop, stay one's steps*, 6, 389.

grex, grĕgis, m., *a herd*, 6, 38; *flock*, G. 1, 272; *litter; the young*, 8, 85.

grus, ŭis, f., *a crane*, G. 1, 375.

Grȳnēus (-**aeus**), a, um, adj., Γρύνειος, *of Grynia, a town in Asia Minor, the seat of one of the oracles of Apollo; Gryneian*, 4, 345.

gryps, grȳpis *or* grȳphis, m., Γρύψ, *a griffin*, E. 8, 27.

gŭbernăcŭlum (**gŭbernāclum**), i, n. (guberno), *a helm*, 5, 176.

gŭbernātor, ōris, m. (id.), *a helmsman, pilot*, 3, 269.

gurges, ĭtis, m., *a whirlpool, gulf*, 3, 421; *flood*, 2, 497; *wave, billow*, 3, 564; *rolling, raging sea, abyss*, 1, 118; *the deep*, G. 4, 395; *sea, ocean*. 7, 704.

gusto, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (gustus), *to taste*, 1, 473.

gutta, ae, f., *a drop*, 3, 28; *spot*, G. 4, 99.

guttur, ŭris, n., *the throat*, 6, 421; *voice*, G. 1, 423.

Gȳăros, i, f., Γύαρος, *one of the Cyclades, between Tenos and Ceos*, now *Calairo, Chiura*, or *Jura*, 3, 76.

Gȳas, ae, m. 1. *Gyas, commander of one of the ships of Aeneas*, 1, 222. 2. *A Latin slain by Aeneas*, 10, 318.

Gȳges, ae *or* is, m., Γύγης, *a Trojan*, 9, 762.

Gȳlippus, i, m., *an Arcadian slain by Tolumnius*, 12, 272.

gȳrus, i, m., γῦρος, *a circle, circular track, ring*, G. 3, 115; *circuit*, 10, 884; *coil*, 5, 85.

H

hăbēna, ae, f. (habeo), *a rein*, 1, 63, et al.; *strap, thong*, 9, 587; *whip*, 7, 380; **immissis** or **laxis habenis,** *with all the reins let out, without restraint, unchecked*, 5, 662; **pressis** or **adductis habenis,** *with tightened reins*, 12, 622.

hăbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, a., *to have*, in the most general sense; freq.; *hold, possess*, 5, 262; *have property, wealth*, G. 2, 499; *wield, use*, 12, 88; *maintain, keep up, perpetuate*, G. 3, 159; *seize, inspire, possess, animate*, 4, 581; *observe*, E. 3, 42; *deem, esteem, reckon, regard*, 2, 102; *designate, call*, 12, 134; **hoc habet,** *he has got it, he is wounded*, 12, 296.

hăbĭlis, e, adj. (habeo), *handy, wieldy; convenient, easily handled, light*, 11, 555; *well formed*, 1, 318; *well fitted for, adapted to, fit for*, G. 3, 62; *well fitted*, 9, 365; *active*, G. 4, 418.

hăbĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, intens. a. and n. (habeo), *to have continually, have in possession; occupy, inhabit*, 3, 106; *dwell*, 3, 110.

1. **hăbĭtus,** a, um, p. of habeo.

2. **hăbĭtus,** ūs, m. (habeo), *the having itself* or *one's self; condition, habit; dress, attire*, 1, 315; *nature*, G. 1, 52.

hac, adv., s. hic.

hactĕnus, adv., *thus far, so far*, of space and time; *thus far* (separated by tmesis), 5, 603; 6, 62; *thus far* or *hitherto*, in discourse. G. 2, 1.

Hădrĭăcus (**Ădrĭ-**), a, um, adj. (Hadria), *pertaining to the Adriatic Sea; Adriatic*, 11, 405.

haedus (**hoed-**), i, m., *a kid*, G. 2, 526; **Haedi,** ōrum, m., *the constellation of the Kids in the hand of Auriga*, whose rising portends storms, G. 1, 205.

Haemōn, ŏnis, m., Αἵμων, *a Rutulian*, 9, 685.

Haemŏnĭdes, ae, m., Αἱμονίδης, *a Latin slain by Aeneas*, 10, 537.

Haemus, i, m., Αἷμος, *a mountain-range in Thrace*, now *the Balkans*, G. 2, 488.

haerĕo, haesi, haesum, 2, n., *to stick;* foll. by dat., or by abl. w. or without a prep.; *hang, cling, adhere, cling to*, 1, 476, et al.; *take root*, G. 2, 422; *stop, stand fixed*, 6, 559; *halt*, 11, 699; *adhere to* as companion, 10, 780; *stick to* in the chase, 12, 754; *persist*, 2, 654; *dwell*, 4, 4; *pause, hesitate*, 3, 597; *be fixed* or *decreed*, 4, 614.

haeres, ēdis, m., s. heres.

Hălaesus (**Hălēsus**), i, m., Ἅλαισος. 1. *An ally of Turnus, formerly companion of Agamemnon*, 7, 724. 2. *Another ally of Turnus*, 10, 411.

Halcyon, s. Alcyon.

hālitus, ūs, m. (halo), *a breathing; breath*, 4, 684; *exhalation, vapor*, 6, 240.

Hălĭus, ii, m., *a Trojan*, 9, 767.

hālo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n., *to breathe; exhale* or *emit odor; be fragrant* or *redolent*, 1, 417.

Hălys, ўos, m., Ἅλυς, *a Trojan*, 9, 765.

Hămādryăs, ădis, f., Ἁμαδρυάς, *a nymph of the woods; hamadryad*, E. 10, 62.

Hammōn (**Ammōn**), ōnis, m., Ἄμμων, *Jupiter*, or *Zeus Ammon, a god of Egypt and Libya*, 4, 198.

hāmus, i, m. (rel. to χαμός), *a hook, ring*. 3, 467.

hărēna (**ărēna**), ae, f. (areo), *sand*, 1, 112; *sandy shore, strand*, 1, 540; *sandy ground, arena; space for races; an arena*, 5, 336; *soil, ground*, G. 2, 232.

hărēnōsus (**ărēn-**), a, um, adj. (harena), *sandy*, 4, 257.

Harpălўcē, es, f., Ἁρπαλύκη, *a Thracian huntress, daughter of King Harpalycus*, 1, 317.

Harpălўcus, i, m., Ἁρπάλυκος, *a Trojan warrior*, 11, 675.

Harpўia (trisyll.), ae, f., Ἅρπυια, *a Harpy, a fabled monster, half woman and half bird*. 3, 212, et al.

hărundĭnĕus (**ărun-**), a, um, adj. (harundo), *of reeds, reedy*, 10, 710; *reed-*, G. 4, 265.

hărundo (**ărun-**), ĭnis, f., *a reed*, G. 2, 414; *a syrinx*, E. 6, 8; *arrow*, 4, 73.

hăruspex (**ăr-**), ĭcis, m., *an inspector of entrails; diviner, soothsayer, prophet*, 8, 498.

hasta, ae, f., *a spear*, 2, 50, and freq.; **hasta pura,** *a headless spear*, 6, 760; **pampinea hasta,** *a thyrsus*, 7, 396.

hastīle, is, n. (hasta), *the shaft of a spear*, G. 2, 447; *a spear, lance, javelin*, 1, 313, et al.; *a spear-like sapling* or *branch; a shoot*, 3, 23.

haud (haut), adv., *not at all; not*, 1, 387, et al.

haudquāquam (or **haud quāquam**), adv., *by no means*, G. 4, 455.

haurĭo, hausi, haustum, 4, a., *to draw* any fluid, 9, 23; *drink; drain*, 1, 738; *draw blood* with a weapon; *devour, slay*, 2, 600; *pierce*, 10, 314; *take in* with the eyes or ears; *receive*, 12, 26; *perceive, see*, 4, 661; *hear*, 4, 359; *strain, thrill*, 5, 137; G. 3, 105; *complete*, G. 4, 427; *suffer*, 4, 383; *conceive*, 10, 648.

1. **haustus,** a, um, p. of haurio.

2. **haustus,** ūs, m. (haurio), *a draught*, G. 4, 229; *an emanation*, G. 4, 220.

hĕbĕnus (ĕbĕnus), i, f. and m., ἔβενος, *ebony*, G. 2, 117.

hĕbĕo, 2, n., *to be blunt;* fig., *to be sluggish, run slowly*, 5, 396.

hĕbĕto, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (hebes), *to make blunt; to make dull; to impair, dim, obscure*, 2, 605.

1. **Hēbrus,** i, m., Ἕβρος, *a river of Thrace*, now *the Marizza*, 1, 317, et al.

2. **Hēbrus,** i, m., *a Trojan slain by Mezentius*, 10, 696.

Hĕcătē, es, f., Ἑκάτη, *the sister of Latona; usually identified with Diana and Luna, and so represented with three heads*, 4, 511.

Hector, ŏris, m., Ἕκτωρ, *son of Priam, and chief defender of Troy*, 1, 99, et al.

Hectŏrĕus, a, um, adj. (Hector), *of Hector*, 2, 543; *Hectorean, Trojan*, 1, 273.

Hĕcŭba, ae, f., Ἑκάβη, *daughter of Dymas and wife of Priam*, 2, 501, et al.

hĕdĕra (ĕdĕra), ae, f., *ivy*, E. 8, 13, et al.

hei, s. ei.

hēia (ēia), interj., *up! come on! away!* 4, 569.

Hĕlĕna, ae, f., Ἑλένη, *Helen, daughter of Jupiter and Leda, sister of Clytemnestra and of Castor, and wife of Menelaus; on account of her flight with Paris to Troy, the immediate cause of the ten years' siege and destruction of that city; whence she was carried back by Menelaus to Sparta*, 1, 650, et al.

Hĕlēnor, ŏris, m., *a Lycian, follower of Aeneas*, 9, 545.

Hĕlĕnus, i, m., Ἕλενος, *a prophet, son of Priam; carried away captive by Pyrrhus to Epirus, where he became the husband of Andromache and ruler of a small kingdom*, 3, 329, et al.

Hĕlicon, ōnis, m., Ἑλικών, *a mountain in Boeotia, and favorite resort of Apollo and the Muses*, 7, 641, et al.

hellĕbŏrus, i. m., s. ellĕbŏrus.

Hellespontĭăcus, a, um, adj. (Hellespontus), *pertaining to the Hellespont* or *Dardanelles; of Hellespont*, G. 4, 111.

Hĕlōrus, i, m., Ἔλωρος, *a river on the S. E. coast of Sicily*, now *the Atellaro*, 3, 698.

Hĕlȳmus, i, m., *a Sicilian Trojan, and friend of King Acestes*, 5, 73, et al.

herba, ae, f., *any grassy* or *herbaceous growth; grass, turf*, 1, 214, et al.; *fodder*, G. 3, 295; *herb, plant*, 3, 650; *herbage, blades of grass*, E. 5, 26; *weed*, G. 1, 69; *grassy land, pasture, meadow*, 3, 221; *a plant; magic plant*, E. 8, 96.

Herbēsus, i, m., *a Rutulian*, 9, 344.

herbōsus, a, um, adj. (herba), *full of grass, grassy*, G. 2, 199.

Hercŭles, is, m., Ἡρακλῆς, *the god of strength and labor, son of Jupiter and Alcmena*, 5, 410, et al.

Hercŭlĕus, a, um, adj. (Hercules), *of Hercules; Herculean*, 3, 551, et al.

hēres (ēres), ēdis, m., *an heir*, 4, 274.

hĕrīlis, s. erilis.

Hĕrĭlus, i, m., s. Erulus.

Hermĭnĭus, ĭi, m., *a Tuscan*, 11, 642.

Hermĭŏnē, es, f., Ἑρμιόνη, *daughter of Menelaus and Helen, and wife of Orestes*, 3, 328.

Hermus, i, m., Ἕρμος, *a river in Aeolis, depositing gold;* now *the Sarabat*, 7, 721.

Hernĭcus, a, um, adj. (Hernici), *of the Hernici, an Italian tribe of Latium; Hernican*, 7, 684.

hēros, ōis, m., ἥρως, *a demigod; a hero*, 6, 192, et al.; *an illustrious man, champion, hero*, 5, 453.

hĕrus, i, m., s. erus.

Hēsĭŏnē, es, f., Ἡσιόνη, *daughter*

of Laomedon, saved from a sea-monster by Hercules, and afterwards wife of Telamon, 8, 157.

Hespĕrĭa, ae, f. (Hesperus; Ἕσπερος), *the western land; Italy*, 1, 569, et al.

Hespĕris, ĭdis, pl.: **Hespĕrĭdes,** um, f. (id.), *the daughters of Hesperus, the Hesperides, called also daughters of Erebus and Nox, to whom was given the care of the fabled gardens of the Hesperides in an island of the Atlantic, west of Mount Atlas*, 4, 484; **Hesperidum mala,** *apples such as those of the Hesperides, Hesperian golden apples*, E. 6, 61; adj., *Hesperian, Italian*, 8, 77.

Hespĕrĭus, a, um, adj. (id.), *of Hesperus; western* (as related to Asia and Greece); *Hesperian, Italian*, 3, 418.

Hespĕrus, i, m., Ἕσπερος, *the evening-star*, E. 8, 30; *evening*, E. 10, 77.

hesternus, a, um, adj. (rel. to heri), *of yesterday, yesterday's*, 8, 543.

heu, interj., *alas! ah! oh!* 2, 289, et al.

heus, interj., *ho! holloa! lo there!* 1, 321, et al.

hĭātus, ūs, m. (hio), *a gaping; throat*, 6, 576; *opening*, 11, 680; *cleft, chasm, vortex, abyss*, 6, 237.

hībernus, a, um, adj. (rel. to hiems), *of winter*, G. 3, 302; *wintry* (others, *in winter*), 4, 143; *tempestuous, stormy*, 4, 309; subs.: **hīberna,** ōrum, n., *winters*, 1, 266.

Hībērus (**Ībēr-**), a, um, adj. (Hiber, Ἴβηρ), *Iberian, Spanish*, 9, 582; *western*, 11, 913; pl. subs.: **Hibēri,** ōrum, m., *the Iberians*, G. 3, 408.

hĭbiscum, i, n., ἰβίσκος, *the althaea officinalis, shrub-mallow* or *marsh-mallow*, E. 10, 71.

1. **hīc,** haec, hōc, pron., referring to the first person, *this; he, she, it;* pl., *these, they;* freq.; for *meus*, 9, 205; for *is*, 1, 742; repeated, **hic—hic,** *one—another, the one—the other, this—that;* pl.: *these—those, some—others;* **hic—ille,** *the latter—the former, this—that, the one—the other;* freq.; adv.: **hac** (abl. f.), *by this way* or *route*, 8, 203; *this way, here*, 1, 467; *on one side*, 12, 565; **hoc** (abl. n.), *on this account* (others, *by this means*), G. 2, 425; *by this, by so much, the*, G. 4, 248; **hoc ubi,** *when this (happens)*, G. 2, 312.

2. **hīc,** adv. (hic), *here, there*, 1, 247, et al.; of time, *hereupon, thereupon*, 1, 728; *now, then, here*, 5, 340; *in this case*, G. 4, 264; *in this work*, 10, 73.

Hīcĕtāŏnĭus, a, um, adj. (Hicetaon), *of Hicetaon; the son of Hicetaon*, 10, 123.

hiems (**-mps**), ĕmis, f., *winter*, 3, 285; *storm, tempest*, 1, 122; personif., 3, 120.

hĭlăro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (hilaris), *to make cheerful; gladden, cheer*, E. 5, 69.

Hīmella, ae, m., *a river of the Sabine country*, 7, 714.

hinc, adv. (hic), *from this place, from here*, E. 1, 39; *hence*, 3, 111; for *a te*, G. 4, 449; *from that place, hence, thence*, 3, 707; *from that* or *this time* (others, *from this thing*), 2, 97; *henceforth*, 2, 148; *from here*, even from *or* with these subjects, G. 1, 5; for *ab hoc* or *ab his* (others, *then*), 9, 763; *then, thereupon*, 1, 194; **hinc—hinc,** *on this side—on that, here—there*, 4, 40; **hinc atque hinc,** *on both sides, on either side*, 1, 162; causal, *hence*, G. 1, 422, et al.

hinnītus, ūs, m. (hinnio), *a neighing, whinnying*, G. 3, 94.

hĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a. (rel. to χαίνω, *to gape*), *to yawn, gape; to distend* or *open the mouth*, 6, 493; p.: **hians,** ntis, *with open mouth*, 12, 754.

Hippŏcŏon, ntis, m., Ἱπποκόων, *a companion of Aeneas*, 5, 492.

Hippŏdămē, es, and **Hippŏdămīa,** ae, f., Ἱπποδάμη and Ἱπποδάμεια, *Hippodamia, daughter of Oenomaus, king of Pisa, and wife of Pelops*, G. 3, 7.

Hippŏlytē, es, f., Ἱππολύτη, *an Amazon, captured by Theseus*, 11, 661.

Hippŏlytus, i, m., Ἱππόλυτος, *son of Theseus and Hippolyte*, 7, 761.

hippŏmănĕs, is, n., ἱππομανές, *the hippomanes; a slimy humor flowing from the groin of the mare*, G. 3, 280.

Hippŏtădes, ae, m., Ἱπποτάδης, *the son of Hippotas, Amastrus*, 11, 674.

hircus, i, m., *a he-goat, a buck*, G. 2, 395, et al.

hirsūtus, a, um., adj. (rel. to hirtus), *rough, shaggy, hairy*, E. 8, 34; *prickly*, E. 7, 53.

hirtus, a, um, adj., *rough, hairy,* G. 3, 55.

hĭrundo, ĭnis, f., *a swallow,* G. 1, 377, et al.

Hisbo, ōnis, m., *a Rutulian,* 10, 384.

hisco, 3, inc. n. and a. (hio), *to gape, open the mouth; speak in broken utterances, falter,* 3, 314.

hispĭdus, a, um, adj., *shaggy, hairy,* 10, 210.

Hister (Ister), tri, m., Ἴστρος, *the lower part of the Danube; the Danube,* G. 3, 350; meton., for the people of the Danube, G. 2, 497.

hiulcus, a, um, adj. (hio), *gaping,* G. 2, 353.

1. **hoc,** s. 1, hic.

2. **hoc,** old form of huc, wh. see.

hŏdĭē, adv. (hoc *and* die), *to-day,* 2, 670; et freq.

hoedus, s. haedus.

hŏlus (ŏlus), ĕris, n., *garden or kitchen vegetables and salad,* G. 4, 130.

hŏmo, ĭnis, c. (prhps. rel. to humus, *and* χαμαί, *ground*), *man, a human being,* freq.; *mortal,* 1, 328.

Hŏmŏlē, es, f., Ὁμόλη, *a mountain near Tempe in Thessaly,* 7, 675.

hŏnestus, a, um, adj. (honor), *honorable, honored; good,* G. 3, 81; *beautiful,* G. 4, 232; *gracious,* G. 2, 392; *fair,* 12, 155.

hŏnōro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (id.), *to honor; keep, observe with honor,* 5, 50.

hŏnos (hŏnor), ōris, m., *honor, praise, renown, glory,* 1, 609, et al.; *recompense, reward,* 1, 253; *an honor, prize,* 5, 342; meton., *sacrifice, offering,* 1, 49; *luster, beauty,* 1, 591; *celebration, game, ceremonial, festival,* 5, 601; *libation,* 3, 178; *crown,* E. 10, 24; *a robe* or *mantle,* 7, 815; *sacred hymn,* G. 2, 393.

hōra, ae, f., ὥρα, with the Romans, *the twelfth part of the period from sunrise to sunset, an hour,* G. 3, 327, et al.; in an indefinite sense, 4, 679; *a day* or *time,* in general, G. 1, 426; personif., **Horae,** ārum, f., *the Hours,* 3, 512; **in horas,** *hourly,* E. 10, 73.

Horcus, s. Orcus.

hordĕum, i, n., *barley;* pl.: **hordĕa,** ōrum, *barley,* G. 1, 210.

horrendus, a, um, s. horreo.

horrens, ntis, s. horreo.

horrĕo, 2, n. and a., *to bristle up or be bristling,* 6, 419; *to be rough,* G. 4, 96; *to bristle,* 11, 602; fig., *to shudder, tremble,* 2, 12; *shudder at, fear, dread,* 4, 209; pa.: **horrens,** ntis, *bristling, bristly,* 1, 634; *rough, roughening* (others, *gloomy*), 1, 165; *fierce,* 10, 237; pa.: **horrendus,** a, um, *to be shuddered at; dreadful, fearful,* 2, 222; *awe-inspiring, venerable,* 6, 10; *strange, wonderful,* 8, 565; *fierce, warlike,* 11, 507; n. as adv.: **horrendum,** *frightfully, fearfully,* 6, 288.

horresco, ŭi, 3, inc. n. and a. (horreo), *to become rough; bristle, rise bristling,* 7, 526; *wave to and fro,* G. 3, 199; fig., *to tremble, shudder,* 2, 204; *dread,* 3, 394.

horrĕum, i, n., *a store-house; granary,* G. 1, 182; *a honey-comb,* G. 4, 250.

horrĭbĭlis, e, adj. (horreo), *to be shuddered at; frightful, dreadful, horrible, fearful,* 11, 271.

horrĭdus, a, um, adj. (id.), *rough, bristling,* 3, 23, et al.; *bristling* with arms, E. 10, 23; *rough, with rough stem,* G. 2, 69; *hairy,* G. 4, 93; *squalid,* G. 4, 254; *shaggy, grizzly, stiffened,* 4, 251; *icy, bristling,* G. 1, 449; *blustering, tempestuous,* 9, 670; *terrible, fearful,* 1, 296.

horrĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, adj. (horreo *and* fero), *fear-bringing; dreadful,* 8, 435.

horrĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (horrificus), *to make rough; make to shudder; terrify,* 4, 465.

horrĭfĭcus, a, um, adj. (horreo *and* facio), *occasioning horror; terrible, fearful,* 3, 225.

horrĭsŏnus, a, um, adj. (horreo *and* sonus), *having* or *making a fearful sound; harsh-sounding, thundering,* 6, 573.

horror, ōris, m. (horreo), *a roughening* or *bristling;* fig., *a shuddering; terror, dread, horror, dismay,* 2, 559; *clashing din,* 2, 301.

hortātor, ōris, m. (hortor), *one giving encouragement* or *inciting; an instigator,* 6, 529.

Hortīnus, s. Ortīnus.

hortor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., *to en-*

courage, urge, 2, 74; *advise, counsel*, 2, 33; of the vine, *train*, G. 3, 164.

hortus, i, m., *a garden*, E. 7, 65.

hospes, ĭtis, m., *one who either gives or receives the entertainment of a guest; a guest*, 1, 753, et al.; *a visitor, stranger*, 4, 10; *host*, 11, 105.

hospĭtĭum, ĭi, n. (hospes), *the relation of host and guest; hospitality*, 10, 460; *friendly reception, entertainment; protection, hospitality, welcome*, 1, 299; *guest-land, ally*, 3, 15; *refuge*, 1, 540; *shelter*, G. 3, 343; *alliance*, 11, 114.

hospĭtus, a, um, adj. (id.), *welcoming; friendly, hospitable*, G. 3, 362; *foreign, strange*, 3, 377; *friendly* (others, *foreign*), 3, 539.

hostĭa, ae, f., *a sacrificial animal; victim*, 1, 334, et al.

hostīlis, e, adj. (hostis), *of an enemy, an enemy's*, 10, 847; *of the foe*, 3, 322; *hostile, unpropitious, ominous*, 3, 407.

hostis, is, c., *a stranger; foreigner; an enemy, foe*, 1, 378, and freq.

huc, and old form **hoc,** adv. (hic), *to this place; hither, here*, 2, 18, and freq.; *about this* or *such a place*, G. 4, 62; *into these*, G. 2, 243; **huc—huc,** *this way and this*, or *this way and that*, 11, 601; **huc—illuc,** *this way and that, in every direction*, 12, 764.

hūmānus, a, um, adj. (homo), *of* or *pertaining to man; human*, 1, 542.

hūmecto, s. umecto.

hūmĕo, s. umeo.

hŭmĕrus, s. umerus.

hūmesco, s. umesco.

hūmĭdus, s. umidus.

hŭmĭlis, e, adj. (humus), *near the ground; low down; low*, 4, 255; *lowlying*, 3, 522; *low* (built), E. 2, 29; near the surface, *shallow*, 7, 157; *prostrate, humble, mean, lowly*, G. 1, 331; *unpretentious, lowly*, E. 4, 2.

hŭmo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (id.), to lay earth on anything; *inhume, inter, bury*, 6, 161.

hūmor, s. umor.

hŭmus, i, f. (rel. to χαμαί, *the ground*), *the surface of the ground, the soil*, G. 2, 460; *the ground*, 3, 3, et al.; **humi,** locative, *on the ground, upon the ground; to the earth*, 1, 193, et al.

hўăcinthus (-os), i, m., ὑάκινθος, *a hyacinth*, E. 3, 63, et al.

Hўădes, um, f., Ὑάδες, *the Hyades, daughters of rain; the seven stars in the head of Taurus, whose rising, which occurs in the month of May, was thought to betoken rain*, 1, 744.

hўălus, i, m., ὕαλος, *glass*, G. 4, 335.

hўbernus, s. hibernus.

Hўbla, ae, f., Ὕβλη, *a mountain of Sicily famous for its honey*, E. 7, 37.

Hўblaeus, a, um, adj. (Hybla), *of Hybla, Hyblaean*, E. 1, 55.

1. **Hўdaspes,** is, m., Ὑδάσπης, *a branch of the Indus*, now *the Behut*, G. 4, 211.

2. **Hўdaspes,** is, m., *a Trojan*, 10, 747.

hўdra, ae, f., ὕδρα, *a water-serpent; any serpent like the Lernaean Hydra, a monster with many heads, slain by Hercules*, 6, 576.

hўdrus, i, m., ὕδρος, *a water-serpent; snake*, 7, 447.

hўems, ĕmis, s. hiems.

Hўlaeus, i, m., Ὑλαῖος (of the woods), *a centaur who assailed Atalanta*, G. 2, 457.

Hўlas, ae, m., Ὕλας, *a youthful favorite of Hercules, carried off by the nymphs when he was drawing water for his master at a fountain on the coast of Mysia*, E. 6, 43.

Hўlax, ăcis, and **Hўlas,** ae, m., *the name of a dog*, E. 8, 107.

Hyllus, i, m., *a Trojan warrior*, 12, 535.

Hўmĕnaeus, i, m., Ὑμέναιος, *Hymen, the god of marriage*, 4, 127; pl.: **Hymenaei,** ōrum, meton., *marriage*, 1, 651.

Hўmettĭus, a, um, adj. (Hymettus), *of Hymettus, Hymettian*, in some old editions for *umentia*, 7, 763.

Hўpănis, is, m., Ὕπανις. 1. *The Hypanis, a river of Sarmatia*, now *the Bug*, G. 4, 370. 2. *A Trojan*, 2, 340.

Hўperbŏrĕus, a, um, adj. (Ὑπερβόρεοι), *pertaining to the Hyperboreans; northern*, G. 3, 196.

Hyrcāni, ōrum, m., Ὑρκανοι, *a tribe dwelling near the Caspian Sea*, 7, 605.

Hyrcānus, a, um, adj. (Hyrcani), *pertaining to the Hyrcani, a tribe on the Caspian; Hyrcanian,* 4, 367.

Hyrtăcĭdes, ae, m., Ὑρτακίδης, *the son of Hyrtacus.* 1. *Hippocoön,* 5, 492. 2. *Nisus,* 9, 177.

Hyrtăcus, i, m., *the father of Nisus,* 9, 406.

I

i, often in composition for *in;* s. in.

Ĭacchus, i, m., Ἴακχος, *an appellation of Bacchus,* G. 1, 166; *wine,* E. 6, 15.

iăcĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, n. (rel. to iacio, as pendeo to pendo), *to be prostrate, lie,* 1, 99; *extend, spread out,* G. 3, 343; p.: **iăcens,** ntis, *spread out, extended,* 1, 224; *lying low,* 3, 689; *laid over, turned up,* G. 1, 65.

iăcĭo, iēci, iactum, 3, a., *to throw, cast, hurl,* 5, 643; *scatter, strew,* 5, 79; *sow, plant,* G. 1, 104; *drop,* G. 2, 57; *lay foundations, build,* 5, 631; *place,* G. 4, 294; *place, repose, trust for,* G. 4, 294.

iacto, āvi, ātum, 1, freq. a. (iacio), *to throw often* or *much; toss to and fro; toss,* freq.; *hurl, cast,* 2, 459; *thrust out,* 5, 376; *wield,* G. 2, 355; *sow, plant,* G. 2, 317; *emit,* G. 2, 132; *aim,* 5, 433; fig., *throw out words, utter, say,* 1, 102; of the mind, *revolve, meditate,* 1, 227; **se iactare,** *boast, exalt one's self, rejoice, glory,* 1, 140; **prae se iactare,** *to make pretense of,* 9, 134; pa.: **iactans,** ntis, *arrogant, assuming, ambitious,* 6, 815.

iactūra, ae, f. (id.), *a throwing away; loss,* 2, 646.

1. **iactus,** a, um, p. of iacio.

2. **iactus,** ūs, m. (iacio), *a cast; leap,* G. 4, 528; *shot; reach,* 11, 608; *flight,* G. 2, 124.

iăcŭlor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a. (iaculum), *to hurl the javelin; to dart; throw, cast, hurl,* 1, 42.

iăcŭlum, i, n. (iaculus, from iacio), *a thing hurled; a spear, dart,* or *javelin,* 3, 46, et al.

Ĭaera (Hiae-), ae, f., Ἴαιρα, *a wood-nymph, wife of Alcanor and mother of Bitias and Pandarus,* 9, 673.

iam, adv. (rel. to is), *at that time, at this time; even then, even now; already,* 1, 437, et al.; with *tum, even,* 1, 18; w. imperat., *at length, at once,* 3, 41, et al.; *soon, presently, immediately,* 4, 566; *then, at length,* 1, 272; marking a transition, *now,* 2, 567, et al.; **iam iam,** emphatic, *now indeed,* 4, 371; *now, now,* 2, 530; **iam dudum, iam pridem,** *already for some time, long,* 1, 580, et al.; **iam inde, iam ab illo tempore,** *even from then* or *that time,* G. 3, 74; 1, 623; **iam tum,** *even then;* **iam—iam,** *at one time, at another time, now—now,* G. 3, 108; **non iam,** *no longer,* 4, 431; **iamdudum,** *at once.*

Iānĭcŭlum, i, n. (Ianus), *the Janiculum; a mount* or *high hill on the right bank of the Tiber opposite the Palatine,* 8, 358.

iānĭtor, ōris, m. (ianua), *a gate-* or *door-keeper; porter,* 6, 400.

iānŭa, ae, f. (Ianus), *the outer door* or *gate,* 2, 493; *entrance, way,* 2, 661.

Iānus, i, m., *an ancient divinity of Latium, probably symbolizing the sun, represented with two faces,* 7, 180, et al.

Ĭăpĕtus, i, m., Ἰαπετός, *a Titan, father of Atlas, Prometheus, and Epimetheus,* G. 1, 279.

Ĭāpis, ĭdis (others, **Ĭāpyx,** ȳgis), m., *a son of Iasius and physician of Aeneas,* 12, 391.

Ĭāpys, ȳdis, adj., *of the Iapydians, a people of Illyria; Illyrian,* G. 3, 475.

1. **Ĭāpyx,** ȳgis, m., Ἰάπυξ, *the wind blowing from Iapygia; the N. W. wind,* 8, 710; adj. m. and f., *Iapygian, Apulian,* 11, 678.

2. **Ĭāpyx,** s. Iapis.

Ĭarbas (Iarba, Hiarbas), ae, m., *a king of the Mauretani in Numidia, and suitor for the hand of Dido,* 4, 36.

Ĭăsĭdes, ae, m. (Iasius), *a son* or *descendant of Iasius.* 1. *Palinurus,* 5, 843. 2. *Iapis,* 12, 392.

Ĭăsĭus, ĭi, m., Ἰάσιος, *son of Jupiter and Electra, brother of Dardanus, and beloved by Ceres,* 3, 168.

ĭaspis, ĭdis, f., ἴασπις, *a precious stone of greenish hue; jasper,* 4, 261.

Ĭbērus, Ĭbēri, s. Hiberus, Hiberi.

ĭbī, adv. (rel. to is), *in* or *at that place; there;* of time, *thereupon, then*, 2, 792, et al.

ĭbĭdem, adv., *in the same place*, 1, 116.

Īcărus, i, m., Ἴκαρος, *the son of Daedalus*, 6, 31.

Ico and **Ĭcio** (obsolete in the present except in the forms *icit, iciunt*), Ici, ictum, 3, a. (ἴπτομαι, *to hurt*); *to smite, hit, strike*, 6, 180; of treaties or leagues, *make, ratify*, 12, 314.

1. **ictus**, a, um, p. of ico.

2. **ictus**, ūs, m. (ico), *a smiting; a stroke, blow*, 5, 198, and freq.; *shooting* (others, *boxing*), 7, 165; *wound*, 7, 756; *force*, 2, 544.

Īda, ae, f., Ἴδα. 1. *Mount Ida in Crete, where Jupiter was reared*, 12, 412. 2. *A mountain in the Troad, where Ganymede was caught up by the eagle of Jupiter*, 2, 801. 3. *A Nymph* (or prhps. the 2. *Mount Ida*), 9, 177.

1. **Īdaeus**, a, um, adj., Ἰδαῖος, *of Mount Ida* (either in Crete or in the Troad), *Idaean*, 3, 105; 2, 696, et al.; *pertaining to Cybele, goddess of the Trojan Ida*, 9, 112.

2. **Īdaeus**, i, m., *Idaeus, the charioteer of Priam*, 6, 485.

Īdălĭa, ae, f., and **Īdălĭum**, ĭi, n., Ἰδάλιον, *Idalia, a town and headland of Cypress; one of the favorite resorts of Venus*, 1, 681.

Īdălĭus, a, um, adj. (Idalia), *of Idalia, Idalian*, 5, 760.

Īdas, ae, m. 1. *A Trojan warrior*, 9, 575. 2. *A Thracian of Ismara*, 10, 351.

idcirco (iccirco), adv. (id *and* circa), *about that; on that account, therefore*, 5, 680.

Idem, ĕădem, ĭdem, pron. (is *and* dem), *the same*, 1, 240; translated: *at the same time, at once*, 3, 80, et al.

ĭdĕo, adv., *on that account, therefore*, G. 2, 96; *for this end, for such a purpose*, 4, 228.

Idmon, ŏnis, m., Ἴδμων, *a follower of Turnus*, 12, 75.

Īdŏmĕneus (quadrisyll.), ĕi, m., Ἰδομενεύς; *Idomeneus, king of Crete, and conspicuous among the Grecian chiefs at Troy*, 3, 122, et al.

Īdūmaeus, a, um, adj., *of Idumaea, a country of Palestine; Idumaean*, G. 3, 12.

iĕcur, ŏris *or* iecĭnŏris, n., *the liver*, 6, 598.

iĕiūnium, ĭi, n. (ieiunus), *fasting; hunger; leanness*, G. 3, 128.

iĕiūnus, a, um, adj., *fasting; hungry;* fig., *scanty, thin, meager*, G. 3, 493; *dry*, G. 2, 212.

iens, ĕuntis, p. of eo.

igitur, conj. (rel. to is), *therefore, then, accordingly*, 4, 537.

ignārus, a, um, adj., *not knowing;* freq.; *unaware, ignorant*, 11, 154; often w. genit., *ignorant of*, 1, 630; *unsuspicious of*, 2, 106; *unconscious*, 9, 345; *not knowing the land;* pass., *unknown, a stranger*, 10, 706; *unknown*, E. 6, 40.

ignāvia, ae, f. (ignavus), *want of spirit, cowardice*, 11, 733.

ignāvius, adv. comp., of ignaviter, *too languidly*, G. 3, 465.

ignāvus, a, um, adj., *inactive, idle, slothful*, G. 4, 168; *helpless*, G 4, 259; *spiritless, cowardly*, 12, 12; of inanimate things, *unoccupied, inactive; fruitless, useless*, G. 2, 208.

ignesco, 3, inc. n. (ignis), *to take fire; to be fired, inflamed, to burn*, 9, 66.

ignĕus, a, um, adj. (id.), *of fire* or *fiery substance; fiery*, 6, 730; *of fiery hue, fiery*, G. 1, 453; *of fiery force, burning*, G. 3, 482; *of lightning swiftness*, 11, 718.

ignĭpŏtens, ntis, adj. (ignis *and* potens), *having power over fire;* subs.: **Ignipotens**, *the fire-god, Vulcan*, 10, 243.

ignis, is, m., *fire*, 1, 175, and freq.; *torch*, 7, 320; *conflagration*, 2, 312; *light*, 3, 585; *a planet*, G. 1, 337; *lightning*, 1, 90; *fiery breath*, G. 3, 85; *plague, pestilence, fire*, G. 3, 566; *fiery spirit; wrath, rage, fury*, 2, 575; 7, 577; *fire* of love, *passion*, 4, 2; *the beloved; one's flame, love*, E. 3, 66; *firebrand* or *fiery missile*, 7, 692; pl., *torches*, 4, 384.

ignōbilis, e, adj., *unknown; obscure*, 7, 776; *low, base*, 1, 149; *undistinguished, bringing no renown, ignoble*, G. 4, 564; *common*, E. 9, 38.

ignōminia, ae, f. (2. in *and* gnomen

-nomen), *the want of name* or *reputation; ignominy, disgrace*, G. 3, 226.

ignōro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (rel. to ignarus), *not to know; to be ignorant of*, 5, 849.

ignosco, gnōvi, gnōtum, 3, a. and n., *to overlook, pardon, forgive*, G. 4, 489; *indulge, excuse, spare*, w. dat., G. 3, 96.

ignōtus, a, um, adj., *unknown*, 1, 359; *strange*, 5, 795; *not well known, but little known*, 11, 527; *unperceived, stealthy*, G. 4, 242.

il, in composition for **in,** s. in.

Ile, s. ilia.

Ilex, ĭcis, f., *the holm-oak, scarlet oak, ilex*, 6, 180.

1. **Ilia,** ĭum, n. pl. (sing. **Ile,** is, **Ilĕum,** ĕi, **Ilium,** ĭi, n.), *the groin, flank*, 7, 499; *bowels*, G. 3, 507; *belly*, 10, 778.

2. **Īlia,** ae, f., *Ilia, a name assigned by the poets to Rhaea Silvia, the daughter of Numitor*, 1, 274.

Īliăcus, a, um, adj., Ἰλιακός, *belonging to Ilium; Ilian, Trojan*, 1, 97, et al.

Īlias, ădis, f. (Ἴλιον), *a daughter of Ilium* or *Troy;* pl.: **Īliădes,** um, *Trojan women*, 1, 480.

Ilicet, adv. (ire *and* licet), *straightway, immediately, at once, instantly*, 2, 424.

Ilignus, a, um, adj. (for ilicnus from ilex), *of holm-oak; oaken*, G. 3, 330.

Īliŏnē (**Īliŏna**), es, f., Ἰλιόνη, *eldest daughter of Priam and Hecuba*, 1, 653.

Īliŏneus (quadrisyll.), ĕi, m. (acc. ĕa instead of -ĕa, 1, 611), Ἰλιονεύς, *commander of one of the ships of Aeneas*, 1, 120, et al.

Īlium, ĭi, n., Ἴλιον, *Troy*, 1, 68, et al.

Īlius, a, um, adj. (Ilium), *of Ilium; Ilian, Trojan*. 1, 268.

illābor, s. inlabor.

illăcrimo, s. inlacrimo.

illaetābilis, s. inlaetabilis.

illaudātus, s. inlaudatus.

ille, a, ud, genit. illīus, dem. pron. (archaic, **olle,** 5, 197, et al.), *that*, 6, 760, et al.; *that* well-known, distinguished, great, 1, 617; *himself*, 7, 110; *some formidable, some bold*, 10, 707; 11, 809; as subs., *he, she, it, they*, freq.; **ille—hic,** *the one—the other*, 5, 430; *the former—the latter*, 6, 395; joined to an adj. or partic. for emphasis, 1, 3, et al.; **ex illo,** *from that time*, 8, 268.

illĕcĕbra, s. inlecebra.

illic, adv. (pron. illic), *in that place; there*, 1, 206.

illīdo, s. inlido.

illīgo, s. inl.

illinc, adv. (illim *and* ce), *from that side, thence; on that side*, 4, 442.

illīsus, s. inlisus, p. of inlido.

illōtus, s. inlotus.

illuc, adv. (pron. illic), *to that place, thither; that way, there*, 4, 285.

illūcisco, s. inlucisco.

illūdo, s. inludo.

illustris, s. inlustris.

illūsus, s. inlusus, p. of inludo.

illŭvies, s. inluvies.

Illyricus, a, um, adj. (Illyria), *pertaining to Illyria, the country north of Epirus; Illyrian*, 1, 243.

Īlus, i, m., Ἶλος. 1. *Ilus, son of Tros and king of Troy*, 6, 650. 2. *An earlier name of Ascanius* or *Iulus*, 1, 268. 3. *Ilus, a Rutulian*, 10, 400.

Ilva, ae, f., *an island near the coast of Etruria*, now *Elba*, 10, 173.

imāgo, ĭnis, f., *an image, form*, 2, 560, et al.; *figure, statue*, 7, 179; *apparition*, 1, 408; *ghost, phantom*, 1, 353; *idea, thought*, 12, 560; *manifestation, example*, 6, 405; *echo*, G. 4, 50.

im, in composition for **in,** s. in.

Ĭmāon, ŏnis (acc. Ĭmāŏna), m., *a Latin warrior*, 10, 424.

imbellis (**inb-**), e, adj. (2. in *and* bellum), *not fit for war; unwarlike, effeminate* (others, *vanquished*), G. 2, 172; *feeble*, 2, 544; *timid*, G. 3, 265.

imber, ris, m. (rel. to ὄμβρος, *rain*), *a rain-storm; shower*, 1, 743, et al.; *rain-cloud*, 3, 194; of sea-water, *flood*, 1, 123; *hail*, 8, 429; of irrigation, *water, shower*, G. 4, 115.

Imbrăsides, ae, m., *the son of Imbrasus; Asius, a Lycian follower of Aeneas*, 10, 123.

Imbrăsus, i, m., *a Lycian*, 12, 343.

imbrex, ĭcis, m. (imber), *a roof-tile; tile*, G. 4. 296.

imbrifer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. (imber *and* fero), *rain-bringing; showery, rainy*, G. 1, 313.

imbŭo (in-), ŭi, ūtum, 3, a., *to wet, moisten ; stain,* 7, 554.

imitābilis, e, adj. (imitor), *that can be imitated ; imitable,* 6, 590.

imitor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. (rel. to imago), *to imitate,* 6, 586 ; *substitute for, use for,* literally, *imitate with,* 11, 894.

immānĕ, s. immanis.

immānis (in-), e, adj., *vast, huge, immense,* 1, 110 ; *wild, savage, barbarous,* 1, 616 ; *cruel, ruthless,* 1, 347 ; *unnatural, monstrous, hideous,* 6, 624 ; adv.: **immanĕ,** *wildly, fiercely,* 12, 535 ; *fearfully,* G. 3, 239.

immātūrus (in-), a, um, adj., *untimely,* 11, 166.

immĕdicābilis (in-), e, adj., *incurable, deadly,* 12, 858.

immĕmor (in-), ŏris, adj., *not remembering, without memory, oblivious,* 6, 750 ; *unconscious,* 9, 374 ; *reckless, heedless,* 2, 244 ; often w. gen., *unmindful, forgetful of,* 5, 39.

immensus (in-), a, um, adj. (im *and* metior), *unmeasured ; boundless ; vast, immense,* 2, 204 ; *mighty,* 3, 672 ; *insatiate, unbounded,* 6, 823 ; *plentiful, abundant,* G. 1, 49.

immergo (in-), si, sum, 3, a., *to plunge into, immerse in,* w. acc. and abl., 3, 605, et al.

immĕrĭtus (in-), a, um, adj., *undeserving ; guiltless,* 3, 2.

immĭnĕo (in-), 2, n., *to rest over ; overhang,* 1, 165 ; w. dat., E. 9, 42 ; *to be at hand ; approach,* 9, 515.

immiscĕo (in-), scŭi, xtum *or* stum, 2, a., *to mingle with ;* usually w. dat., 2, 396 ; w. *se, join battle,* G. 4, 245 ; *blend with, vanish in,* 4, 570.

immissus (in-), a, um, p. of immitto.

immītis (in-), e, adj., *not mellow ; not mild ; merciless, fierce, cruel, ruthless,* 1, 30.

immitto (in-), mīsi, missum, 3, a., *to send upon* or *to ; drive to,* 6, 312 ; *bring upon,* 4, 488 ; *let in,* 2, 495 ; *insert,* G. 2, 80 ; *let fly, go, loosen,* 6, 1 ; *hurl, fling, cast,* 11, 562 ; with *se, rush into,* 6, 262 ; pa. : **immissus,** a, um, of the reins of horses, *let loose ;* hence, fig., *swiftly running,* 5, 146 ; *unchecked, unbridled,* 5, 662 ; of the hair or beard, *descending, left growing, neglected, long,* 3, 593.

immixtus (in-), a, um, p. of immisceo.

immo (īmo), *yes indeed ; nay rather,* 1, 753 ; *but,* 9, 98.

immōbilis (in-), e, adj., *unmoved,* 7, 623 ; *immovable,* 9, 448.

immŏlo (in-), āvi, ātum, 1, a. (in *and* mola), *to sprinkle the sacred meal upon the victim ; to immolate, sacrifice,* 10, 519 ; *kill,* 10, 541.

immortālis (in-), e, adj., *undying, immortal, unperishable,* 6, 598.

immōtus (in-), a, um, adj., *unmoved, motionless ; immovable,* 3, 77 ; fig., *firm, fixed, steadfast, unchangeable,* 1, 257.

immūgio (in-), īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4, n., *to bellow within ; roar, resound,* 3, 674.

immulgĕo (in-), 2, a., *to milk into,* 11, 572.

immundus (in-), a, um, adj., *unclean, uncleanly,* G. 1, 81 ; *filthy, foul, noisome,* 3, 228.

immūnis (in-), e, adj., *free from service ; idle,* G. 4, 244 ; w. gen., *exempt, freed from,* 12, 559.

immurmŭro (in-), 1, n., *to murmur, whisper, rustle in, upon,* or *among ;* w. dat., G. 4, 261.

īmo, s. immo.

impăcātus (in-), a, um, adj., *unquieted, unsubdued ; restless,* G. 3, 408.

impar (in-), ăris, adj., *unequal, in unequal combat,* 1, 475 ; *unequally matched,* G. 3, 533.

impastus (in-), a, um, adj., *unfed ; hungry,* 9, 339.

impătiēns (in-), ntis, adj., *impatient,* w. genit., 11, 639.

impăvidus (in-), a, um, adj., *not afraid ; fearless, intrepid,* 10, 717.

impĕdio (in-), īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4, a. (1. in *and* pes), *to hinder,* 9, 385 ; *hamper,* 10, 553 ; *involve, intersect,* 5, 585 ; *combine,* 8, 449.

impello (in-), pŭli, pulsum, 3, a., *to push, thrust, drive to* or *upon ; push onward, impel,* 5, 242 ; *push, open,* 7, 621 ; *smite,* 1, 82 ; *ply,* 4, 594 ; *put in motion, urge on* (others, *clash*), 8, 3 ; *shoot,* 12, 856 ; *move, disturb,* 3, 449 ; *strike,* G. 4, 349 ; w. inf., *lead on, impel,*

induce, persuade 2, 55; *force, compel*, 1, 11.

impendĕo (in-), 2, n., *to hang over, impend, threaten*, G. 1, 365.

impendo (in-), ndi, nsum, 3, a., *to weigh out; pay out, upon; devote, bestow, employ*, G. 3, 124, et al.; p.: **impensus (in-),** a, um; subs.: **impensa (in-),** ae, f. (sc. pecunia), *outlay, cost, expense*, 11, 228; adv.: **impensē,** comp.: **impensius,** *with unusual* or *much outlay; carefully, earnestly*, 12, 20.

impensa (in-), impensē (in-), s. impendo.

imperdĭtus (in-), a, um, adj., *undestroyed*, 10, 430.

imperfectus (in-), a, um, adj., *unfinished*, 8, 428.

impĕrĭto (in-), āvi, ātum, 1, intens. a. and n. (impero), *to command, govern, rule*, 12, 719.

impĕrĭum (in-), ĭi, n. (impero), *a command*, 1, 230; *absolute command, sway, control, authority, power*, 1, 54; *dominion*, 1, 138; *empire, kingdom*, 2, 191.

impĕro (in-), āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n., *to command*, w. dat., G. 1, 99; w. dat. and inf., 7, 36.

imperterrĭtus (in-), a, um, adj., *undaunted*, 10, 770.

impĕtus (in-), ūs, m. (impeto), *an attack; a strong impulsion; pressure, impulse, impetus*, 5, 219; *vehemence, violence*, 2, 74.

impexus (in-), a, um, adj., *uncombed, untrimmed*, G. 3, 366; *shaggy*, 7, 667.

impĭger (in-), gra, grum, adj., *not sluggish, not inactive; quick, not backward*, 1, 738.

impingo (in-), pēgi, pactum, 3, a. (1. in *and* pango), *to fasten upon; drive, dash against*, 5, 805.

impĭus (in-), a, um, adj. (2. in *and* pius), *undutiful in sacred relations; iniquitous, impious*, 2, 163; *nefarious, detestable, perfidious*, 4, 496; *cruel, ruthless*, E. 1, 71; with reference to civil war, 6, 612; of actions, 4, 596.

implācābĭlis (in-), e, adj., *inexorable, inflexible*, 12, 3.

implācātus (in-), a, um, adj., *unappeased; insatiable*, 3, 420.

implecto (in-), plexi, plexum, 3, a. *to braid, twist, wind in; interweave; entangle, wreathe*, G. 4, 482.

implĕo (in-), ēvi, ētum, 2, a., *to fill up; fill*, 1, 729.; with sound, *fill*, 3, 313; *reach*, 11, 896; *regale* (w. gen.), 1, 215; *satisfy*, 1, 716; *inspire*, 3, 434.

implexus (in-), a, um, p. of implecto.

implĭco (in-), āvi *or* ŭi, ātum *or* ĭtum, 1, a., *to fold in; involve, entangle, entwine*, 2, 215; *to wheel*, 12, 743; w. dat., *bind to*, 11, 555; *infuse*, 1, 660; *insinuate, mingle*, 7, 355: **se implicare,** *cling to*, 2, 724.

implōro (in-), āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to entreat, implore, supplicate*, 4, 617.

implūmis (in-), e, adj. (2. in *and* pluma), *without feathers; unfledged, callow*, G. 4, 513.

impōno (in-), pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum (p. impostus, 9, 716), 3, a., *to put* or *lay on, in, into, over, upon*, 1, 49; *put*, 2, 619; *set, insert*, G. 2, 73; *place* over the dead, *erect, build*, 6, 233; *lay down, prescribe*, 6, 852; impers., **impositum est,** *it is incumbent, a necessity* (others, *heaped up fire*), 8, 410.

importūnus (in-), a, um, adj., *ill-timed, unseasonable;* of birds of ill omen, *ominous, inauspicious*, 12, 864; *ill-advised, dangerous, hazardous*, 11, 305.

impŏsĭtus (in-), a, um (contr. form, **impostus**), p. of impono.

imprĕcor (in-), ātus sum, 1, dep. a., *to call down good* or, more usually, *evil by prayer; to invoke evil upon, imprecate, invoke*, 4, 629.

impressus (in-), a, um, p. of imprimo.

imprīmis (in-), adv., s. primus.

imprĭmo (in-), pressi, pressum, 3, a. (1. in *and* premo), *to press into, on*, or *upon*, 4, 659; *impress, mark*, G. 1, 263; *engrave, chase*, 5, 536.

imprŏbus (in-), a, um, adj., *not good; bad; malicious, wicked*, E. 8, 50; *cruel*, 2, 80; *savage*, 10, 727; *furiously impelled, destructive*, 12, 687; *hurtful*, G. 1, 119; *unappeasable, ravenous, rapacious*, 12, 250; *greedy*, G. 3, 431; *importunate, raging*, 2, 356; *persistent*, G. 1, 146; of military devices, *with warlike craft*, 11, 512; *with murderous in-*

tent, 11, 767; *of ill omen, unlucky*, G. 1, 388; subs. m., *shameless, impudent boaster, braggart*, 5, 397; *wretch*, 4, 386.

imprŏpĕrātus (in-), a, um, adj., *unhastened; delayed, delaying*, 9, 798.

imprōvidus (in-), a, um, adj., *not looking before; improvident; unsuspecting, blinded; unprepared*, 2, 200.

imprōvīso, s. improvisus.

imprōvīsus (in-), a, um, adj., *unforeseen; unlooked for, unexpected*, 1, 595; adv.: **improviso,** *unexpectedly*, 8, 524.

imprūdens (in-), ntis, adj., *not seeing* or *knowing beforehand; unconscious*, 9, 386; *unwarned; unwary*, G. 1, 373; w. gen., *incapable of, inexperienced in*, G. 2, 372.

impūbes (in-), is *or* ĕris, adj., *not full grown; beardless*, 9, 751; *youthful*, 5, 546.

1. **impulsus (in-),** a, um, p. of impello.

2. **impulsus (in-),** ūs, m. (impello), *an impelling; impulse, shock*, 8, 239.

impūnĕ (in-), adv. (impunis), *without punishment* or *retribution; with impunity*, 3, 628; *without harm*, 12, 559.

īmus, a, um, superl. of *inferus*, wh. see.

1. **in,** prep. w. acc. or abl. (ἐν, εἰς); w. acc., *into, unto, to, toward*, 1, 587, et al.; *against*, 9, 424, et al.; *on, upon*, 5, 426, et al.; in expressions of time, *unto, to, for*, G. 2, 405, et al.; *according to, by*, E. 6, 27; denoting purpose, 12, 854, et al.; *as, for*, 11, 771; **in adversum,** *contrary, against, opposite*, 8, 237; **in longum,** *for long, for a long time*, E. 9, 56; **in melius,** *for the better*, 1, 281; **in peius,** *for the worst*, G. 1, 200; **in obliquum,** *crosswise, transversely*, G. 1, 98; **in numerum,** *in time* or *order*, 8, 453; **in versum,** *in order*, G. 4, 144; **in unum,** *together*, E. 7, 2; **in abruptum,** *headlong*, 3, 422; w. abl. of situation, *in, on, over, upon*, freq.; *in the midst of, within, among*, 1, 109, et al.; *for, as*, 5, 537; *on account of, at*, 10, 446; *in respect to*, 2, 541; in the sense of *ad*, E. 7, 66; after its noun, 6, 58.

In composition **in** is regularly changed into **im** before *m, b, p*, though often unchanged; usually **il** before *l*; either **in** or **ir** before *r*; **i** before *gn*; before all other letters, unchanged.

2. **in-,** inseparable negative particle (ἀ, ἀν), *un-, in-*. In composition it follows the same rules as 1. in.

inaccessus, a, um, adj., *difficult of approach, perilous to be approached; dangerous*, 7, 11; *impervious*, 8, 195.

Īnăchius, a, um, adj. (Inachus), *of Inachus, Inachian*, G. 3, 153; *Argive, Grecian*, 11, 286.

Īnăchus, i, m., Ἴναχος, *the first king of Argos, father of Io and Phoroneus*, 7, 372.

ĭnămābilis, e, adj., *unlovely; odious, abhorred, accursed*, 6, 438.

ĭnānis, e, adj., *empty, void*, 3, 304; *light*, G. 3, 134; *vain, idle, fruitless*, 4, 210; *valueless, trivial; little, brief*, 4, 433; *lifeless, unreal*, 1, 464; *shadowy*, 6, 269; *unsubstantial, shadowy, airy, phantom-*, 6, 651; subs.: **inane,** is, n., *void space, a void*, 12, 354; *air* or *sky*, E. 6, 31.

ĭnărātus, a, um, adj., *unplowed*, G. 1, 83.

inardesco, arsi, 3, inc. n., *to take fire; become glowing, glow; be gilded*, 8, 623.

Īnărimē, es, f., *an island at the entrance of the Bay of Naples, called also Aenaria and Pithecusa*, now *Ischia*, 9, 716.

inausus, a, um, adj., *undared, unattempted*, 7, 308.

inbellis, s. imbellis.

incandesco, dŭi, 3, inc. n., *to grow hot; rage*, G. 3, 479.

incānesco, cānŭi, 3, inc. n., *to become white, be hoary*, G. 2, 71.

incānus, a, um, adj., *covered over with gray; hoary*, 6, 809.

incassum, adv. (2. in *and* cassus), *in vain*, 3, 345; *wantonly*, G. 1, 387.

incautus, a, um, adj., *unguarded, heedless*, 10, 386; *unsuspecting*, 1, 350.

incēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, a. and n., *to step onward; walk*, especially with pomp or dignity; *advance*, 1, 497; *move* (for *am*), 1, 46, et al.; *march, proceed*, 9, 308; *come upon, befall, overtake*, w. dat., G. 4, 68.

incendium, ĭi, n. (incendo), *a burning, conflagration; flame, fire*, 2, 706;

desolation, 1, 566; *fiery material, firebrand*, 9, 71.

incendo, di, sum, 3, a., *to set fire to, burn*, 2, 353; *kindle*, 3, 279; *illuminate*, 5, 88; fig., of the mind, *fire, inflame*, 1, 660; *arouse, rouse to action*, 5, 719; *excite, irritate, enrage, madden, provoke*, 4, 360; *disturb, rend, fill*, 10, 895; of fever, *heat, inflame*, G. 3, 459.

incensus, a, um, p. of incendo.

inceptum, i, s. incipio.

inceptus, a, um, p. of incipio.

incertus, a, um, adj., *uncertain*, 2, 740; subject to change, *of uncertain weather*, G. 1, 115; *wavering*, E. 5, 5; *fickle*, 2, 39; *doubtful*, 3, 7; *undistinguished, base*, 11, 341; **incertum est,** *it is uncertain, doubtful*, G. 1, 25.

incesso, cessīvi *or* cessi, 3, 6; intens. (incedo), *to attack, assail, beleaguer*, 12, 596; w. dat., *to seize, possess*, G. 4, 68.

incessus, ūs, m. (id.), *a walking* or *advancing; a manner of walking; walk, gait*, 1, 405.

incesto, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (incestus), *to defile, pollute*, 6, 150.

inchŏo, s. incoho.

1. **incīdo,** īdi, cāsum, 3, n. (1. in *and* cado), *to fall into; descend* or *fall*, 2, 305; *encounter, meet*, 11, 699; *inspire*, 9, 721.

2. **incīdo,** īdi, īsum, 3, a. (1. in *and* caedo), *to cut into; cut upon*, E. 10, 53; *cut*, 3, 667; *hack, mutilate*, E. 3, 11; *cut out*, E. 8, 30; *fashion by cutting*, fig., *cut off, cut short, put an end to*, E. 9, 14.

incinctus, a, um, p. of incingo.

incingo, nxi, nctum, 3, a., *to gird on, gird about, gird, array, clothe*, 7, 396.

incĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3, a. (1. in *and* capio), *to undertake; begin*, 1, 721; *begin to speak*, 2, 348; *cherish*, 12, 832; pa. subs.: **inceptum,** i, n., *a beginning; deliberation*, 11, 469; *undertaking, design, purpose*, 1, 37; *measure, movement*, 12, 566.

incito, āvi, ātum, 1, intens. a. (incieo), *to rouse, incite* (in some editions, for *inicit*), 11, 728.

incĭtus, a, um, adj., *rapid, swift*, 12, 534.

inclēmentĭa, ae, f. (inclemens), *unkindness; inclemency, cruelty, severity*, 2, 602.

inclīno, āvi, ātum, 1, n., *to bend;* pa.: **inclīnātus,** a, um, *bent; bending; declining, tottering, sinking*, 12, 59.

inclūdo, ūsi, ūsum, 3, a. (1. in *and* claudo), *to shut in, inclose*, 6, 680; *secrete*, 2, 19; for *intercludo, stop, choke*, 7, 534; *to mount, set, inlay, adorn*, 12, 211.

inclūsus, a, um, p. of includo.

inclŭtus (**incli-, inclȳ-**), a, um, adj. (rel. to clueo, *to be heard of; κλύω, hear; κλυτός, renowned*), *famous, glorious, renowned*, 2, 82.

incoctus, a, um, p. of incoquo.

incognitus, a, um, adj., *unknown, unnoticed, unperceived*, 12, 859; *not understood*, 1, 515.

incŏho (**inchŏo**), āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to lay the foundation; begin, essay*, G. 3, 42; *to consecrate* (others, *construct*), 6, 252.

incŏlo, ŭi, 3, a. and n., *to dwell; inhabit*, 6, 675.

incŏlŭmis, e, adj., *uninjured; unharmed, safe*, 2, 88.

incŏmĭtātus, a, um, adj., *unattended; alone*, 2, 456.

incommŏdum, i, n. (incommodus), *detriment, misfortune, woe*, 8, 74.

incompŏsĭtus, a, um, adj., *not well put together; rude; rustic, uncouth*, G. 1, 350.

incomptus (**-comtus**), a, um, adj., *untrimmed; rough, rude*, G. 2, 386.

inconcessus, a, um, adj., *not allowed; unlawful*, 1, 651.

inconditus, a, um, adj., *not well put together; imperfect, unpolished*, E. 2, 4.

inconsultus, a, um, adj., *uninstructed, unadvised, without advice*, 3, 452.

incŏquo, coxi, coctum, 3, a., *to boil in, seethe in*, w. dat. or abl., G. 4, 279; *tinge, stain*, w. Grk. acc., G. 3, 307.

incrēbresco (**incrēbes-**), brŭi, 3, inc. n., *to become frequent; increase more and more*, G. 1, 359; *be spread abroad*, 8, 14.

incrēdĭbĭlis, e, adj., *not to be believed; incredible, strange*, 3, 294.

incrēmentum, i, n. (incresco), *growth, increase; offspring,* E. 4, 49.

incrĕpito, āvi, ātum, 1, intens. n. and a. (increpo), *to make a great noise; to call* or *cry out to; chide, blame, reproach,* 3, 454; *dare, challenge,* 1, 738; *taunt,* 10, 900.

incrĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, *rarely* āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a., *to make a noise* or *din; resound,* 8, 527; *clash* (others, *intonat*), 12, 332; *snap,* 12, 755; fig., *chide, blame, reprimand,* 6, 387; *taunt,* 9, 560; w. cognate acc., *utter,* 9, 504.

incresco, crēvi, crētum, 3, n., *to grow in; grow up,* 3, 46; *increase,* w. dat., 9, 688.

incŭbo, ŭi, ĭtum, 1, n., *to lie, recline upon,* w. abl. or dat., 4, 83; *rest upon,* 1, 89; *watch over,* G. 2, 507; without a case foll., *descend,* G. 3, 197.

incūdo, cūdi, cūsum, 3, a., *to beat; peck, indent, chisel,* G. 1, 275.

incultus, a, um, adj., *uncared for, neglected, unshorn,* 6, 300; *wild,* G. 2, 415; subs.: **inculta,** ōrum, n. pl., *waste, desert regions,* 1, 308.

incumbo, cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, 3, n., *to lay one's self upon; lean* or *recline upon;* w. dat., *lie on* or *stretch over,* 2, 205; *fall upon,* 1, 84; *beat upon,* G. 2, 377; *bend to, ply,* 5, 15; *hasten, urge, press on,* 2, 653; *overhang,* 2, 514; *press* or *bend toward,* 5, 325; w. *ad* and acc., *lean, hang, incline,* 8, 236; w. inf., *to press on,* G. 4, 249; absolute, *bend to, urge on the work,* 4, 397.

incurro, curri *or* cŭcurri, cursum, 3, n., *to run into* or *against; rush upon, charge,* 2, 409; 11, 759.

incursus, ūs, m. (incurro), *a running into; incursion, inroad, attack,* G. 3, 407.

incurvo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to bend in; bend,* 5, 500,

incurvus, a, um, adj., *bent, curved, crooked,* G. 1, 494.

incūs, ūdis, f. (incudo), *an anvil,* 7, 629.

incūso, āvi, ātum, 1. a. (1. in *and* causa), *to bring a cause* or *case against* any one; *to accuse, reproach, blame,* 2, 745; without object, *upbraid, complain,* 1, 410.

incūsus, a, um, p. of incudo.

incŭtio, cussi, cussum, 3, a. (1. in *and* quatio), *to strike into* or *upon; add, put into,* 1, 69; *rouse* (Ribbeck for *inicit*), 11, 728.

indāgo, ĭnis, f., *an inclosing* or *surrounding of the woods with the hunting nets; toils, the chase,* 4, 121.

inde, adv. (prhps. is *and* de), *from that place;* of time, *thence, thereupon, then,* 1, 275; *thereupon* (others, *thence*), 2, 434; *afterwards,* G. 2, 367; for *ex hoc, ex hac,* etc., 3, 663; G. 3, 490; for *ab illo, from that quarter, from him,* 10, 54; **iam inde,** *even from that time, even from,* G. 3, 74; *at once, forthwith* (others, *even there*), 6, 385.

indēbĭtus, a, um, adj., *not due; unassigned, unallotted, unpromised,* 6, 66.

indĕcor, ŏris, and **indĕcŏris,** e, adj., *disgraceful, bringing disgrace,* 7, 231; *disgraced, infamous,* 11, 423; *unhonored,* 11, 845.

indēfessus, a, um, adj., *unwearied,* 11, 651.

indēprensus, a, um, adj., *not overtaken; uncaught, undetected; untraced, intricate,* 5, 591.

Indi, s. Indus.

India, ae, f., *India,* G. 1, 57; by poetic license, *Ethiopia,* G. 2, 116.

indĭcium, ĭi, n. (indico), *a means of informing; a proof, sign, token, indication,* G. 2, 182; *evidence, charge,* 2, 84; *trace,* 8, 211.

indīco, xi, ctum, 3, a., *to declare,* 7, 616; *ordain, appoint,* 5, 758; *order, summon,* 11, 737.

indictus, a, um, adj., *unmentioned; unsung, unrecorded,* 7, 733.

indies, s. dies.

indigĕna, ae, adj., m. f. n. (indu *and* geno), *born in the land; native, indigenous,* 8, 314.

indĭgĕo, digŭi, 2, n., *to need, require,* with abl. or gen., E. 2, 71.

indiges, ĕtis, m. (indu *and* geno), *a hero worshiped as a god of his native land,* 12, 794; **Di Indigĕtes,** *native gods,* G. 1, 498.

indignor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. and n., *to deem unworthy; to fret, chafe, be impatient,* 1, 55; *resent,* 2, 93; *scorn,* 8, 728; *be angry, indignant,* 11, 831; *rage,* G. 2, 162; w. inf., 7, 770.

indignus, a, um, adj., *unworthy; unmeet, unjust*, 10, 74; *disgraceful, shameful, revolting, cruel*, 2, 285; once with gen., 12, 649; n. pl. subs.: **indigna,** ōrum, *indignities*, 12, 811.

indigus, a, um, adj. (indigeo), *needing, wanting*, G. 2, 428.

indiscrētus, a, um, adj., *unseparated; undistinguished*, 10, 392.

indŏcilis, e, adj., *unteachable; untaught, rude*, 8, 321.

indoctus, a, um, adj., *untaught; unlearned, unskillful*, E. 3, 26.

indŏles, is, f. (indu *and* olesco), *that which is bred within; natural disposition; genius, nature, spirit*, 10, 826.

indŏmĭtus, a, um, adj., *untamed; unbridled*, 2, 594; *impetuous, fierce*, 2, 440.

indormĭo, īvi, ītum, 4, n., *to sleep upon*, w. dat. or abl. (given in some texts for *dormiat*), G. 2, 506.

indŭbĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, n., *to doubt, mistrust*, w. dat., 8, 404.

indūco, xi, ctum, 3, a., *to lead, bring into* or *to*, G. 1, 106; *lead on*, 11, 620; *bring in, introduce*, E. 5, 30; *draw, put on*, w. acc. and dat., 5, 379; *draw over*, E. 5, 40; *cover*, w. acc. and abl., E. 9, 20; *put on, clothe*, pass. w. acc. and abl., 8, 457; fig., *influence, induce, persuade*, 5, 399.

inductus, a, um, p. of induco.

indulgentĭa, ae, f. (indulgeo), *favor, indulgence, clemency*, G. 2, 345.

indulgĕo, si, tum, 2, n., *to be indulgent, kind, yielding, give way to*, 2, 776; *yield to, indulge in*, 4, 51; *favor*, 8, 512; *give space to, open*, G. 2, 277.

indŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, a. (ἐνδύω, and rel. to *exuo*), *to put into; put on, assume*, 1, 684; *clothe*, G. 4, 143; *surround, crown*, 3, 526; *pierce, slay*, 10, 682; pass., as middle, w. acc., *gird one's self with, put on*, 2, 393; **se ind. in florem,** *come into flower*, G. 1, 188; **in vultus,** *transform to the features*, 7, 20.

indūresco, dūrŭi, 3, inc. n., *to become hard; harden*, G. 3, 366.

Indus, a, um, adj., *belonging to India, Indian*, 12, 67; subs.: **Indus,** i, m., *an Indian*, G. 2, 172; pl.: **Indi,** ōrum, *the Indians*, 7, 605; *Ethiopians*, G. 4, 293.

industrĭa, ae, f. (industrius), *diligence, assiduity, management, care*, G. 3, 209.

indūtus, a, um, p. of induo.

inēluctābilis, e, adj., *that can not be averted by struggling; inevitable*, 2, 324; *resistless*, 8, 334.

inemptus (-mtus), a, um, adj., *unbought*, G. 4, 133.

inĕo, īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, irreg. n. and a., *to go into; come upon*, G. 2, 381; *sink into*, E. 1, 56; *enter*, 5, 114; of a period of time, *open, commence, begin*, E. 4, 11; *undertake, perform*, 5, 846.

inermis, e, adj. (2. in *and* arma), *unarmed; helpless, defenceless*, 1, 487, et al.

inermus, a, um, adj. (id.), *unarmed*, 10, 425.

iners, rtis, adj. (2. in *and* ars), *without ability; without force; inactive, inanimate, indolent*, E. 1, 28; *inert, sluggish*, G. 3, 136; *feeble, timid*, 9, 730; *helpless, lifeless*, 2, 364; of the voice, *weak*, 10, 322; of the eyes, *languid, glazing*, G. 3, 523; of water, *stagnant*, G. 4, 25; of soil, *sluggish*, G. 1, 94.

inexcītus, a, um, adj., *not roused, dormant, quiet*, 7, 623.

inexhaustus, a, um, adj., *unexhausted; inexhaustible*, 10, 174.

inexōrābilis, e, adj., *that can not be moved by entreaty; inexorable, inflexible*, G. 2, 491.

inexpertus, a, um, adj., active, *not having tried;* pass., *unused, untried*, 4, 415.

inexplētus, a, um, adj., *unsatisfied, insatiate*, 8, 559 (others, adv., *inexpletum, insatiably*).

inextrīcābilis, e, adj., *inextricable, intricate*, 6, 27.

infābrĭcātus, a, um, adj., *unwrought, unhewn*, 4, 400.

infandus, a, um, adj., *not to be uttered; unutterable, inexpressible, unspeakable*, 4, 85; *cruel*, 1, 525; *dreadful, horrible*, 10, 673; *accursed, perfidious*, 4, 613; *fatal*, 2, 132; neut., in exclamations, **infandum!** *O shame, O woe unutterable!* 1, 251; pl.: **infanda,** as adv., 8, 489.

infans, ntis, adj., *not capable of speech;* subs.: **infans,** c., *an infant*, 6, 427.

infaustus, a, um, adj., *unfortunate, of ill omen, ill-starred*, 5, 635.

1\. **infectus**, a, um, p. of inficio.

2\. **infectus**, a, um, adj. (2. in *and* factus), *not done; unworked, unwrought*, 10, 528; *unfinished, unconsummated*, 10, 720; *not actual; untrue*, 4, 190; of a covenant, *not made, unmade*, 12, 243; *broken*, 12, 286.

infēcundus, a, um, adj., *not fertile* or *productive; unfruitful, barren*, G. 2, 48.

infēlix, īcis, adj., *unlucky; unfortunate, luckless, unhappy*, 1, 475, et al.; *sad, miserable*, 2, 772; *of ill omen, ill-starred, ill-boding, fatal*, 2, 245; *unfruitful*, E. 5, 37; *baneful*, G. 3, 37; *unfavorable, unfit*, G. 2, 239; *worthless, useless*, G. 1, 154; perhaps w. gen., *no longer happy* in exercises, G. 3, 498.

infensus, a, um, pa. (1. in *and* obs. fendo), *hostile, inimical*, 5, 587; *fatal, destructive*, 5, 641; *angry, furious*, 2, 72.

infĕrĭae, ārum, f. (inferi), *sacrifices to the Manes* or *powers below; funeral rites*, 9, 215.

infĕrĭor, ius, s. inferus.

infernus, a, um, adj. (inferus), *that which is below;* of Hades, *infernal*, 3, 386.

infĕro, intŭli, inlātum (illātum), ferre, irreg. a., *to bear into, upon*, or *to; convey to*, 1, 6; *direct*, G. 4, 360; *offer* in sacrifice, 3, 66; *bring, make, wage* war, 3, 248; **se inferre**, *to betake, present one's self, appear*, 5, 622; *move, advance*, 1, 439; *rush*, G. 2, 145; pass.: inferri, as middle, *go against, pursue*, 4, 545.

infĕrus, a, um, adj., *below, lower;* comp.: **infĕrĭor**, ĭus, *lower; less distinguished, inferior*, 6, 170; superl.: **infĭmus** or **ĭmus**, a, um, *lowest, deepest*, 2, 419; *inmost*, 2, 120; *below*, 4, 387; *lowest part, bottom of*, 3, 39; **currus imos**, *lowest part* or *bottom of the plow-wheels* or *plow*, G. 1, 174 (with the reading *cursus, lowest part* or *ends of the furrows*); **ex imo**, from the *foundation*, 2, 625; **ima**, ōrum, n., *depths*.

infestus, a, um, pa. (1. in *and* obs. fendo ?), *infested; unsafe, hostile, inimical*, 2, 571; *dangerous, mortal*, 2, 529; *fatal, pernicious, destructive*, 5, 641.

infĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3, a. (1. in *and* facio), to impart some foreign quality to an object; *to taint, infect; poison*, G. 2, 128; G. 3, 481; *stain*, 5, 413; *mix, tincture*, 12, 418; p.: **infectus**, a, um, *inwrought, contracted*, 6, 742; *infected, filled*, 7, 341.

infĭdus, a, um, *faithless, treacherous*, G. 1, 254.

infīgo, xi, xum, 3, a., *to fasten in* or *upon*, w. dat. or abl., 1, 45, et al.; *thrust*, 12, 721; *to pin* or *nail to* (in some texts for *adfixa est*), 9, 579; p.: **infīxus**, a, um, *thrust deeply, deep*, 4, 689.

infindo, fĭdi, fissum, 3, a., *to cut, cleave*, of a ship's keel, 5, 142.

infit, irreg. def., *one begins; he begins to speak*, 5, 708, et al.

infixus, a, um, p. of infigo.

inflammo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to set on fire;* fig., *to rouse, inflame, inspire*, 4, 54; *infuriate, madden*, 3, 330.

inflecto, xi, xum, 3, a., *to bend*, 3, 631; fig., *move, sway, change*, 4, 22; pass.: *to be bent* or *swayed*, 12, 800.

inflētus, a, um, adj., *unlamented, unwept*, 11, 372.

inflexus, a, um, p. of inflecto.

inflīgo, xi, ctum, 3, a., *to strike, dash on* or *against*, 10, 303.

inflictus, a, um, p. of infligo.

inflo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to blow into; fill, inflate, swell*, 3, 357; *sound*, G. 2, 193.

infŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3, a., *to dig in;* of seed, G. 3, 535; *plant*, G. 2, 262; *cast in*, G. 2, 348; *bury*, 11, 205.

infoecundus, s. infecundus.

informātus, a, um, p. of informo.

informis, e, adj. (2. in *and* forma), *shapeless; deprived of beauty, deformed, blank, waste*, G. 3, 354; *misshapen, hideous*, 3, 658; *uncouth, foul*, 6, 416; *unseemly, dishonored*, 12, 603.

informo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to impart form to; mold, forge*, 8, 447; *mold, shape in the rough*, 8, 426.

infrā, adv. (infera sc. parte), *below*, 8 149, et al.

infractus, a, um, p. of infringo.

infraenus, s. infrenus.

infrĕmo, ŭi, 3, n., *to bellow; rage, storm*, 10, 711.

infrendĕo, 2, n., and **infrendo,** 3, n., *to gnash*, 3, 664.

infrēnis, s. infrenus.

infrēno (**-fraeno**), āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to furnish with a bridle; to rein, harness*, 12, 287.

infrēnus (**-fraen.**), a, um; also, **infrēnis,** e, adj. (2. in *and* frenum), *unbridled; riding without bridle*, 4, 41.

infringo, ēgi, actum, 3, a. (1. in *and* frango), *to break in; break*, 12, 387; fig., *to break down, subdue*, 5, 784; *dishearten, paralyze*, 9, 499.

infŭla, ae, f. (rel. to filum), *a bandage, miter; a fillet* of red and white wool, twisted together, worn by priests, 2, 430, and victims, G. 3, 487.

infundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, a., *to pour into* or *upon*, 6, 254; *pour down*, 4, 122; *throw over*, G. 1, 385; *assemble, crowd together*, 5, 552; *infuse, diffuse*, 6, 726; pass., *lie, repose*, 8, 406.

infusco, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to make dusky; to darken, discolor, stain*, G. 3, 493.

infūsus, a, um, p. of infundo.

ingĕmĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n.; a., *repeat; redouble, multiply, increase*, 7, 578; *name often*, 2, 770; n., *shout again and again*, 1, 747; *re-echo*, 5, 227; *flash often* or *continuously*, 3, 199; *be redoubled, return*, 4, 531.

ingĕmo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3, n. and a., *to sigh* or *groan*, 1, 93; *groan over*, G. 1, 46; w. acc., *groan for; lament, bewail*, E. 5, 27.

ingĕnĭum, ĭi, n. (1. in *and* geno), *that which is inborn; disposition, nature, character, temper*, G. 1, 416; *ability, judgment, talent, genius*, G. 2, 382; of inanimate things, *nature*, G. 2, 177.

ingens, ntis, adj., *great*, freq.; *huge, enormous*, 2, 400; *monstrous, vast*, 3, 658; *mighty, giant-*, 1, 99; *immense*, 5, 423; *great, massive*, 1, 640; *flooding*, G. 1, 325; *ponderous*, 6, 222; *vast, spacious*, 6, 81; *lofty, towering*, 4, 89; *stately*, 1, 446; *exalted, great*, 2, 325; *dread*, 7, 241; *fearful*, 5, 523.

ingĕro, gessi, gestum, 3, a., *to carry, bring, throw, cast into, at*, or *upon*, 9, 763.

inglōrĭus, a, um, adj., *without glory; unrenowned, inglorious*, 10, 52.

inglŭvĭes, ēi, f., *a maw*, G. 3, 431.

ingrātus, a, um, adj., *not acceptable; disagreeable, unpleasing*, 2, 101; *hateful*, 12, 144; subjective, *ungrateful, thankless*, E. 1, 35; *unfeeling, cold, insensate*, 6, 213; w. gen., 10, 666.

ingrăvo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to make heavy; aggravate*, 11, 220.

ingrĕdĭor, gressus sum, 3, dep. n. and a. (1. in *and* gradior), *to walk into;* w. dat., *proceed to, take*, 10, 763; without a case foll., *enter, land*, 3, 17; *walk along, advance*, 6, 157; of a horse, *move, go, prance*, G. 3, 76; *enter* upon discourse; *begin* to speak, 4, 107; w. acc., *attempt, essay*, G. 2, 175; w. inf., *attempt*, 11, 704; w. ellipsis of object, *begin* (your divine existence), G. 1, 42 (others, *begin the theme with me*).

1. **ingressus,** a, um, p. of ingredior.

2. **ingressus,** ūs, m. (ingredior), *an entering; a beginning*, G. 4, 316.

ingrŭo, ŭi, 3, n., *to rush into; advance furiously*, 11, 899; *assail*, 8, 535; *rush upon* the ear, *resound*, 2, 301; *overgrow*, G. 2, 410; *descend*, 12, 284.

inguen, ĭnis, n., *the groin*, 10, 589; *loin*, E. 6, 75; *the womb*, G. 3, 281.

ĭnhaerĕo, haesi, haesum, 2, n., *to stick to; cling to, hang upon, fasten upon*, 8, 260; *embrace*, w. abl., 10, 845.

ĭnhĭbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, a. (1. in *and* habeo), *to hold back, hold in, keep back*, 12, 693.

ĭnhĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a., *to gape at* or *over; inspect, examine*, 4, 64; *yawn*, G. 4, 483; w. acc., *gape at, gaze at*, G. 2, 463.

ĭnhŏnestus, a, um, *dishonorable; ignominious, shameful*, 6, 497.

ĭnhorrĕo, ŭi, 2, n., *to be rough;* of the sea, *rise up, become rough, swell*, 3, 195; *to cause to bristle*, 10, 711.

inhospĭtus, a, um, adj., *unfriendly, inhospitable*. fig., 4, 41.

inhŭmātus, a, um, adj., *unburied*, 4, 620.

Inĭcĭo (**inĭĭcĭo**), iēci, iectum, 3, a. (1. in *and* iacio), *to cast* or *throw into*, or *upon*, 6, 366; *hurl*, 2, 726; *put on*, E. 6, 19; *add to* (Ribb., *incutit*). 11, 728; *lay on*, of the hand of Fate, 10, 419.

iniectus, a, um, p. of inicio.

iniicio, s. inicio.

inimīcus, a, um, adj., *unfriendly; inimical, hostile,* 2, 622; *of one's foe,* 10, 795; *adverse,* 12, 812; *dangerous* (others, *of the enemy*), 11, 880; *fatal, destructive,* 1, 123.

inīquus, a, um, adj. (2. in *and* aequus), *unequal; uneven* in surface, *rounding,* 10, 303; *excessive* of weight, G. 1, 164; of the sun, *torrid,* 7, 227; *too narrow, dangerous,* 5, 203; *treacherous,* 11, 531; morally, *unfavorable, hard, inequitable,* 4, 618; *unjust, cruel,* 1, 668, et al.

inīre, s. ineo.

iniūria, ae, f. (2. in *and* ius), *violation of human right; injustice, violence, wrong, injury,* 4, 354, et al.; *affront, insult,* 1, 27.

iniussus, a, um, adj., *not commanded; uncalled, unbidden,* 6, 375.

iniustus, a, um, adj., *unrighteous; cruel,* E. 3, 33; *unfair; too great, heavy,* G. 3, 347.

inlābor (ill-), lapsus sum, 3, dep. n., *to glide* or *fall into,* w. dat.; *move into,* 2, 240; *descend into, inspire,* 3, 89.

inlăcrĭmo (ill-), āvi, ātum, 1, n., and **inlacrimor,** ātus sum, 1, dep. n., *to weep;* fig., *weep, sweat,* G. 1, 480.

inlaetābĭlis (ill-), e, adj., *joyless; sad, mournful,* 3, 707.

inlaudātus (ill-), a, um, adj. (2. in *and* laudo), *not praised; not deserving of praise; infamous,* G. 3, 5.

inlĕcĕbra (ill-), ae, f. (inlicio), *an enticement, allurement, charm,* G. 3, 217.

inlīdo (ill-), līsi, līsum, 3, a. (1. in *and* laedo), *to dash upon, thrust, drive upon,* 1, 112; *dash into,* 5, 480.

inlĭgo (ill-), āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to bind on; attach to; impede, encumber* (separated by tmesis), 10, 794.

inlīsus (ill-), a, um, p. of inlido.

inlōtus (ill-), a, um, adj. (2. in *and* lavo), *unwashed,* G. 3, 443.

inlūcesco (ill-, -lūcisco), luxi, 3, inc. n., *to begin to be light; to dawn,* G. 2, 337.

inlūdo (ill-), lūsi, lūsum, 3, n. and a., *to play upon;* w. dat.; fig., *insult, mock,* 2, 64; *set at naught,* 4, 591; *injure, hurt,* G. 2, 375; w. acc., *insult,* 9, 634; *deck, embroider* (others read *inclusas*), G. 2, 464.

inlustris (ill-), e, adj. (in *and* lustro), *illuminated;* fig., *conspicuous, distinguished, illustrious, noble,* 6, 758.

inlūsus (ill-), a, um, p. of illudo.

inlŭvies (ill-), ēi, f. (inluo), *that which is deposited by washing; dirt, filth,* 3, 593.

inm. For words beginning thus, see imm.

innascor, nātus sum, 3, dep. n., *to be born in;* pa., **innātus,** a, um, *inborn, inbred,* G. 4, 177.

innăto, āvi, ātum, 1, n., *to swim, float upon,* G. 2, 451.

innātus, a, um, p. of innascor.

innecto, nexŭi, nexum, 3, a., *to bind, tie,* 5, 511; *entwine,* 7, 353; *link together;* fig., *devise,* 4, 51.

innexus, a, um, p. of innecto.

inno, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a., *to swim upon* or *over,* 8, 691; *swim,* 10, 222; w. acc., *sail over,* 6, 134; *swim, pass by swimming,* G. 3, 142.

innŏcŭus, a, um, adj., *harmless, involving no danger to any one,* 7, 230; pass., *unharmed, safe,* 10, 302.

innoxius, a, um, adj., *harmless,* 2, 683.

innŭmĕrus, a, um, adj., *numberless, countless,* 6, 706.

innuptus, a, um, adj., *not veiled; unmarried, virgin-,* 2, 31.

inoffensus, a, um, adj., *unobstructed; unbroken, smooth,* 10, 292.

inŏlesco, ŏlēvi, ŏlĭtum, 3, n., *to grow into, upon,* or *in,* w. dat., G. 2, 77; *fasten upon, be incorporated, be fixed by growth,* without a case foll., 6, 738.

inŏpīnus, a, um, adj. (2. in *and* opinor), *unexpected,* 5, 857.

inops, ŏpis, adj., *without means; poor, needy,* G. 1, 186; *wretched* (destitute of means to pay Charon), 6, 325; of things, *meager, mean, humble,* 8, 100; of the mind, w. gen., *bereft of,* 4, 300.

Inōŭs, a, um, adj. (Ino), *pertaining to Ino, daughter of Cadmus and mother of Melicertes* or *Palaemon; Inoan,* 5, 823; G. 1, 437.

inp. For words beginning thus, s. imp.

inquam (late form, **inquio**), n. def., *to say;* always used after one or more words in a direct quotation, 1, 821, et al.

inrĕmĕābilis (irr-), e, adj., *that can not be gone over again; not to be repassed,* or *retraced,* 6, 425; *inextricable,* 5, 591.

inrĕpārābilis (irr-), e, adj., *irrecoverable, irretrievable,* G. 3, 284.

inrīdĕo (irr-), rīsi, rīsum, 2, n. and a., *to laugh at; deride,* 5, 272; *set at naught, insult,* 4, 534.

inrĭgo (irr-), āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to water; sprinkle,* G. 4, 115; fig., *diffuse,* 1, 692; *pervade,* 3, 511.

inrĭgŭus (irr-), a, um, adj., *watering, moistening, irrigating,* G. 4, 32.

inrīsus (irr-), a, um, p. of inrideo.

inrīto (irr-), āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to exasperate, provoke,* 4, 178.

inrĭtus (irr-), a, um, (2. in *and* ratus), *baffled in calculation* or *purpose; ineffectual, unavailing,* G. 4, 519; *useless, vain,* 2, 459; *effaced, done away,* E. 4, 14.

inrōro (irr-), āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a., *to be wet with dew; to drop with dew,* G. 3, 304; a., *to bedew,* G. 1, 288.

inrumpo (irr-), rūpi, ruptum, 3, n. and a., *to burst;* w. acc., *rush into, rush through,* 11, 879; w. dat., *burst into,* 6, 528.

inrŭo (irr-), rŭi, 3, n. and a., *to rush in, break in,* 2, 757; *rush on,* 2, 383; *rush,* 9, 555.

insălūtātus, a, um, adj., *not saluted; without farewell greeting* (separated by tmesis), 9, 288.

insānĭa, ae, f. (insanus), *unsoundness; insanity, madness, folly, frenzy,* 2, 42; *violence, fury,* 7, 461.

insānĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4, n. (id.), *to be insane; to be mad, frantic; to be a fool,* E. 3, 36; of lovers, E. 10, 22.

insānus, a, um, adj., *unsound; mad, insane,* 6, 135; *inspired,* 3, 443; of inanimate things, *furious,* E. 9, 43.

inscĭus, a, um, adj. (2. in *and* scio), *not knowing; unaware, unwitting, ignorant,* 1, 718; *amazed, bewildered,* 2, 307; w. gen., *ignorant of* (Ribbeck, *nescia*), 12, 648.

inscriptus, a, um, p. of inscribo.

inscrībo, psi, ptum, 3, a., *to work upon, mark, furrow,* 1, 478; *inscribe* (pass. w. acc. of thing marked), E. 3, 106.

insector, ātus sum, 1, dep. freq. a. (insequor), *to follow up;* fig., *harrow, hoe,* G. 1, 155.

insĕquor, cūtus sum, 3, dep. a., *to follow up, pursue, follow,* 5, 321; *press on, follow up,* G. 1, 105; *succeed,* 1, 87; *persecute, pursue,* 1, 241; w. inf., *proceed,* 3, 32.

1. **insĕro,** sēvi, sĭtum, 3, a., *to plant* or *sow in,* or *among; plant,* E. 1, 74; *intermix,* G. 2, 302; *ingraft,* G. 2, 33.

2. **insĕro,** ŭi, rtum, 3, a., *to fasten* or *put in; insert,* 3, 152.

inserto, 1, freq. a. (2. insero), *to put* or *thrust into; pass through,* 2, 672.

insertus, a, um, p. of 2. insero.

insīdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2, n. and a. (1. in *and* sedeo), *to sit* or *be seated on;* w. dat., *rest, recline upon,* 1, 719; *settle on,* 8, 480; w. acc., *occupy, hold,* 2, 616.

insĭdĭae, ārum, f. (insideo), *a sitting down,* or *lying in ambuscade; an ambush,* 11, 783; *snare, toil,* E. 3, 18; *plot, treachery, wile,* 2, 36; *stealthy journey* or *enterprise,* 9, 237; *artifice, stratagem,* 2, 421; personif. pl.: **Insĭdĭae,** ārum, *Stratagem,* 12, 336.

insĭdĭor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. (insidiae), *to lie in ambush; lie in wait, lurk for,* w. dat., 9, 59.

insīdo, sēdi, sessum, 3, n., *to sink, take a seat,* or *settle upon;* w. dat., *alight upon,* 6, 708; in some texts for *insideo,* 1, 719; *to be stationed* or *secreted in,* 11, 531; w. acc., *settle upon,* 10, 59.

insigne, is, n., s. insignis.

insignĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4, a. (insigne), *to decorate with a mark; adorn, mark, decorate,* 7, 790.

insignis, e, adj. (1. in *and* signum), *bearing a mark; marked,* G. 3, 56; *distinguished,* G. 3, 7; *beautiful,* 3, 468; *splendid, adorned,* 4, 134; *conspicuous,* 6, 808; *marked, renowned, distinguished,* 1, 10; *illustrious, glorious,* 10, 450; subs.: **insigne,** is, n., *a distinguishing mark; symbol, ensign,* 10, 188; *trophy,* 12, 944; pl.: **insignĭa,** ĭum, *distinctive arms, tokens,* 2, 389; *royal*

ensigns or *insignia*, 8, 506; *trappings*, 11, 89.

insincērus, a, um, adj., *without purity, not genuine; corrupted, putrid,* G. 4, 285.

insinŭo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n., *to embosom; to penetrate*, 2, 229.

insisto, stĭti, 3, a. and n., *to place one's self in* or *upon* a thing; w. dat., *to tread* or *stand upon*, G. 3, 114; w. acc., *to tread*, 6, 563; *impress*, 11, 574; *walk on in, pursue*, G. 3, 164; fig., of the will, *continue, persist*, 4, 533.

insĭtus, a, um, p. of 1. insero.

insŏlĭtus, a, um, adj., *unwonted, unusual*, G. 1, 475; in an active sense, G. 3, 543.

insomnis, e, adj. (2. in *and* somnus), *without sleep, wakeful*, 9, 167.

insomnĭum, ĭi, n., *that which comes in sleep; a dream*, 4, 9.

insŏno, ŭi, 1, n., *to sound within; resound, snap*, 5, 579; w. acc., *sound, crack* (as to, or with) *the lash*, 7, 451.

insons, ntis, adj., *innocent, guiltless, unoffending*, 2, 84.

inspectus, a. um, p. of inspicio.

inspērātus, a, um, adj., *unhoped for*, 3, 278; *unexpected*, 8, 247.

inspĭcio, spexi, spectum, 3, a. (1. in *and* specio), *to look into* or *upon; overlook*, 2, 47.

inspīco, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (1. in *and* spica), *to point like an ear of wheat; to sharpen, point*, G. 1, 292.

inspīro, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to breathe into;* fig., *infuse, dart into*, G. 4, 237; *inspire, impart*, 1, 688; *instill*, 7, 351.

inspŏliātus, a, um, adj., *not despoiled, unstripped*, 11, 594.

instăbĭlis, e, adj., *unsteady. fickle*, G. 4, 105; *light, floating*, G. 4, 195.

instar, indecl., n. (1. in *and* sto), *an image; figure; noble* or *majestic form, majesty*, 6, 865; w. gen., *likeness; the size of, as large as*, 2, 15; *like*, 3, 637.

instauro, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to build; perform, celebrate*, 3, 62; *revive, resolve anew*, 2, 451; *celebrate anew*, 4, 63; *renew*, 2, 669; *repay, requite*, 6, 530.

insterno, strāvi, strātum, 3, a., *to spread over; cover*, 2, 722; *saddle*, 7, 277; *extend over*, 12, 675.

instīgo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to goad on; incite, stimulate, encourage*, 5, 228.

instĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, a. (1. in *and* statuo), *to fix in a place; put down, plant, step with* (others, *have as a custom*), 7, 690; *found, inaugurate*, 6, 70; w. inf., *ordain*, 6, 143; *prepare, begin*, 7, 109; *teach*, E. 2, 33.

insto, stĭti, 1, n., *to stand on* or *upon;* w. dat., acc., inf., or alone; w. dat., *to stand on*, 11, 529; *stand* or *hang over*, 10, 196; *be eager for, looking for*, G. 1, 220; w. acc., *to work at, ply work upon*, 8, 434; w. inf., *urge on, press on*, 1, 423; *persist*, 10, 118; alone, *to follow up, press on, pursue*, 1, 468; *be active, vigilant*, G. 3, 123; *struggle*, 12, 783; *be near at hand, approach, threaten*, 12, 916; *attack*, G. 3, 154; *to be urgent, important, incumbent*, 4, 115.

1. **instrātus,** a, um, p. of insterno.

2. **instrātus,** a. um, adj. (2. in *and* stratus), *not spread, unspread* (others, *overspread*, from *insterno*), G. 3, 230.

instrĕpo, strĕpŭi, strĕpĭtum, 3, n., *to resound, rattle, creak*, G. 3, 173.

instructus, a, um, p. of instruo.

instrŭo, xi, ctum, 3, n., *to build upon; build up; arrange, draw up* ships or troops, 2, 254; 8, 676; *prepare*, 1, 638; *furnish, equip, supply*, 3, 231; *support*, 6, 831; *instruct, train*, 2, 152.

insuētus, a, um (trisyll.), adj., *unaccustomed; unused. unwonted*, 6, 16; pl. n. as adv.: **insuēta,** *strangely; hideously*, 8, 248.

insŭla, ae, f., *an island*, 1, 159.

insulto, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a. (insilio), w. dat., *to leap upon, bound upon, gallop over*, G. 3, 117; *trample on*, G. 4, 11; 12, 339; w. acc., *bound, dance, rush through*, 7, 581; absol., *prance*, 11, 600; *insult, be insolent, mock*, 2, 330; *exult*, 10, 20.

insum, fŭi, esse, irreg. n., *to be in* or *on; be represented on*, 6, 26.

insŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, a., *to sew* or *stitch in, into*, or *on*, 5, 405.

insŭper, adv. and prep.; adv., *above, over, upon*, 1, 61; *moreover*, 2, 593; prep. w. abl., *besides*, 9, 274.

insŭpĕrābĭlis, e, adj., *that can not be surmounted; invincible*, 4, 40.

insurgo, surrexi, rectum, 3, n., *to*

rise to; w. dat., 9, 34; *rise, spring to, ply*, 3, 207; without case, *lift* or *raise one's self, rise upward*, 5, 443.

insūtus, a, um, p. of insuo.

intactus, a, um, adj., *untouched, unbroken*, 11, 419; *unhurt*, 10, 504; *untouched by the yoke, unyoked*, 6, 38; *pure; a virgin*, 1, 345; *untreated, unsung*, G. 3, 41.

intĕger, gra, grum, adj. (2. in *and* tango), *undiminished; unbroken*, G. 4, 302; *entire; healthy, fresh, sound*, w. gen., 2, 638; **ab intĕgro,** *anew*, E. 4, 5.

intĕgro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (integer), *to make new* or *fresh; renew, repeat*, G. 4, 515.

intĕmĕrātus, a, um, adj., *not violated, inviolate*, 2, 143; *pure, holy*, 3, 178; *a virgin*, 11, 584.

intempestus, a, um, adj. (2. in *and* tempus), *unseasonable; unpleasant; gloomy, dark*, 3, 587; of unhealthy atmosphere or climate, *malarious, unhealthy*, 10, 184.

intendo, di, tentum *or* tensum, 3, a., *to stretch to* or *towards; strain; stretch* strings or chords; *strain, aim, shoot*, 9, 590; *tune* (or *adapt*), 9, 776; *extend, spread out, swell*, w. acc., 5, 33; *bind*, w. acc. and abl., 5, 403; *festoon*, 4, 506; *tie around*, w. acc. and dat., 2, 237; *stretch to*, 5, 136; p.: **intentus,** a, um, *earnestly attentive, intent*, 2, 1; *expectant*, 5, 137.

intentātus, a, um, adj., *untried, unsolicited*, 10, 39.

intento, āvi, ātum, 1, intens. a. (intendo), *to stretch, hold out*, 6, 572; *threaten*, 1, 91.

intentus, a, um, p. of intendo.

intĕpĕo, ŭi, 2, n., *to become warm*, 10, 570.

inter, prep. w. acc., *between; among, amid, in the midst of*, 3, 646, et al.; *through*, 2, 782; *while*, E. 9, 24; *in*, 4, 70; implying both *to* and *amid*, 12, 437; adv., G. 2, 349; w. **se** or **sese,** *mutually*, 4, 193; *one with another*, 1, 455; *alternately, in turn*, 5, 433; *against each other*, 6, 828; *on* or *upon each other*, 11, 121.

intercĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3, a. (inter *and* capio), *to catch a thing passing along; intercept*, 10, 402.

interclūdo, ūsi, ūsum, 3, a., *to close the way; hinder, detain*, 2, 111.

interdum, adv., *sometimes*, G. 2, 258.

intĕrĕā, adv., *amid these things; meanwhile, in the mean time*, 1, 418, et al.

intĕrĕo, īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, irreg. n., *to go between, be lost among, disappear; perish, die*, G. 1, 152, et al.

interfĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3, a. (inter *and* facio), *to separate the parts; slay, kill;* of inanimate things, *destroy*, G. 4, 330.

interfor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., *to speak between; interrupt*, 1, 386.

interfundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, a., *to pour between; besprinkle; mark*, 4, 644; pass. as middle, *pour itself, flow between*, 6, 439.

interfūsus, a, um, p. of interfundo.

intĕrĭmo, ēmi, emptum *or* emtum, 3, n. (inter *and* emo), *to take from the midst; kill*, 10, 428.

intĕrĭor, ĭus, adj. (compar. of obs. interus, rel. to inter), *inner, interior; interior* or *inner part of*, 1, 637; *on the inner side*, 5, 170; superl.: **intĭmus** (**intŭmus**), a, um, *innermost*, 1, 243; adv.: **intĕrĭus,** compar., *more deeply*, G. 3, 137.

intĕrĭtus, ūs, m. (intereo), *a perishing; death*, E. 5, 28.

intĕrĭus, s. interior.

interlābor, lapsus sum, 3, dep., *to glide between*, separated by tmesis, G. 2, 349.

interlĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3, a. (separated by tmesis), *to pinch off* or *gather here and there*, G. 2, 366.

interlūcĕo, luxi, 2, n., *to give light through; to open*, 9, 508.

interlŭo, 3, a., *to wash between; flow between*, 3, 419.

intermiscĕo, miscŭi, mixtum *or* mistum, 2, a., *to intermix, intermingle*, E. 10, 5.

internecto, 3, a., *to bind together, bind up*, 7, 816.

interpres, ĕtis, c., *an agent between parties; a mediator, messenger*, 4, 356; *author*, 4, 608; *prophet*, 3, 359.

interrĭtus, a, um, adj., *unaffrighted; dauntless*, 5, 427; of inanimate things, *undisturbed; without peril, secure*, 5, 863.

interrumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3, a., *to break asunder; interrupt, discontinue, suspend,* 4, 88; of fire, *extinguish,* 9, 239.

interruptus, a, um, p. of interrumpo.

intersum, fŭi, esse, irreg. n., *to be in the midst; be present at, share in,* 11, 62.

intertexo, texŭi, textum, 3, a., *to interweave, embroider,* 8, 167.

intertextus, a, um, p. of intertexo.

intervallum, i, n., *the space between two stakes; an interval, distance,* 5, 320.

intexo, ŭi, xtum, 3, a., *to weave into* or *in; work in, inweave,* 5, 252; *festoon, wreathe, entwine,* G. 2, 221; *cover,* 6, 216; *frame,* 2, 16.

intextus, a, um, p. of intexo.

intĭbum (intŭbum, intȳbum), i, n., and **intĭbus (intŭbus),** i, m. and f. (ἔντυβον), *the endive, chiccory,* G. 1, 120.

intĭmus, a, um, s. interior.

intŏno, ŭi, ātum, 1, n. and a., *to thunder,* 1, 90; impers.: **intŏnat,** *it thunders,* 2, 693.

intonsus, a, um, adj., *unshaven, unshorn,* 9, 181; *untrimmed. tree-clad, shaggy,* E. 5, 63; *leafy,* 9, 681.

intorquĕo, torsi, tortum, 2, a., *to turn* or *hurl toward,* or *against,* 2, 231; *shoot, dart,* 9, 534; *turn, roll,* G. 4, 451; *swing, hurl* (in some texts for *attorquens*), 9, 52.

intortus, a, um, p. of intorqueo.

intrā, prep. w. acc., and adv. (rel. to inter), *on the inside; within,* 2, 33, et al.; for **in,** 7. 168.

intractābĭlis, e, adj., *that can not be handled* or *managed; indomitable, invincible,* 1, 339; *inclement,* G. 1, 211.

intractātus, a, um, adj., *unhandled, untried,* 8, 206.

intrĕmo, ŭi, 3, n., *to tremble,* 5, 505; *quake,* 8, 581.

intro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n. (rel. to 1. in *and* inter), *to go into, enter,* 3, 254; *penetrate, pierce,* 8, 390.

intrōgrĕdĭor, gressus sum, 3, dep. n. (intro *and* gradior), *to go within; enter,* 1. 520.

intŭbum, intŭbus, i, s. intĭbum, intibus.

intŭmus, a, um, s. interior.

intus, adv. (in), *within,* 1, 294, et al.; w. abl., but not governing, 7, 192.

ĭnultus, a, um, adj., *unavenged,* 2, 670.

ĭnumbro, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to cast a shade upon; overshadow; shade,* 11, 66.

ĭnundo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n., *to overflow,* a., 10, 24; n., 11, 382; of an army, *rush on, pour on,* 12, 280.

ĭnūro, ussi, ustum, 3, a., *to brand,* G. 3, 158.

ĭnūtĭlis, e, adj., *useless,* 2, 510; *helpless,* 10, 794.

Ĭnŭus, s. Castrum Inui.

invādo, vāsi, vāsum, 3, a. and n., *to go into; enter,* 3, 382; *enter upon,* 6, 260; *invade, violate,* 6, 623; *rush into,* 12, 712; *attack, assail,* 2, 414; *address, accost,* 4, 265; *undertake, adventure,* 9, 186.

invălĭdus, a, um, adj., *not strong; feeble, infirm,* 5, 716; *helpless,* G. 4, 498; *timid,* 12, 262.

invectus, a, um, p. of inveho.

invĕho, vexi, vectum, 3, a., *to carry into* or *forward;* pass.: **invĕhi,** *to ride* or *drive,* 1, 155; *sail,* 5, 122; w. acc. of place, *sail to, arrive at,* or *in,* 7, 436; *enter,* 8, 714.

invĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4, a., *to come upon; find out, find, discover,* 6, 8, et al.; impers.: **inventum est,** *men have found out. discovered,* G. 1, 140; pa. subs.: **inventum,** i, n., *that which has been found out; an invention,* G. 4, 283.

inventor, ōris, m. (invenio), *a finder; contriver,* 2, 164.

inventrix, īcis, f. (id.), *a discoverer, inventress, producer,* G. 1, 19.

inventum, i, n., s. invenio, at the end.

inventus, a, um, p. of invenio.

invergo, 3, a., *to cause to incline; turn into, pour upon,* 6, 244.

inverto (invorto), verti, versum, 3, a., *to turn over; invert, change,* 11, 202; *turn up, plow,* G. 1, 65.

invictus, a, um, adj., *unconquered; invincible,* 6, 365.

invĭdĕo, vīdi, vīsum, 2, n. and a., *to look into; to look at with dislike; begrudge, envy,* 4, 234, et al.; *withhold, deny,* E. 7, 58; pa.: **invīsus, a, um,** *hated, hateful, odious,* 1, 387; act., *inimical, an enemy, hostile,* 11, 364.

invidia, ae, f. (invideo), *dislike, hatred, jealousy, envy*, 2, 90; **invidia est,** foll. by inf. w. acc., 4, 340.

invigilo, āvi, ātum, 1, n., *to be awake, watch, provide for*, G. 4, 158; *wake*, or *rise early for*, or *to*, 9, 605.

inviŏlābilis, e, adj., *not to be violated, inviolable, certain*, 11, 363.

inviso, vīsi, vīsum, 3, a., *to come*, or *go to see; visit*, 4, 144, et al.

1. **invīsus,** a, um, p. of invideo.

2. **invīsus,** a, um, adj., *unseen* (so Heyne, but better *odious*), 2, 574.

invīto, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to ask as a guest; to invite*, 8, 178: *tempt, allure*, G. 4, 23; *encourage, incite*, 5, 292.

invītus, a, um, adj., *unwilling*, 6, 460; *unfriendly*, 2, 402.

invius, a, um, adj. (2. in *and* via), *without a way; trackless, inaccessible, impassable*, 1, 537; *difficult*, 3, 383.

invŏco, āvi, ātum, 1, a, *to call upon; invoke, adore*, 7, 140.

involvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3, a., *to roll on* or *in; cast upon*, 12, 292; *roll along, carry*, 12, 689; *cover up, obscure*, 3, 198; *conceal, involve*, 6, 100.

invorto, s. inverto.

1. **iō!** interj. (ἰώ); of joy, *ho, huzza!* of woe, *oh! behold! woe is me!* 7, 400.

2. **Īō,** ūs, and **Īōn,** ōnis, f., *Io, daughter of Inachus, changed into a cow, watched by Argus, and again restored to her own form, and worshiped by the Egyptians as Isis*, 7, 789.

Iollas (**Iōlas**), ae, m. 1. *A shepherd*, E. 2, 57, et al. 2. *A Trojan*, 11, 640.

Iŏnius, a, um, adj., Ἰώνιος or Ἰόνιος, *Ionian*, 3, 671; subs.: **Iŏnium,** ii, n., *the Ionian sea*, 3, 211.

Iōpas, ae, m., *a Carthaginian poet*, 1, 740.

Iŏvis, s. Iuppiter.

Īphitus, i, m., Ἴφιτος, *a Trojan warrior*, 2, 435.

ipse, a, um, gen. ipsīus, dem. pron. (is *and intens.* pse), *self*, used to emphasize substantives and pronouns expressed or understood; *myself, thyself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves*, etc., freq.; sometimes equivalent to *just, precisely, exactly, very, even*, 5, 767, et al.; denoting distinction or pre-eminence, 1, 575, et al.; marking a climax or extreme case, E. 10, 67; *of one's self, spontaneously*, 7, 492, et al.; marking a return to the principal subject, G. 4, 464; the whole as contrasted with the parts, 12, 303.

ir, in composition for **in,** s. **in.**

Īra, ae, f., *anger, fury, wrath*, freq.; *resentment, hatred*, 1, 251; *revengeful, wrathful thought*, 2, 575; *curse, wrathful intent*, 11, 443; *vengeance*, 12, 946; pl., *angry passions, wrath*, 1, 4, et al.; personif.: **Īrae,** ārum, f., *the Demon of wrath, Wrath*, 12, 336.

Īrascor, īrātus sum, 3, dep. n. (ira), *to be angry, furious; to show anger*, 10, 712; *to collect rage, throw fury into*, G. 3, 232; 12, 104; *to attack*, 10, 712.

Īrātus, a, um, p. of irascor.

Īre, infin. of eo.

Īris, īdis, f., acc. Irim, Ἶρις, *Iris, the goddess of the rainbow, daughter of Thaumas and Electra, and messenger of the gods above*, 4, 694, et al.

irr, for words beginning thus, s. **inr.**

is, ĕa, id, gen. ēius, dem. pron. 1. Subs., *he, she, it, they*, 3, 596, et al. 2. Adj., *that, this, those, these*, 2, 103, et al.; *such*, 1, 529, et al.

1. **Ismăra,** ōrum, n., and **Ismăra,** ae, f., *Mount Ismarus, on the southern coast of Thrace*, G. 2, 37; E. 6, 30.

2. **Ismăra,** ae, f. (others, **Ismăra,** ōrum, n.), *a city at the foot of Ismarus*, 10, 351.

Ismărius, a, um, adj. (1. Ismarus), *Ismarian* (in some texts for *Tmarii*), 5, 620.

1. **Ismărus,** i, m., Ἴσμαρος, *a mountain in Thrace*, E. 6, 30.

2. **Ismărus,** i, m., *a Maeonian, follower of Aeneas*, 10, 139.

iste, a, ud, dem. pron., properly relating to the second person (is *and suffix* to), *that* of which you speak, or which pertains to you; *that, this*, E. 1, 19, et al.; *such*, 2, 521.

Ister, s. Hister.

istic (**isti**), adv. (istic), *there*, where thou art; *there*, 10, 557; also, according to some commentators, 2, 661.

istinc (**isthinc**), adv. (id.), *thence*, where thou art; *from that place*, or *there*, 6, 389.

ita, adv. (rel. to is), *thus, so, in such*

a manner, 4, 533, et al.; in oaths, 9, 208; for *tum*, G. 1, 320.

Ĭtăli, s. Italus.

Ĭtălia, ae, f., *Italy*, 1, 2, et al.

Ĭtălides, um, f. (Italus), *Italian women; Italian nymphs*, 11, 657.

1. **Ĭtălus**, a, um (Italia), *Italian*, 3, 440, et al.; subs.: **Ĭtăli**, ōrum, m., *the Italians*, 1, 109.

2. **Ĭtălus**, i, m., *the ancient king from whom Italy was supposed to have been named*, 7, 178.

ĭtem, adv. (is), *so; also*, G. 1, 187.

ĭter, ĭtĭnĕris, n. (i rt. of eo), *a going; a journey, passage, voyage*, 3, 507, et al.; *track, path, way*, 1, 370; *course*, 7, 35.

ĭtĕrum, adv. (rel. to is), *a second time, again*, freq.; **iterumque iterumque**, *both again and again, again and again*, 2, 770.

Ĭthăca, ae, f., Ἰθάκη, *Ithaca (now Teaki), the island of Ulysses in the Ionian sea*, 3, 272.

Ĭthăcus, a, um, adj. (Ithaca), *of Ithaca, Ithacan;* subs.: **Ĭthăcus**, i, m., *the Ithacan, Ulysses*, 2, 104, et al.

ĭtur, s. eo.

ĭturus, a, um, p. of eo.

Ĭtūraeus (Itȳr-), a, um, adj. (Ituraea), *of Ituraea, a part of Coelesyria; Ituraean*, G. 2, 448.

Ĭtys, ȳos (acc. -ȳn *or* ȳm), m., Ἴτυς, *a Trojan slain by Turnus*, 9, 574.

iŭba, ae, f., *the mane* of a horse, G. 3, 86; *of a serpent*, 2, 206; of a helmet, *plume, crest*, 2, 412.

iŭbar, ăris, n., *brightness, radiance*, of the sun, or of a star; *the sun, morning*, 4, 130.

iŭbĕo, iussi (*fut. perf.* iusso for iussero, 11, 467), iussum, 2, a., *to order, request*, usually w. inf., freq.; *bid*, 2, 3; *ask, invite*, 1, 708; *will, wish, desire*, 3, 261; *direct, enjoin, admonish*, 3, 697; *persuade, advise*, 2, 37; *lead, prompt*, E. 4, 33; *to clear by command*, 10, 444; w. subj., 10, 53; pa. subs.: **iussum**, i, n., *a thing ordered; command, injunction, order*, 1, 77, et al.

iūcundus (iōcundus), a, um, adj. (rel. to iuvo), *pleasant, sweet, delightful*, 6, 363.

iūdex, ĭcis, c. (ius *and* 2. dico), *a judge*, 6, 431, et al.

iūdĭcium, ĭi, n. (iudex), *a judgment, decision*, 1, 27, et al.

iŭgālis, e, adj. (iugum), *pertaining to the yoke; yoked together; matrimonial, nuptial*, 4, 16; subs.: **iŭgāles**, ĭum, m., *yoked* or *harnessed horses; a team*, 7, 280.

iūgĕrum, i, n. (rel. to iungo *and* iugum), *a Roman acre*, about five eighths of the English acre; *a iuger, an acre*, 6, 596; pl.: **iūgĕra**, um, *acres*, 6, 596; *fields, lands, ground*, G. 2, 264.

iŭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (iugum), *to yoke;* fig., *join in marriage, unite*, 1, 345.

iŭgŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (iugulum), *to cut the throat; slay, slaughter*, 11, 199; *immolate*, 12, 214.

iŭgŭlum, i, n. (rel. to iungo), *the joining part; the throat*, 10, 415, et al.

iŭgum, i, n. (rel. to iungo), *a yoke*, 3, 542, et al.; *a span, team, horses*, 5, 147, et al.; *cross-bench, seat, bench*, 6, 411; of hills or mountains, *summit, top, ridge*, 1, 498; *mount*, 7, 799; *brow* of a hill, 8, 236; fig., *subjection*, 10, 78; pl.: **iŭga**, ōrum, meton., *car, chariot*, 6, 804; 10, 594.

1. **Iūlius**, ĭi, m., *Julius, the name of the Roman gens in which the family of Caesar was the most prominent*, 6, 789; applied to Augustus (others, Caesar), 1, 288.

2. **Iūlius**, a, um, adj. (Iulius), *of the family of Julius; Julian*, G. 2, 163.

Iūlus, i, m., *Iulus* or *Ascanius, son of Aeneas*, 1, 267, et freq.

iunctūra, ae, f. (iungo), *a joining; joint*, 2, 464.

iunctus, a, um, p. of iungo.

iuncus, i, m., *a rush*, E. 1, 48.

iungo, nxi, nctum, 3, a. (ζεύγνυμι), *to join; unite*, 1, 73, et al.; *clasp*, 3, 83; *yoke, harness*, 5, 817; *match*, E. 8, 27; *bind, tie*, 8, 485; *connect, arrange*, 3, 451; *ally, reconcile*, 11, 129; w. *se* understood, *to join one's self to, reach*, w. dat., 10, 240; or *sibi, to join*, 4, 142; 11, 145; p.: **iunctus**, a, um, *joined*, freq.; *close together, equal*, 5, 157.

iūnĭpĕrus, i, f., *the juniper-tree*, E. 10, 76.

Iūno, ōnis, f. (rel. to Iuppiter), *Juno, the Sabine and Roman name for the wife and sister of Jupiter, daughter of*

Saturn, 1, 4, et al.; **Iūno inferna,** *the Juno of the lower world, Proserpine*, 6, 138.

Iūnōnius, a, um, adj. (Iuno), *pertaining to Juno, under the influence of Juno; Juno's*, 1, 671.

Iuppĭter (Iūpĭter), Iŏvis, m., *Jupiter, son of Saturn and Rhea, and king of the gods*, 1, 223; for the sky or air, E. 7, 60; **Iuppĭter Stygius,** *Pluto*, 4, 638.

iūrĕ, s. ius.

iurgium, ĭi, n. (iurgo), *a lawsuit; a quarrel; brawling, strife*, E. 5, 11; *reproof*, 11, 406.

iūro, āvi, ātum, 1. n. and a. (ius), *to take an oath*, 4, 426; *call to witness, swear by*, w. prep. *per*, 6, 458; w. acc. alone, 6, 351; w. acc. of thing and person, 12, 197.

iūs, ūris, n. (rel. to iubeo), *law, right, equity, justice*, freq.; *obligation*, 2, 157; pl.: **iura,** um, *justice*, 1, 293; *laws, courts*, 1, 426; *rules*, 1, 731; **dare iura,** *to administer laws* or *justice; dispense laws, rule* (perhaps also including the idea of enacting laws), 1, 293; abl. adv.: **iūrĕ,** *with right, justly*, 9, 642.

iussum and **iusso,** s. iubeo.

1. **iussus,** a, um, p. of iubeo.

2. **iussus,** ūs, m., only in abl. sing. (iubeo), *by command, order, decree*, 2, 247.

iustĭtia, ae, f. (iustus), *righteousness, justice, equity*, 1, 523, et al.; personif., G. 2. 474.

iustus, a, um, adj. (ius), *righteous, just*, 1, 544, et al.; *fair, equal*, 1, 508; subs.: **iustum,** i, n., *that which is just, meet, proper, sufficient, enough*, G. 2, 251, et al.

Iūturna, ae, f., *a Naiad, sister of Turnus*, 12, 154, et al.

iŭvĕnālis, e, adj. (iuvenis), *pertaining to youth; youthful*, 2, 518.

iŭvenca, s. iuvencus.

iŭvencus, a, um, adj. (iuvenis), *young*; subs.: **iuvencus,** i, m., *a young bullock*, 3, 247, et al.; **iuvenca,** ae, f., *a heifer*, 3, 208, et al.

iŭvĕnīlis, e, adj. (id.), *youthful* (the reading in some editions for *iuvenalis*), 2, 518.

iŭvĕnis, e, adj., *young; in the vigor* or *flower of life; young, youthful*, freq.; subs.: **iuvenis,** is, c., *a young person, youth; young man*, 1, 321, et al.; *a young heifer*, G. 3, 165.

iŭventa, ae, f, (iuvenis), *youthfulness; the age of youth; youth*, 1, 590, et al.

iŭventas, ātis, f. (id.) *youthfulness; the age of youth; youthful vigor*, 5, 398.

iŭventūs, ūtis, f. (id.), *youthfulness; the age of youth*; collective, *young people, the youth*, G. 2, 472, et al.; *warriors*, 1, 467; of the young of bees, *the young swarm*, G. 4, 22.

iŭvo, iūvi, iūtum, 1, a. and n., *to help, aid, assist*, 1, 571; *delight*, E. 4, 2; *avail*, G. 3, 525; impers.: **iuvat,** *it is of use, it avails, helps*, 10, 56; *pleases, delights, gratifies*, 1, 203.

iuxtā, adv. and prep. w. acc. (rel. to iungo), *near, close, near by*, 2, 513; *at the same time*, 2, 666: *near to*, 3, 506.

Ixīon, ŏnis, m., Ἰξίων, *the father of Pirithous, and king of the Lapithae, who was bound to an ever-revolving wheel in Hades for offering violence to Juno*, 6. 601; G. 3, 38.

Ixīŏnius, a, um, adj. (Ixion) *of Ixion, Ixion's*, G. 4, 484.

J

NOTE.—The characters *I, i*, are substituted both in the text and dictionary for *J, j*. Therefore, words beginning with **Ja** or **ja,** as **Janus, jaceo,** etc., will be found under I, in the form **Ianus, iaceo,** etc.; those beginning with **je,** as **jecur,** etc., will be found in the form **iecur,** etc.; and those beginning with **Ju** or **ju,** as **Juno, juvenis,** etc., will be found in the form **Iuno, iuvenis,** etc. This consonantal *I* has properly the sound of English *Y*.

K

Karthāgo (Carthāgo), ĭnis, f. (Καρχηδών, *new city*), *a city built by Phoenician adventurers on the northern coast of Africa, opposite Sicily, a short distance N. E. of the modern Tunis*, 1, 13. et al.

L

lăbĕfăcio, fēci, factum, 3, a., pass.: **lăbĕfīo,** fĭĕri, factus (labo *and* facio), *to cause to totter* or *waver;* p.: **lăbĕfactus,** a, um, *shaken*, 4, 395; *yielding, melting*, 8, 390; *crumbled*, G. 2, 264.

lăbĕfactus, p. of labefacio.

lăbellum, i, n. (labrum), *a little lip; soft lip*, E. 2, 34.

lăbes, is, f. (1. labor), *a falling, sinking down; decline, beginning of evil* or *ruin, downward step*, 2, 97; *corruption, stain, blemish*, 6, 746. (But **lăbes,** *stain*, acc. to Curtius, is from a diff. root and akin to λώβη, *shame.*)

Lăbīci (Lăvīci), ōrum, m., *the Labici*, or *people of Labicum* or *Labici, a Latin town near the present Colonna*, 7, 796.

lăbo, āvi, ātum, 1, n. (rel. to 1. labor), *to give way, begin to yield; totter*, 2, 492; of the mind, *waver*, 4, 22; *falter, flag, despond*, 12, 223; w. Grk. acc., 10, 283.

1. **lābor,** lapsus sum, 3, dep. n., *to slide, glide down*, or *slip*, freq.; *fall down*, 2, 465; *ebb*, 11, 628; *pass away*, 2, 14; *descend*, 2, 262; *glide, sail, skim along*, 8, 91; *depart from*, E. 1, 64; *flow*, 3, 281; *fall, perish*, 2, 430; *decline*, 4, 318; *faint*, 3, 309; *to be decayed, exhausted, ruined*, G. 4, 249.

2. **lăbor (labos),** ōris, m., *labor, effort, toil, working, work*, 1, 431, et al.; *care*, G. 3, 288; *task*, 4, 115; *effort, activity*, of man (others, "*wear and tear*" of time), 11, 425; *adventure, enterprise*, 2, 385; *burden*, 2, 708; *fatigue, difficulty, hardship*, 1, 330; *exercise* (of procreation), G. 3, 127; *struggle, danger, distress, misfortune, calamity, woe, suffering*, 1, 10, et al.; *pain, pangs*, G. 4, 340; *hard fate* (others, *toil of battle*), 12, 727; *disease*, G. 3, 452; *an eclipse*, 1, 742; the product of work, *workmanship, work*, 1, 455; personif.: **Labos,** *Toil*, 6, 277.

lăbōro, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a. (2. labor), *to toil, make effort*, G. 3, 193; *work out; prepare, knead*, 8, 181; *fashion; embroider*, 1, 639.

1. **lābrum,** i, n., *a lip*, E. 3, 43; 11, 572.

2. **lābrum,** i, n., *a vat* or *tub*, G. 2, 6; *a bowl, vase, vessel*, 8, 22.

lābrusca, ae, f., *the wild grape-vine*, E. 5, 7.

Lăbyrinthus, i, m., λαβύρινθος, *the Labyrinth*, 5, 588.

lac, ctis, n. (γάλα), *milk*, 3, 66, et al.; *the dairy*, G. 3, 394; *juice*, 4, 514; **copia pressi lactis,** *plenty of cheese*, E. 1, 82.

Lăcaena, ae, adj. f., Λάκαινα, *Lacedaemonian* or *Spartan*, G. 2, 487; subs., *the Spartan woman; Helen*, 2, 601.

Lăcĕdaemōn, ŏnis (acc. ŏna), f., Λακεδαίμων, *Lacedaemon* or *Sparta* (now *Misitra*), *the capital of Laconia*, 7, 363.

Lăcĕdaemŏnĭus, a, um, adj., Λακεδαιμόνιος, *Lacedaemonian, Spartan*, 3, 328.

lăcer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. (λακερός, *torn*), *torn, mangled, bruised, mutilated*, 5, 275.

lăcĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (lacer), *to tear, mutilate; wound*, 3, 41; *rend*, 12, 98.

lăcerta, ae, s. 2. lacertus.

1. **lăcertus,** i, m., *the upper arm, from the shoulder to the elbow; the arm*, 5, 141, et al.

2. **lăcertus,** i, m., and **lăcerta,** ae, f., *a lizard*, G. 4, 13.

lăcessītus, a, um, p. of lăcesso.

lăcesso, cessīvi *or* cessii, cessītum 3, intens. a. (rel. to lacio), *to provoke, rouse, irritate, incite*, 5, 429; *call forth, summon, rouse*, 10, 10; *challenge, attack, assail*, 11, 585; *beat, assail*, G. 3, 233; *strike, smite*, 7, 527; slap with the hand, *caress, cheer*, 12, 85.

Lăcīnĭus, a, um, adj. (Lacinium), *of Lacinium, a promontory near Croton, on the southern coast of Italy; Lacinian;* **Diva Lacinia,** *the Lacinian goddess; Juno*, 3, 552.

lăcrĭma (lăcrŭ-, -crȳ-, lăchr-), ae, f. (rel. to δάκρυ), *a tear*, 1, 228, et al.; of flowers, *honey-drop*, G. 4, 160.

lăcrĭmābilis (lăcrŭ-), e, adj. (lacrimo), *that calls for tears; piteous*, 3, 39; *causing tears; woful, disastrous*, 7, 604.

lăcrĭmo (lăcrŭ-), āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a. (lacrima), *to shed tears, weep*, 1, 459.

lăcrĭmōsus (**lăcrŭ-**), a, um, adj. (id.), *tearful; sad, mournful, piteous*, 11, 274.

lactĕo, ŭi, 2, a. and n. (lac), *to suck;* pa.: **lactens,** ntis, *full of milk; milky, juicy*, G. 1, 315.

lactĕus, a, um, adj. (id.), *milky, full of milk*, G. 2, 525; *milk-white*, 8, 660.

lăcūna (**lŭc-**), ae, f. (lacus), *a hollow; pit, ditch; drain*, G. 1, 117; *puddle, pool*, G. 3, 365.

lăcus, ūs, m. (rel. to λακίς, *a rent;* λάκκος, *a hollow*), *a lake*, G. 4, 364, et al.; *pool, source*, 8, 74; *fen*, 2, 135; *stream*, G. 3, 481; *water*, G. 4, 173.

Lădes, is, m., *a Lycian follower of Aeneas, slain by Turnus*, 12, 343.

Lādon, ōnis, acc. -ōna, m., *Ladon, a follower of Pallas*, 10, 413.

laedo, laesi, laesum, 3, a., *to strike violently; smite*, 2, 231; *bruise, strike, hit*, 7, 809; *tire*, E. 9, 64; *hurt, injure*, E. 10, 48; *damage*, G. 2, 220; *offend, thwart*, 1, 8; *violate*, 12, 496; *incense, enrage*, G. 4, 236.

laena, ae, f. (χλαῖνη), *an upper garment; cloak, mantle*, 4, 262.

Lāērtius, a, um, adj. (Laertes), *of Laertes, father of Ulysses; Laertian*, 3, 272.

laesus, a, um, p. of laedo.

laetĭtia, ae, f. (laetus), *joy*, 1, 514, et al.

laetor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. (id.), *to rejoice*, w. abl., gen., infin., or absolute, 1, 393, et al.

laetus, a, um, adj., *joyful, joyous, glad*, 4, 418, et freq.; *delighting in* (w. abl.), 1, 275, 696; 2, 417; *sprightly*, G. 3, 63; *frisking*, G. 1, 423; *springing*, 10, 643; *jovial*, G. 1, 301; *sparkling, radiant*, 1, 591; *happy, auspicious*, 1, 605; *delightful, agreeable*, G. 2, 112; *abounding, rich, full* (w. abl. or gen.), 1, 441; *filled* (w. abl.), G. 2, 520; *fruitful, luxuriant*, G. 1, 74; *fertile, plentiful*, G. 1, 1; *well fed, fat*, 3, 220; *blissful, blessed*, 6, 744; *rich*, G. 3, 385.

laeva, laevo, laevum, s. laevus.

laevis, e, adj., s. 1. levis.

laevus, a, um, adj. (rel. to λαιός), *the left*, 10, 495; (situated) *on the left*, 3, 412; *the left*, 3, 420; fig., *ill-starred, unpropitious, baleful*, 10, 275; *infatuated, blind*, 2, 54; *unpropitious* (according to some, *propitious*), G. 4, 7; subs.: **laeva,** ae, f. (sc. manus), *the left hand*, 1, 611; **ab laeva,** *on the left side*, 8, 460; pl.: **laeva,** ōrum, n., *the left-hand places; left-hand waters* or *waves*, 5, 825; adv.: **laevum,** *on the left*, 2, 693.

lăgēos, i, f., λάγειος, *a kind of Grecian grape*, or *wine produced from it; the lagean*, G. 2, 93.

Lăgus, i, m., *a Rutulian*, 10, 381.

lambo, bi, bĭtum, 3, a. (rel. to λάπτω), *to lick*, 2, 211; of flame, *touch, lick*, 3, 574.

lāmenta, ōrum, n. (sing. not in good use), *a wailing, cry of grief, lamentation, mourning, moaning*, 4, 667.

lāmentābĭlis, e, adj. (lamentor), *deplorable, pitiable; to be deplored*, 2, 4.

lāmĭna (**lamna, lammĭna**), ae, f., *a plate, leaf;* of metal, G. 1, 143.

lampas, ădis, f., λαμπάς, *a light, torch*, 6, 587; *fire-brand*, 9, 535.

Lămus, i, m., *a Rutulian*, 9, 334.

Lămȳrus, i, m., *a Rutulian*, 9, 334.

lāna, ae, f. (λάχνη, Dor. λᾶνος), *wool*, G. 3, 391; *cotton*, G. 2, 120; *a fleecy cloud*, G. 1, 397.

lancĕa, ae, f., *a lance, light spear, javelin*, 12, 375.

lances, s. lanx.

lānĕus, a, um, adj. (lana), *of wool; woolly, woolen*, G. 3, 487.

languĕo, ŭi, 2, n., *to be faint, to languish, grow feeble*, G. 4, 252; pa.: **languens,** ntis, of the sea, 10, 289; of flowers, *drooping*, 11, 69.

languesco, langŭi, 3, inc. n. (langueo), *to become faint, grow weak, droop*, 9, 436.

languĭdus, a, um, adj. (id.), *languid*, 12, 908.

lānĭcium, s. lanitium.

lānĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. (lana *and* gero), *bearing wool; fleecy*, 3, 660.

lănio, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to lacerate, mangle, mutilate*, 6, 494.

lānĭtium (**lānĭcium**), ĭi, n. (lana), *a fleece of wool; the product* or *clip of wool; wool-trade*, G. 3, 384.

lānūgo, ĭnis, f., *down*, E. 2, 51.

lanx, cis, f., *a broad dish* or *plate; a charger, platter*, 8, 284; pl.: **lances,**

the basins of weighing-scales; scales, 12, 725.

Lăŏcŏōn, ontis, m., Λαοκόων, *a Trojan prince and priest of Apollo*, 2, 41; *serving also as priest of Neptune*, 2, 201.

Lăŏdămīa, ae, f., Λαοδάμεια, *daughter of Acastus and wife of Protesilaus, who killed herself after her husband was slain by Hector*, 6, 447.

Lăŏmĕdontēus (-ĭus), a, um, adj. (Laomedon), *pertaining to Laomedon, father of Priam; Laomedontean, Trojan*, 4, 542.

Lăŏmĕdontĭădēs, ae, m. (id.), *a son* or *descendant of Laomedon*, 8, 162; pl., *the Trojans*, 3, 248, et al.

Lăŏmĕdontĭus, s. Laomedonteus.

lăpĭdōsus, a, um, adj. (lapis), *full of stones; hard as stone, stony*, 3, 649.

lăpillus, i, m. (id.), *a small stone; a pebble* or *grain of sand*, G. 4, 194.

lăpis, ĭdis, m., *a stone, rock*, 12, 906, et al.; *mill-stone*, G. 1, 274; *marble*, G. 3, 34; *pumice-stone* or *sandstone*, G. 2, 348.

Lăpĭtha (Lăpĭthēs), ae, c., Λαπίθης, *a Lapitha;* pl.: **Lăpĭthae,** ārum (um, 7, 305); *the Lapithae, a race of Thessalians, who fought with the Centaurs at the marriage of Pirithous, king of the Lapithae*, 6, 601, et al.

lappa, ae, f., *a bur*, G. 3, 385.

lapso, i, freq. n. (1. labor), *to fall down; slip*, 2, 551.

1. **lapsus,** a, um, p. of 1. labor.

2. **lapsus,** ūs, m. (1. labor), *a slipping; gliding*, 2, 225; *gliding movement*, 2, 225; *turning, movement*, 2, 236; *descent, flight*, 3, 225; *course*, 4, 524.

lăquĕar, āris, n. (rel. to lacus), *a ceiling with hollows* or *panels; a paneled* or *fretted ceiling*, 1, 726.

lăquĕus, i, m. (id.), *a noose* or *halter; gin, trap, snare*, G. 1, 139.

Lăr, ăris, m., *a fireside-, hearth-*, or *household-god*, 5, 744; **hesternum Larem,** *the household god of yesterday*, 8, 543; meton., *household, property*, G. 3, 344; *home, dwelling*, G. 4, 43; pl.: **Lăres,** ĭum *or* um, *the tutelary gods of the home* (in some texts for *Larem*), 9, 259.

largĭor, ītus sum, 4, dep. (largus), *to give largely; bestow, grant*, 10, 494.

largus, a, um, adj., *ample; spacious, expansive*, 6, 640; *plentiful, copious*, G. 1, 23; *flowing*, 1, 465; *bountiful, free*, 10, 619; w. gen., *lavish* (others, *abounding in*), 11, 338.

Lārīdes, is, m., *a Rutulian, son of Daucus*, 10, 391.

Lārīna, ae, f., *a follower of Camilla*, 11, 655.

Lārīsaeus (Lārissaeus), a, um (Larissa), *of Larissa, a Thessalian town, on the southern bank of the Peneus*, now *Larises; Larissaean*, 2, 197.

Lārius, ĭi, m., *Lake Larius, in Cisalpine Gaul, at the foot of the Alps*, now *Como*, G. 2, 159.

lascīvus, a, um, adj., *wanton, frisky, sportive, frolicsome*, E. 2, 64.

lassus, a, um, adj., *faint, tired, wearied*, 2, 739; *troubled, afflicted*, G. 4, 449.

Lătāgus, i, m., *a Tyrrhenian*, 10, 697.

lātē, adv. (latus), *widely; far and wide*, 1, 21; *on all sides, far around*, 1, 163; *all over*, 12, 308.

lătĕbra, ae, f. (lateo), *a hiding-place; recess, lodgment, retreat*, 12, 389; usually in pl.: **latebrae,** ārum, *an ambuscade*, G. 4, 423; *covert, retreat*, G. 2, 216; *cavern*, 3, 424; *recess, cavity*, 2, 38; *the hatches* of a ship, *the hold*, 10, 657.

lătĕbrōsus, a, um, adj. (latebra), *full of lurking-places* or *recesses; full of holes; porous*, 5, 214; *secret*, 8, 713.

lătens, ntis, p. of lateo.

lătĕo, ŭi, 2, n. and a. (rel. to λανθάνω), *to be hidden, lie concealed*, 2, 48; *to lurk*, E. 3, 20; *be sheltered*, 10, 805; *be unknown to, escape the knowledge of*, 1, 130; p.: **lătens,** ntis, *hidden, concealed*, 3, 237; *hiding, lurking*, 2, 568.

lătex, ĭcis, m., *a liquid; liquor; wine*, 1, 686; *water*, 4, 512; **Lēnaei lătĭces,** *a wine-draught* or *wash*, G. 3, 509.

Lătīna, s. 2. Latinus.

Lătīni, s. 2. Latinus.

1. **Lătīnus,** i, m. (Latium), *Latinus, a king of Latium, whose capital was Laurentum, and whose daughter, Lavinia, became the wife of Aeneas*, 6, 891, et al.

2. **Lătīnus,** a, um, adj. (id.), *of La*

tium; Latin, 1, 6, et al.; subs.: **Lătīni,** ōrum, m., *the people of Latium; the Latins*, 12, 823, et al.; **Latīna,** ae, f., *a Latin woman*, 12, 604.

Lătium, ĭi, n. (1. latus; Vergil, 8, 323, derives it from **lateo**), *a country of ancient Italy, extending from the left bank of the lower Tiber to Campania*, now *the Campagna di Roma and part of Terra di Lavoro*, 1, 6; meton., for *Latini, the Latins, people of Latium*, 10, 365, et al.

Lātōna, ae, f., Λητώ, *the mother of Apollo and Diana*, 1, 502.

Lātōnius, a, um, adj. (Latona), *of Latona, Latonian*, 9, 405, et al.; subs.: **Lātōnia,** ae, f., *Diana*, 11, 534.

lātrātor, ōris, m. (latro), *one who barks like a dog; a barker, the barking*, 8, 698.

lātrātus, ūs, m. (id.), *a barking; baying*, 5, 257, et al.

1. **lātro,** āvi, ātum, 1, n., *to bark, snarl, bay*, 6, 401, et al.; of waves, 7, 588.

2. **lătro,** ōnis, m. (rel. to λάτρις), *a hired servant, mercenary soldier, huntsman*, 12, 7.

1. **lātus,** a, um, adj. (for stlatus, fr. sterno ?), *wide, broad*, 1, 313; *spacious, ample, large*, 4, 199; *wide-spread, far-extending*, 1, 225.

2. **lătus,** ĕris, n. (rel. to πλατύς ?) *a side*, 1, 105, et al.; *coast*, 8, 416; **laterum iuncturae,** *joinings of the sides of a belt*—i. e., *ends of a belt* (Conington, *ribs of the body*), 12, 274.

laudo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (laus), *to praise*, 2, 586; *commend*, 11, 460.

laurĕa, ae, f. (laureus, sc. arbor), *a laurel-tree*, E. 7, 62.

Laurens, ntis, adj. (Laurentum), *of Laurentum, the ancient capital of Latium; Laurentine, Laurentian*, 5, 797, et al.; subs.: **Laurentes,** um, pl. m., *the Laurentians*, 7, 63, et al.

Laurentĭus, a, um, adj. (id.), *of Laurentum; Laurentian*, 10, 709.

Laurentum, i, n., *a town on the coast of Latium, between Ostia and Lavinium*, now *Torre di Paterno*, 8, 1.

laurus, i (*rarely* ūs), f., *the laurel* or *bay-tree*, 2, 513; *a laurel crown* or *wreath*, 3, 81.

laus, dis, f. (rel. to clueo and κλύω ?), *praise*, 1, 609, et al.; *fame, glory*, 2, 584; *praiseworthy conduct, prowess, heroism, virtue, merit*, 1, 461, et al.; *success, prosperity*, G. 4, 332.

Lausus, i, m., *an Etruscan chief, son of Mezentius*, 7, 649, et al.

lautus, a, um, s. lavo.

Lāvīnia, ae, f., *a Latin princess, daughter of King Latinus*, 6, 764, et al.

Lāvīnium, ĭi, n. (Lavinia), *a city of Latium, built by Aeneas and named after his Latin wife, Lavinia;* now *Pratica*, 1, 270, et al.

Lāvīnius, a, um, and **Lāvīnus,** a, um, adj. (Lavinium), *of* or *belonging to Lavinium*, 4, 236.

lăvo, lāvi *and* lăvāvi, lăvātum, lautum *and* lōtum, 1 and 3 (*lavit*, G. 3, 221), a. and n. (rel. to luo and λούω), *to wash, bathe*, 3, 663; *wet, sprinkle*, 6, 227; *stain, besmear*, G. 3, 221; pa.: **lautus,** a, um, *washed; neat, elegant; stately, magnificent*, 8, 361.

laxo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (laxus), *to loosen, slacken; unfasten, undo, open*, 2, 259; *uncoil, let out*, 3, 267; *open, clear*, 6, 412; of the body, *relax*, 5, 836; of the mind, *relieve*, 9, 225.

laxus, a, um, adj. (rel. to λαγαρός, *slack*), *loose*, G. 3, 166; *disjointed, unfastened, gaping, open*, 1, 122; *slack, loosened, free*, 1, 63; *unbent*, 11, 874.

lĕaena, ae, f., λέαινα, *a lioness*, E. 2, 63.

lĕbes, ētis, m., λέβης, *a kettle* or *caldron*, 3, 466.

lector, ōris, m. (lego), *a reader*, E. 3, 85.

1. **lectus,** a, um, p. of lego.

2. **lectus,** i, m. (lego, *to gather*), *a gathering*, as of boughs, leaves, straw, etc.; *a couch*, 4, 496.

Lēda, ae, f., Λήδα, *wife of Tyndarus, and mother of Castor and Pollux, and of Helen and Clytemnestra*, 1, 652.

Lēdaeus, a, um, adj. (Leda), *pertaining to Leda; Ledaean; daughter of Leda*, 7, 364; *descendant of Leda*, 3, 328.

lēgātus, i, m. (lego, to delegate), *a legate, envoy, embassador*, 8, 143, et al.

lĕgens, ntis, p. of lego.

lēgĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. (lex *and* fero), *law-bringing, law-giving*, 4, 58.

lĕgĭo, ōnis, f. (lego, to choose), *a levy of troops;* the original Roman army; then, a grand division of the army; *a legion*, G. 2, 280; *host*, 7, 681; *army*, 8, 605.

lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3, a. (λέγω), *to gather, collect*, 5, 209; *cull, pick, gather*, G. 2, 152; *gather in, furl*, 3, 532; *wind up*, 10, 815; *select, elect, choose*, 1, 426; *take to one's self, claim* (others, *steal*), 10, 79; take in point after point in travel or with the eye, *coast along, pass by*, 3, 292; *trace, pursue*, 9, 393; *traverse*, 2, 208; 12, 481; *peruse, read*, E. 4, 27; *survey, review*, 6, 755; pa. subs.: **lĕgens,** ntis, *a gatherer*, G. 2, 152; p.: **lectus,** a, um, *gathered, collected*, 6, 223; *picked, culled*, E. 3, 70; pa., *chosen, choice*, 9, 272, et al.

lĕgūmen, ĭnis, n. (lego), *any plant of the bean kind; pulse; leguminous plant, bean*, G. 1, 74.

Lĕlĕges, um, m., Λέλεγες, *Pelasgian tribes of Asia Minor and Greece*, 8, 725.

lembus, i, m., λέμβος, *a light sailing vessel; cutter; yacht*, G. 1, 201.

Lemnius, a, um, adj. (Λήμνιος), *pertaining to Lemnos* (now *Stalimeni*), *an island in the Aegean sea; the home of Vulcan; Lemnian*, 8, 454.

Lēnaeus, a, um, adj., Ληναῖος, *pertaining to the wine-press; Bacchic, Lenaean*, 4, 207; subs.: **Lenaeus,** i, m., *Bacchus*, G. 2, 4.

lēnio, ĭvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, 4, a. and n. (lenis), *to render mild; allay; soothe*, 4, 528; *quiet, calm*, 6, 468; of inanimate things, 8, 87.

lēnis, e, adj., *mild*, 3, 70; *gentle, quiet*, 2, 782.

lens, ntis, f., *a pod-bearing plant, a lentil, vetch*, G. 1, 228.

lentesco, 3, n. inc. (lentus), *to become clamny, viscid, sticky, adhesive*, G. 2, 250.

lento, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (id.), *to make flexible;* of oars, *bend, ply*, 3, 384.

lentus, a, um, adj., *adhesive, clamny, sticky, viscid*, G. 3, 281; *tough*, 12, 773; *pliant, limber*, 6, 137; *ductile, malleable*, 7, 634; *slender*, 3, 31; 12, 489; *sluggish, creeping*, 5, 682; *quiet*, 7, 28; *inactive*, 12, 237; *at ease*, E. 1, 4.

lĕo, ōnis, m. (λέων), *a lion*, 2, 722, et al.

lĕpus, ŏris, m., and epicene, *a hare*, 9, 563, et al.

Lerna, ae, f., Λέρνη, *Lerna, a marshy forest near Argos, where the Lernaean hydra was slain by Hercules*, 6, 287, et al.

Lernaeus, a, um, adj. (Lerna), *of Lerna, Lernaean*, 8, 300.

Lesbos (-us), i, f., Λέσβος, *an island on the east side of the Aegean*, now *Mytilini* or *Metellino*, G. 2, 90.

lētālis, e, adj. (letum), *deadly, fatal, mortal*, 4, 73; *ominous of death*, 12, 877.

Lēthaeus, a, um, adj., Ληθαῖος, *of Lethe, the river of forgetfulness in Hades; oblivious, Lethean*, 5, 854, et al.

lētĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. (letum *and* fero), *death-bringing; deadly*, 3, 139.

lētum, i, n. (leo, whence deleo), *death, destruction*, 2, 134, et al.

Leucaspis, is, m., *Leucaspis, a companion of Aeneas*, 6, 334.

Leucātē, es, **Leucāta,** ae, f., and **Leucātes,** ae, m. (Λευκάς), *Leucata, a promontory of the island of Leucadia, off the coast of Acarnania*, now *Cape Ducato*, 3, 274.

lĕvāmen, ĭnis, n. (2. levo), *an alleviation; relief, mitigation; solace*, 3, 709.

1. **lēvis (laevis),** e, adj. (λεῖος), *smooth*, G. 4, 45; *slippery*, 5, 328; *polished*, 5, 91; *smooth-grained*, G. 2, 449.

2. **lĕvis,** e, adj. (ἐλαχύς), *of little weight, light*, 2, 682, et al.; of soil, G. 2, 92; *thin, slender*, 10, 817; *delicate, tender*, 12, 207; *dry*, G. 1, 85; *light-armed*, 11, 868; *fleeting, fleet, swift, flying*, 1, 147; *flitting, airy*, 10, 663; *sudden*, 12, 489; *of little moment, little*, G. 4, 3; *insignificant, small*, 7, 232; *mean*, 12, 764.

1. **lēvo (laevo),** āvi, ātum, 1, a. (1. levis), *to make smooth, polish*, 5, 306.

2. **lĕvo,** āvi, ātum, 1, a. (2. levis), *to render light; lighten; lift, aid*, 1, 145; *raise*, 4, 690; fig., *ease, relieve of* (w. abl.), E. 9, 65; *support, rest*, 10, 834; *re-enforce, help*, 2, 452; *mitigate*, 3, 36; *allay*, 7, 495; *cure*, 7, 755; *relieve*, 7, 571.

lex, lēgis, f. (lĕgo, *to read*, or ligo, *to bind?*), *a bill* proposed to the people for

enactment; statute, law. decree, 1, 507, et al.; pl.: **lēges**, um, *government*, 4, 231; *league*, G. 1, 510; *conditions, terms*, 4, 618.

lībāmen, inis, n. (libo), *a libation; sacrifice, offering*, 6, 246.

libens, p. of libet.

libĕo (**lŭbĕo**), ŭi, itum, 2, n., *to please*; impers.: **libet** (**lŭbet**), ŭit *or* libitum (lŭbitum) est, 2, *it pleases, is agreeable to, is one's pleasure, will, mind*, G. 3, 436, et al.; p. and pa.: **libens** (**lŭbens**), ntis, *willing; well-pleased, ready, gladly, freely*, 3, 438, et al.

1. **Līber**, ĕri, m. (libo, λείβω, *to make a liquid offering, a libation of wine*), *Liber, the god of wine and hilarity, identified by the Romans with the Grecian Bacchus*, 6, 805, et al.

2. **līber**, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. (rel. to libet), *acting at pleasure; free, unrestrained*, 12, 74; *freeborn*, G. 3, 167; w. abl., *set free, loosed from*, G. 3, 194; *loose*, 11, 493; w. gen., 10, 154; adv.: **lībĕrē**, *freely*; comp.: **lībĕrius**, *more freely; spontaneously*, G. 1, 128.

3. **līber**, bri, m., *the rind; inner bark of a tree*, G. 2, 77.

lībĕrē, adv., s. 2. liber.

lībertas, ātis, f. (2. liber), *liberty, freedom*, 6, 821.

libet, s. libeo.

Lībēthris, idis, f. (Λειβήθρα), *of Libethra, a fountain in Macedon near Magnesia, sacred to the Muses*; pl.: **Lībēthrides**, um, *the Muses*, E. 7, 21.

lībo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (rel. to λείβω), *to taste, sip*, G. 4, 54; *to touch lightly; kiss*, 1, 256; *pour out as a drink offering*, 1, 736; *make a libation* (others, *quaff, drink*), 3, 354; w. acc. of the object on which the libation is poured, *to pour libations on*, 12, 174.

lībra, ae, f., *a balance; pair of scales; the constellation Libra*, G. 1, 208.

lībro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (libra), *to balance, poise*, G. 4, 196; of weapons, *to aim*, 5, 479; *to dart*, 9, 417.

lībum, i, n. (libo), *a cake of meal, oil, and honey, used in sacrifice*, E. 7, 33.

Līburni, ōrum, m., *the Liburni* or *Liburnians, a warlike people, inhabiting Liburnia, near the head of the Adriatic sea on the Illyrian coast*, 1, 244.

Lĭbўa, ae. f., Λιβύη, *Libya; Northern Africa*; by poetic license, *Africa*, 1, 22, et al.

Lĭbўcus, a, um, adj. (Λιβυκός), *Libyan*, 1, 339, et al.; subs.: **Libycum**, i, n., *the Libyan* or *African sea*, 5, 595.

Libystis, idis, adj., Λιβυστίς, *Libyan*, 5, 37.

licenter, adv. (licens), (comp. **licentius**), *without restraint, freely*, 7, 557.

lĭcĕo, ŭi, itum, 2, n.; impers.: **licet**, licŭit *or* licitum est, 2, *it is allowed; permitted, proper, lawful, right; one may*, 5, 82, et al.; p. and pa.: **licitus**, a, um, *allowed, allowable; free*, 8, 468; conj.: **licet**, as a concessive, *though, albeit, although*, 6, 802, et al.

1. **licet**, v. impers., s. liceo.

2. **licet**, concessive conj., s. liceo.

Lĭchas (**Lўcas**), ae, m., *a Latin slain by Aeneas*, 10, 315.

licitus, a, um, p. of liceo.

līcium, ii, n., *the leash* or *thrum* at the end of the web, *which holds the warp in its place in the loom; the leash*, G. 1, 285; *thread, yarn*, E. 8, 74.

Licymnia, ae, f., *Licymnia, a slave*, 9, 546.

Lĭgēa, ae, f., Λίγεια, *a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus*, G. 4, 336.

Lĭger, ĕri, m., *an Etruscan slain by Aeneas*, 10, 576, et al.

lignum, i, n., *wood*, G. 2, 31; *timber*, G. 2, 442; *structure, frame*, 2, 45; *tree*. 12, 767.

lĭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to tie, fasten, bind*, 2, 217; with **in**, *encumber*, 10, 794.

Lĭgus, ŭris, m., *a Ligurian; inhabitant of Liguria, the modern Piedmont*, G. 2, 168; pl.: **Lĭgŭres**, um, *the Ligurians*, 10, 185.

ligustrum, i, n., *the privet plant* or *shrub*, E. 2, 18.

līlium, ii, n. (λείριον), *a lily*, 6, 709.

Lĭlўbēius, a, um, adj. (Lilybaeum), *of Lilybaeum*, now *Capo di Boco, the western promontory of Sicily; Lilybaean*, 3, 706.

limbus, i, m., *a border, hem, fringe*, 4, 137.

līmen, inis, n. (ligo), *that which binds; a threshold* or *lintel; a thresh*

old, 2, 242, et al.; meton., *door, gate, portal*, 2, 480; *a dwelling, abode, palace*, 1, 389; *realm*, 6, 696; *border, limit*, 10, 355; *the line where the race begins* or *ends, the "calx," the starting point*, 5, 316; **in limine,** *near at hand, in sight*, 7, 598.

līmes, ĭtis, m. (rel. to limen), *a cross-path* bounding two fields; *border, boundary*, E. 1, 54; *row, line*, G. 2, 278; *pathway, course* (or *litore*), 6, 900; *train*, 2, 697; *track, passage*, 10, 514.

līmōsus, a, um, adj. (limus), *full of mud; miry, slimy*, 2, 135; *growing in the mud, swampy*, E. 1, 49.

1. **līmus,** i, m., *mud, mire, slime*, 6, 416; *clay*, E. 8, 81; **ad limum,** *to the slime* or *slimy bottom*, G. 4, 428.

2. **līmus,** i, m., *a girdle* or *apron worn by the sacrificing priest and attendants*, 12, 120.

līnĕus, a, um, adj. (linum), *flaxen*, 5, 510.

lingua, ae, f., *the tongue*, 2, 211, et al.; *speech*, 11, 338; E. 7, 28; *voice, note*, 3, 361.

lino, līvi *or* lēvi, lĭtum, 3, a., and **lĭnĭo,** lĭnīvi, lĭnĭtum, 4, a., *to besmear, daub; spot*, G. 4, 99; *stop, seal up*, G. 4, 39.

linquo, līqui (lictum), 3, a. (λείπω), *to leave*, 1, 517, and freq.; *desert, abandon, flee from*, 3, 213; *pass by*, 3, 705; *depart from, leave*, 3, 124; of death, *yield up*, 3, 140; *give up* or *over, desist from*, 3, 160.

linter (lunter), tris, f., *a skiff; tray, trough* for grapes, G. 1, 262.

lintĕum, i, n. (linum), *linen cloth; sail-cloth; a sail*, 3, 686.

līnum, i, n., λίνον, *flax* or *hemp*, G. 1, 77; *a net*, G. 1, 142.

Līnus, i, m., Λίνος, *son of Apollo and Terpsichore, and instructor of Orpheus*, E. 6, 67.

Lĭpărē, es (**-ra,** rae), f., Λιπάρη, *Lipara* or *Lipare, one of the Aeolian Islands, N. E. of Sicily*, now *Lipari*, 8, 417.

lĭquĕfăcio, fēci, factum, 3, a., pass.: **lĭquĕfīo,** fīĕri, factus sum (liqueo *and* facio), *to render liquid; melt, liquefy*, 3, 576; fig., *putrefy*, G. 4, 555.

lĭquĕfactus, a, um, p. of liquefacio.

1. **lĭquens,** ntis, p. of liqueo.

2. **līquens,** ntis, p. of 1. liquor.

lĭquĕo, lĭqui *or* lĭcŭi, 2, n., *to be fluid*; pa.: **liquens,** ntis, *liquid, fluid*, 5, 238.

lĭquesco, cŭi, 3, inc. n. (liqueo), *to become fluid* or *liquid; grow soft*, E. 8, 80; *melt*, 8, 446.

lĭquĭdus, a, um, adj. (id.), *flowing, liquid, fluid*, 5, 217, et al.; *limpid*, G. 2, 200; *clear, serene*, 6, 202; *unmixed, elemental*, E. 6, 33; *clear, shrill*, G. 1, 410.

1. **līquor,** 3, dep. n., *to be in a liquid state; run, ooze, trickle, flow*, 3, 28; of brooks or streams, G. 2, 187; pa.: **līquens,** ntis, *liquid, fluid*, 1, 432.

2. **lĭquor,** ōris, m. (liqueo), *liquidity; moisture, humor*, G. 3, 484.

Līris, is, m., *an Etruscan warrior*, 11, 670.

līs, lītis, f., *a strife, contest, dispute*, 12, 898.

lĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a. (λίτομαι or λίσσομαι, *to pray*), *to sacrifice auspiciously; atone, expiate, make atonement*, 2, 118; *to offer* in sacrifice, 4, 50.

lītŏrĕus (litt-), a, um, adj. (litus), *pertaining to the sea-shore; on the shore;* very rarely, *on the river-bank*, 8, 390; *of the shore, sea-shore*, 12, 248.

1. **lītus (litt-),** ŏris, n. (lino?), *the sea-shore, beach, strand; shore, coast*, 1, 3, et al.; *shore* (others, *limite*), 6, 900; *the bank, shore* of a river, G. 2, 112.

2. **lĭtus,** a, um, p. of lino.

lĭtŭus, i, m., *an augur's staff* or *wand*, 7, 187; *a cornet, trumpet, clarion*, 6, 167.

līvĕo, 2, n., *to be bluish, pallid, livid*, 7, 687.

līvĭdus, a, um, adj. (liveo), *lead-colored, livid, dusky*, 6, 320.

lŏco, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (locus), *to place, put*, 1, 213, et al.; *lay*, 1, 428; *found*, 1, 247.

Lŏcri, ōrum, m., Λοκροί, *the Locrians; inhabitants of Locris, in Greece; Locri Epizephyrii*, in Bruttium, 3, 399; *the Opuntii*, of Opus in Locris, 11, 265.

lŏcus, i, m., pl. **loca,** n., and **loci,** m. (archaic, **stlocus**), *a place*, 1, 159, and freq.; *site*, 1, 425; *country, locality, region*, 1, 51; *station*, 2, 30; *way*, 2

333; *place, point* (others, *state, condition*), 2, 322; *lot*, 5, 492; *room, opportunity, place*, 4, 319; *space, course*, 11, 180; of a topic, G. 2, 177.

lŏcūtus, a, um, p. of loquor.

lŏlium, ĭi, n., *darnel, cockle, tares*, E. 5, 37.

longaevus, a, um, adj. (longus *and* aevum), *of advanced age; aged*, 2, 525, et al.

longē, adv., s. longus.

longinquus, a, um, adj. (longus), *far distant*, in space or time; *distant, remote, long*, 3, 415; n. pl. subs.: **longinqua,** ōrum, *remote, distant fields*, G. 2, 197.

longius, comp. of longe.

longum, adv., s. longus.

longus, a, um, adj., *long*, 1, 186, and freq.; *extended, far-extending*, 3, 383; *far-reaching, vast*, G. 3, 223; *distant*, 2, 780; *far-receding, deep*, 1, 159; in time, *long, protracted*, 2, 109; *long-continued*, 4, 463; *many*, 10, 549; *lingering*, 8, 488; *abiding, lasting*, 3, 487; superl., *very long*, 1, 641; **in longum,** *for a long time, continuously*, E. 9, 56; **ex longo,** *long*, 9, 64; adv.: **longum,** *for a long time, long*, 10, 740; *a long distance; afar* (others, *a long time*), E. 3, 79; adv.: **longē,** *at a long distance, far; far off, remote*, 1, 252; *from afar*, 3, 556; *far out*, or *forward*, 11, 606; *in a long train*, 11, 94; of time, *long before*, G. 4, 70; **longe esse,** *to be far away*; fig., *to be unavailing*, 12, 52; comp.: **longius,** *farther; too far*, 5, 461; *very far*, G. 3, 238.

lŏquax, ācis, adj. (loquor), *talkative; prattling, chirping*, 12, 475; *noisy*, 11, 458; *croaking*, G. 3, 431.

lŏquēla (lŏquella), ae, f. (id.), *a talking; speech; a word*, 5, 842.

lŏquor, lŏcūtus sum, 3, dep. n. and a., *to speak*, 1, 614, et al.; *tell*, 6, 266; *say*, 1, 731; *testify*, E. 5, 28; *sing*, 6, 662.

lōrica, ae, f. (lorum), *a leather corselet; a corselet of any material; a hauberk, cuirass, coat of mail*, 3, 467; 10, 485, et al.

lōrum, i, n., *a leather strap* or *thong*, 2, 273; pl.: **lōra,** ōrum, *reins*, 1, 156, et al.; *harness*, 9, 318.

lōtus (-os), i, f., λωτός, *the lotus-tree* or *lote-tree*, G. 2, 84; *the lotus-plant*, G. 3, 394.

lŭbens, lŭbet, s. lĭbeo.

lūbricus, a, um, adj., *smooth, slippery*, 2, 474; fig., *subtle, cunning, slippery*, 11, 716; subs.: **lubrica,** ōrum, n., *a slippery place*, 5, 335.

Lūcāgus, i, m., *an Etruscan slain by Aeneas*, 10, 575.

Lūcas (Lycas), ae, m., *a follower of Turnus*, 10, 561.

lūcĕo, luxi, 2, n. (rel. to λευκός), *to shine, beam, gleam, glisten*, 10, 137, et al.; *to be exposed to view, show*, 11, 693.

lūcesco (-cisco), 3, inc. n. (luceo), *to begin to shine*, E. 6, 37.

Lūcĕtius, ĭi, m., *a Latin slain by Ilioneus*, 9, 570.

lūcidus, a, um, adj. (luceo), *bright, shining, gleaming, glittering*, 5, 306; *clear*, 3, 585.

Lūcifer, ĕri, m. (lux *and* fero), *the light-bearer; Lucifer; Venus as morning-star*, 2, 801, et al.

lūcifŭgus, a, um, adj. (lux *and* fugio), *avoiding the light; light-shunning*, G. 4, 243.

Lūcīna, ae, f (lux), *she who brings to the light; Lucina, the goddess of child-birth*; also called *Iuno Lucina*, E. 4, 10; meton., *breeding*, G. 3, 60; *child-bearing*, G. 4, 340.

Lūcrīnus, i, m., *Lake Lucrinus, near Baiae and the Bay of Naples*, now *Lago Lucrino*, G. 2, 161.

luctāmen, ĭnis, n. (luctor), *a striving; toil*, 8, 89.

luctĭfĭcus, a, um, adj. (luctus *and* facio), *causing grief; woe-bearing*, 7, 324.

luctor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n., *to struggle, strive, contend*, 1, 53; *wrestle*, 6, 643; w. inf., 12, 387.

luctus, ūs, m. (lugeo), *a mourning; sorrow, grief, woe, lamentation*, 2, 298, and freq.; personif., 6, 274.

lūcus, i, m., *a consecrated wood; sacred grove*, 6, 259, et al.; in general, *a grove, wood, forest*, G. 3, 146, et al.

lūdĭbrium, ĭi, n. (ludo), *a mocking; mockery, sport*, 6, 75.

lūdĭcer (-ĭcrus), cra, crum, adj (ludus), *sportive; vain, trivial*, 12, 764.

lūdo, lūsi, lūsum, 3, n. and a., *to play, frolic, sport*, 1, 397, et al.; *frisk, gambol*, E. 6, 28; *fly to and fro*, G. 4, 22; *play* with dice (others, *revel*), 9, 336; *make sport of, mock, delude, deceive*, 1, 352; *make one's sport*, 11, 427; *play, perform, rehearse*, E. 1, 10; *play* or *sing sportively, warble*, G. 4, 565.

lūdus, i, m. (ludo), *play, sport, pastime*, 9, 606; *play* (of the stage), G. 2, 381; *mirth*, G. 3, 379; pl.: **ludi**, ōrum, *games*, public or national, 3, 280.

lŭes, is, f., *a pestilence, plague, contagion, blight*, 3, 139; *disorder, infection*, 7, 354.

lūgĕo, luxi, luctum, 2, n. and a. (rel. to λυγρός), *to mourn*, 11, 287; *bewail, deplore*, 2, 85; pa.: **lugens,** *wailing, mourning; of mourning*, 6, 441.

lūgŭbrĕ, adv. (lugubris), *mournfully, dismally, ominously*, 10, 273.

lumbus, i, m., *a loin, chine, haunch*, G. 3, 87.

lūmen, ĭnis, n. (luceo), *light*, 2, 683, et al.; *a light; a luminary, star*, G. 1, 6; *a taper, candle*, 8, 411; *fire*, 9, 189; *daylight, dawn, day*, 6, 356; *beam, ray*, 8, 69; *the eye*, 1, 226, et al.; *life*, 2, 85; *air*, 3, 600; *glow, brightness, beauty, luster*, 1, 590; pl., emphatic for sing., 12, 63, et al.; **lumina ducum,** *splendid leaders*, 11, 349.

lūna, ae, f. (rel. to luceo), *the moon*, 1, 742, et al.; *moonlight*, 2, 340, et al.; pl.: **lunae,** *moons* rising daily (others, *monthly*), G. 1, 424; personif.: **Luna,** *the goddess Diana* or *Luna*, G. 3, 392, et al.

lūno, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to shape like a half moon*; pa.: **lūnātus,** a, um, *shaped like the half moon; crescent-shaped, crescent-*, 1, 490.

lunter, s. linter.

lŭo, ŭi, lŭĭtum, 3, a. (rel. to λύω, *loosen*), *to set free by atonement; pay for, atone for, expiate*, 1, 136, et al.; *suffer*, 11, 849.

lŭpa, ae, f. (lupus), *a she-wolf*, 1, 275.

lŭpāti, ōrum, m., and **lŭpāta,** ōrum, n. (sc. *freni* and *frena*), (lupus), *wolf-curbs*, or *bits furnished with jagged spikes like wolf-teeth*, G. 3, 208.

Lŭpercal, cālis, n., *the Lupercal, a cave on the Palatine at Rome, sacred to Lupercus* or *Pan*, 8, 343.

Lŭperci, ōrum, m., *priests of Lupercus* or *Lycean Pan*, 8, 663.

lŭpīnus, i, m., and **lŭpīnum,** i, n., *a kind of bean; the lupine*, used for food in ancient and modern Italy, G. 1, 75.

lŭpus, i, m. (λύκος), *a wolf*, 3, 428, et al.

lustrālis, e, adj. (lustrum), *pertaining to the lustrum; expiatory*, 8, 183.

lustro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (id.), *to purify by atonement*, 3, 279; *go round the fields with the victims*; hence, *to bless, ask for a blessing on*, E. 5, 75; *go* or *dance around* an altar or the image of a god, 7, 391; *traverse, pass across, around*, or *over*, 1, 608; *pass in review, parade before*, 5, 578; *run through*, 2, 528; *search*, 1, 577; *trace*, E. 2, 12; *observe, survey*, 1, 453; *watch, mark*, 11, 763; of the sun, *illuminate*, 4, 607.

1. **lustrum,** i, n. (luo, *to wash*), *a slough* or *fen; a covert, den*, or *haunt* of wild beasts, G. 2, 471.

2. **lustrum,** i, n. (luo, *to atone*), *a purifying atonement; the national lustrum* or *atoning sacrifice, the suovetaurilia, made at Rome every fifth year, at the taking of the census; the period of a lustrum, five years; an indefinite period; age*, 1, 283.

lūtĕŏlus, a, um, adj. (luteus), *of yellow hue*, E. 2, 50.

lūtĕus, a, um, adj. (lutum), *yellowish; gold-colored, saffron-hued*, 7, 26.

lūtum, i, n., *a plant yielding a yellow dye; saffron color*, E. 4. 44.

lux, lūcis, f. (luceo), *light*, 1, 306, and freq.; *day* or *hour*, 2, 668; *life*, 4, 631; *the upper world* as opposed to Hades, G. 3, 551, et al.; *flame*, 12, 115; mental *light*, 12, 669; metaph., *glory, light*, 2, 281; **luce,** *in the light, by day*, 9, 153.

luxŭria, ae, f. (luxus), *profuseness, profusion, abundance*, G. 1, 191.

luxŭrĭēs, ēi, f. (id.), *rankness, luxuriance*, G. 1, 112.

luxŭrĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, n., and **luxŭrĭor,** ātus sum, 1, dep. n. (luxuria), *to luxuriate*, foll. by ablat.; *to abound, be full; swell*, G. 3, 81; *rejoice*, 11, 497.

luxus, ūs, m., *excess, extravagance;*

luxury, sumptuousness, magnificence, 1, 637; *wanton pleasure, sensuality*, 4, 193.

1. **Lÿaeus,** i, m., Λυαῖος, *one who sets free; the wine-god, Bacchus*, 4, 58; meton., *the vine*, G. 2, 229.

2. **Lÿaeus,** a, um, adj. (id.), *pertaining to Bacchus, Bacchic, Lyaean*, 1, 686.

1. **Lÿcaeus,** i, m. (Λυκαῖος, *wolf-mountain*), *a mountain in Arcadia noted for the worship of Zeus and Pan*, now *Dhiaforti*, G. 4, 539, et al.

2. **Lÿcaeus,** a, um, adj. (Lycaeus), *of Lycaeus, Lycaean*, 8, 344.

Lÿcāon, ŏnis, m., Λυκάων. 1. *A king of Arcadia, father of Callisto*, G. 1, 138. 2. *A Gnossian* or *Cretan maker of arms*. 9, 304.

Lÿcāŏnius, a, um, adj., *of Lycaonia, a country of Asia Minor*, 10, 749.

1. **Lÿcas,** s. Lucas.

2. **Lÿcas,** s. Lichas.

lychnus, i, m., λύχνος, *a lamp, light*, 1, 726.

Lÿcia, ae, f., Λυκία, *a country on the S. W. coast of Asia Minor*, 4, 143.

Lÿcidas, ae, m., Λυκίδας, *a shepherd*, E. 7, 67.

Lÿcisca, ae, f., *wolf-bitch; the name of a watch-dog*, E. 3, 18.

Lÿcius, a, um, adj. (Lycia), *Lycian*, 6, 334, et al.; pl.: **Lÿcii,** ōrum, m., *the Lycians*, 1, 113.

Lÿcōrias, ădis, f., Λυκωριάς, *a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris*, G. 4, 339.

Lÿcōris, idis, voc. Lycori, f., *the fictitious name of Cytheris, the mistress of C. Cornelius Gallus*, E. 10, 2.

Lyctius, a, um (Λύκτος), *of Lyctus, a town in Crete; Lyctian, Cretan*, 3, 401.

Lÿcurgus, i, m., Λυκοῦργος, *son of Dryas, and king of the Thracian Edoni, punished by Bacchus with madness, and driven to self-destruction, on account of his opposition to the Bacchanalian orgies*, 3, 14.

1. **Lÿcus,** i, m., Λύκος, *a river of Armenia, mentioned by Vergil in connection with the Phasis of Colchis*, G. 4, 367.

2. **Lÿcus,** i, m., Λύκος, *a companion of Aeneas*, 1, 222.

Lÿdi, ōrum, m. (from the adj. Lydus, a, um, used as subs.), *the people of Lydia; the Lydians; Etruscans*, descendants of the Lydians, 9, 11.

Lÿdia, ae, f., Λυδία, *a country in the western part of Asia Minor*, G. 4, 211, et al.

Lÿdius (Lÿdus), a, um, adj. (Lydia), *of Lydia; Lydian*, 8, 479; also *Etruscan* or *Tuscan* (as the Etrusci were supposed to have sprung from the Lydians), 2, 781, et al.

lympha, ae, f. (rel. to νύμφη), *clear spring water; water*, 4, 635, et al.; pl. for sing., 1, 701, et al.

lympho, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n. (lympha), *to dilute with water; to craze;* pa.: **lymphātus,** a, um, *mad, distracted, frenzied, furious*, 7, 377.

Lynceus (dissyll.), ĕi, m., Λυγκεύς, *one of the companions of Aeneas*, 9, 768.

lynx, cis, c., λύγξ. *a lynx*, 1, 323, et al.

Lyrnēsius (**-nessius**), a, um, adj. (Lyrnesus), *of Lyrnesus; Lyrnesian*, 10, 128.

Lyrnēsus (Lyrnessus), i, f., *Lyrnesus* or *Lyrnessus, a town in the Troad*, 12, 547.

M

măcer, cra, crum, adj., *lean, meager, thin*. E. 3, 100.

Măchāōn, ŏnis, m., Μαχάων, *a Grecian prince, surgeon of the Greeks at Troy, and said to have been the son of Aesculapius*, 2, 263.

māchina, ae, f., μηχανή, *a machine, fabric, engine*, 2, 46, et al.

măcies, ēi, f. (maceo), *emaciation, leanness*, G. 4, 255; *ghastliness*, 3, 590.

macte, s. mactus.

macto, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to magnify* by worship; *to sacrifice, immolate*, 2, 202; *slay, slaughter*, 8, 294, et al.

mactus, a, um, adj., only used in nom. and vocat. (obsol. mago, *to honor*), *honored;* voc.: **macte,** *well done! go on!* 9, 641.

măcŭla, ae, f., *a spot*, 5, 566, et al.

măcŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (macula), *to spot; stain; defile*, 3, 29; fig., 10, 851.

măcŭlōsus, a, um, adj. (id.), *covered with spots; speckled, spotted,* 1, 323.

mădĕfăcio, fēci, factum, 3, a.; pass.: **mădĕfīo,** factus sum, fĭĕri (madeo *and* facio), *to make wet, to wet, moisten,* 5, 330.

mădens, p. of madeo.

mădĕo, 2, n., *to be moist, wet,* G. 3, 429; *drenched,* 12, 691; *boiled,* G. 1, 196; pa.: **mădens,** ntis, *wet, moist; besmeared, perfumed,* 4, 216.

mădesco, dŭi, 3, inc. n. (madeo), *to become wet; drip, be drenched,* 5, 697.

mădĭdus, a, um, adj. (id.), *wet, dripping, drenched,* 5, 179.

Maeander, dri, m., Μαίανδρος, *a river of Ionia* (now *the Menderes Tschai, famous for its windings;* met., *a winding; a waving,* or *winding border,* 5, 251.

Maecēnas, ātis, m., *C. Cilnius Maecenas, a Roman knight, principal counselor of Augustus, and intimate friend of Vergil and Horace,* G. 2, 41, et al.

Maenăla, s. Maenalus.

Maenălius, a, um, adj. (Maenalus), *Maenalian, Arcadian; pastoral, bucolic,* E. 8, 25.

Maenălus (-os), i, m., and **Maenăla,** ōrum, n., Μαίναλον, *a mountain in Arcadia sacred to Pan,* E. 10, 15, et al.

Maeon, ŏnis, m., Μαίων, *Maeon, a Rutulian,* 10, 337.

Maeŏnia, ae, f., Μαιονία, *the ancient name of Lydia, the country in Asia Minor whence emigrated the Tyrrhenians* or *Etruscans to Italy;* hence, for *Etruria,* 8, 499.

Maeŏnidae, ārum, m., Μαιονίδαι, *Maeonians* or *Lydians; people of Lydian descent;* hence, *Tyrrhenians* or *Etrurians, Etruscans,* 11, 759.

Maeŏnius, a, um, adj., Μαιόνιος, *of Maeonia; Maeonian, Lydian,* 4, 216, et al.

Maeōtĭcus, a, um, and, better, **Maeōtius,** a, um, adj. (Maeotae, Μαιωτικός), *pertaining to the Maeotae,* or *Scythians on the Palus Maeotis,* or *Azof; Maeotian* (old texts, *Maeotica*), 6, 799; G. 3, 349.

maerĕo (moe-), 2, n. and a. (rel. to miser), *to be sorrowful, sad; mourn, grieve,* 1, 197, et al.

Maestus (moes-), a, um, adj. (maereo through maertus), *sad, sorrowful,* 2, 270, et al.; *melancholy, depressing,* 1, 202; *gloomy, mournful,* 3, 64; *betokening grief,* 11, 35.

Maevius, ĭi, m., *the name of a certain verse-maker, envious of Vergil,* E. 3, 90.

măgālia, ium, n. pl., a Punic word, *huts, dwellings,* 1, 421.

măgĕ, adv., s. magis.

măgicus, a, um, adj., μαγικός, *pertaining to magi,* or *magicians; magic,* 4, 493.

măgis, and short form, **măgĕ,** adv. (rel. to magnus), *in a greater measure; more,* 5, 94; 10, 481; *the more,* 7, 787; for *potius, by preference, rather,* 5, 29; *better,* 4, 452.

măgister, tri, m. (rel. to magnus and μέγας), *master; governor, instructor,* 5, 669, et al.; *leader, chief,* 5, 562; *helmsman, pilot,* 1, 115; *owner,* E. 3, 101; *shepherd,* E. 2, 33; *herdsman,* 12, 717.

măgistra, ae, f. (magister), *a mistress, directress;* appositive, *masterly, skill-giving,* 8, 442; *teaching, instructive,* 12, 427.

măgistrātus, ūs, m. (id.), *magistracy; a civil officer, magistrate,* 1, 426.

magnănĭmus, a, um, adj. (magnus and animus), *possessing a great soul; noble-minded; great, generous, noble,* 5, 17; *brave,* 10, 139; *mighty,* 12, 144; of animals, *high-spirited, high-bred,* 3, 704.

magnus, a, um; compar.: **măior,** ius; superl.: **maximus (maxŭmus),** a, um, adj. (rel. to μέγας), *great,* 1, 602, and freq.; *wide, vast, extended, expansive,* 1, 300; *grand, stately, lofty, towering,* 3, 703; in number, 1, 148; in weight, 5, 248; in rank, power, character, 1, 341, *mighty,* 5, 414; *venerable,* 6, 544; *important, advantageous, acceptable,* E. 10, 72; *formidable, direful,* 2, 190; comp.: **măior,** with or without *natu, the elder,* E. 5, 4; **maximus,** a, with or without **natu,** *eldest,* 1, 654, et al.: subs.: **magnum,** i, n., *a great, noble difficult, lofty thing,* freq.; abl.: **magno,** *at a great price,* G. 3, 306; **magna,** ōrum, *great things; great rewards,* 2,

161; adv.: **magnum,** *largely, widely, greatly, loudly,* 9, 705.

Măgus, i, m., *a Rutulian,* 10, 521.

Māia (dissyll.), ae, f., Μαῖα, *one of the Pleiades* or *seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, who became by Jupiter the mother of Mercury,* 1, 297.

māiestas, ātis, f. (magnus, maius), *greatness; majesty, dignity, authority, power,* 12, 820.

māior, māius, s. magnus.

māla, ae, f., *the cheek-bone, jaw,* 5, 436; pl.: **malae,** *cheeks,* 9, 751; *teeth,* 3, 257.

mălĕ, adv. (malus), *badly, ill, wrongly, wickedly;* for *parum,* or *non, not, un-,* 2, 23, et al.; 4, 8; **male pinguis,** *not fertile, barren* (others, *too stiff*), G. 1, 105; *hardly,* G. 1, 360.

Mălĕa (Mălēa), ae, f., Μαλέα and Μάλεια, *one of the southern promontories of Peloponnesus, now Capo Malio,* or *St. Angelo,* 5, 193.

mălĕsuādus, a, um, adj. (male *and* suadeo), *crime-impelling; desperate,* 6, 276.

mālifer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. (2. malum *and* fero), *fruit-producing; fruitful,* 7, 740.

mălignus, a, um, adj. (for maligenus, from malus *and* geno), *spiteful, malicious, malignant,* 5, 654; *treacherous,* 6, 270; = iniquus, *inadequate, confined,* 11, 525; *unfruitful,* G. 2, 179.

mālo, mālŭi, malle, irreg. a. (magis *and* volo), *to wish rather* or *more; to prefer,* E. 10, 53, et al.

1. **mălum,** s. malus.

2. **mālum,** i, n. (μῆλον); in general, fruit of the apple kind, G. 2, 127; *an apple,* E. 6, 61, et al.; *quince,* E. 2, 51.

1. **mălus,** a, um, adj., *bad;* physically, G. 2, 243; *noxious, baneful, poisonous,* 2, 471; morally, *hostile,* 3, 398; *evil, wicked, impious,* 1, 352; *ill-boding,* E. 7, 28; subs.: **malus,** m., *a wicked man* or *person;* pl., *the wicked,* 6, 542; subs.: **mălum,** i, n., *an evil, a misfortune, calamity, adversity; suffering, woe, misery,* 1, 198; *misdeed, crime, sin, wickedness,* 6, 739; *pest, curse, scourge,* 4, 174; *mischief, poison,* 7, 375; comp.: **peior,** us, *worse;* **in peius,** *to* or *for the worse,* G. 1, 200; superl.: **pessimus (pessŭmus),** a, um, *the worst, most destructive,* G. 3, 248; subs.: **pessimus,** i, m., *scoundrel, villain,* E. 3, 17.

2. **mālus,** i, f. (μηλέα), *an apple-tree,* G. 2, 70.

3. **mālus,** i, m., *a standing pole; a mast,* 5, 487, et al.

mamma, ae, f. (rel. to mater), *the breast,* 1, 492.

mandātum, i, s. 1. mando.

1. **mando,** āvi, ātum, 1, a. (manus *and* do), *to give in hand* or *consign;* w. acc. alone, or acc. and dat., or inf.; *to commission, charge, bid, command,* 4, 222; *place, deposit,* G. 2, 50; *commit, consign, confide, intrust,* 3, 50; of burial, *to inter; order,* w. inf., E. 5, 41; pa. subs.: **mandātum,** i, n., *a charge, order, command,* 4, 270, et al.

2. **mando,** mandi, mansum, 3, a., *to chew, bite, champ,* 4, 135; *eat, devour,* 3, 627; of falling in battle, *bite* the dust, 11, 669.

māne, indecl., n., *the morning,* G. 3, 325; adverbially, *in the morning,* G. 2, 462, et al.

mănĕo, si, sum, 2, n. and a. (rel. to μένω), *to stay, remain,* E. 4, 13, et al.; *abide,* 3, 409; *last, continue, endure,* 1, 609; *abide by, adhere to, keep,* w. dat., 2, 160; w. acc., *await,* 3, 505; *attend,* 9, 299.

Mānes, ium m., (archaic manus, *good?*), *the deities of the lower world,* 6, 896; *gods* or *powers below,* 12, 646; *the spirits* or *souls of the dead in Hades; ghosts, shades, Manes,* 3, 63; *penalties of the lower world, punishments, expiations, purgatory* (others, *as to* or *in one's own shades* or *spirit*), 6, 743; *abode of the dead,* 4, 387; *infernal regions, the world below,* 10, 820.

mănĭca, ae, f. (manus), *something connected with the hand; a sleeve reaching to the hand; a long sleeve;* found only in the pl.: **mănĭcae,** ārum, *sleeves,* 9, 616; *handcuffs, chains, cords, manacles,* 2, 146.

mănĭfestē, adv. (manifestus), *manifestly;* comp.: **mănĭfestĭus,** *more plainly, evidently, clearly,* 8, 16.

mănĭfestus, a, um, adj. (manus *and* prhps. obsol. fendo, whence also infes-

tus), *made obvious; palpable, plain, clear, evident*, 2, 309; *manifest, visible*, 3, 151, et al.

mănīplus (mănĭpŭlus), i, m. (manus *and* pleo), *a handful, a bundle, bunch*, G. 1, 400, et al.; *the standard* or *ensign of a company of soldiers, bearing on the top originally a bundle of hay;* hence, meton., *a troop, a company*, 11, 463, et al.

Manlĭus, ĭi, m., *M. Manlius Capitolinus, who saved the Capitol from the Gauls, and was afterwards condemned to be cast from the Tarpeian rock for alleged treason*, 8, 652.

māno, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n., *to ooze forth*, 3, 175; *distill, trickle, drop*, 3, 43; *flow*, G. 3, 310.

mansŭesco (trisyll. in poetry), suēvi, suētum, 1, inc. a. and n. (manus *and* suesco), *to accustom to the hand; tame; to become tame; mellow*, G. 2, 239; fig., *relent*, G. 4, 470.

mantēle (-īle), is, n. (manus *and* tela), *a hand-cloth, a napkin, towel*, 1, 702.

Manto, ūs, f., Μαντώ, *a nymph and prophetess, mother of Ocnus founder of Mantua*, 10, 199.

Mantŭa, ae, f., *a city* of northern Italy, *on the Mincius (Mincio)*, E. 9, 27.

mănus, ūs, f., *the hand*, 1, 487; freq.; meton., *action, movement of the hand; work, art, handiwork*, 3, 486; *prowess, heroic deed, action*, 2. 434; *force, violence*, 2, 645; *a collection of persons; a band, crew, troop; an army*, 2, 29; *forces*, 5, 623; *multitude*, 6, 660; pl.: **manus**, *workmen*, 11, 329; **dare manus**, *to yield*, 11, 558; **in manibus** (esse), *to be in possession; in reach, at hand*, G. 2, 45; **extrēma manus**, *the finishing hand* or *touch*, 7, 572.

măpāle, is, n., a Punic word, usually in the pl.: **măpālĭa**, ĭum, *huts, shepherds' huts, cottages*, G. 3, 340.

Marcellus, i, m., *the name of a Roman family in which the most illustrious were Marcus Claudius Marcellus, the first successful opponent of Hannibal, and the conqueror of Syracuse* (*B. C.* 212), 6, 855; *and his descendant, C. Claudius Marcellus, a son of Caius Claudius Marcellus and Octavia, sister of Augustus; who was adopted by that emperor and died in early youth, B. C.* 23, 6, 883.

măre, is, n., *the sea*, freq.; *ocean*, 1, 84; *water. flood*, 1, 246.

Mărĕōtis, ĭdis, f. (Mareota), *of Marea* or *Mareota, a lake not far from Alexandria; Mareotic, Egyptian*, G. 2, 91.

Mărīca, ae, f., *a nymph of the river Liris, supposed to be the mother of the Latins*, 7, 47.

mărīnus, a, um, adj. (mare), *of the sea; sea-*, G. 1, 362; *sea-like*, G. 2, 160.

mărītus, i, m. (mas), *a husband*, 3, 297; *suitor*, 4, 35.

Mărĭus, ĭi, m., *the name of a Roman plebeian gens, of which was Caius Marius, the conqueror of the Cimbri and of Jugurtha, and seven times consul*, G. 2, 169.

marmor, ŏris, n. (μάρμαρος), *marble*, 6, 69; of the surface of the sea, 10, 208.

marmŏrĕus, a, um, adj. (marmor), *of marble, marble*, 4, 392; *like marble; smooth, marble-*, 6, 729; *fair*, G. 4, 523.

Marpēsĭus (-pessius), a, um. adj. (Marpesus), *of Marpesus. a mountain in Paros; Marpesian, Parian*, 6, 471.

Marrŭvĭus (-bius), a, um, adj. (Marruvium), *of Marruvium* or *Marrubium, the capital of the Marsi; Marsian*, 7, 750.

Mars (archaic form, **Māvors**), tis, *Mars, son of Jupiter and Juno; the patron of war* and *tutelar god of the Romans*, 1, 274, et al.; meton., *martial spirit, courage, warlike fury*, 6, 165; *battle, conflict*, 2, 335, et al.

Marsi, ōrum, m., *a tribe of the Apennines, among the most warlike of the Italians*, 10, 544, et al.

Marsus, a, um, adj. (Marsi), *Marsian*, 7, 758.

Martĭus, a, um, adj. (Mars), *pertaining to Mars; warlike, martial*, E. 9, 12; *received in battle, honorable*, 7, 182; *sacred to Mars*, 9, 566.

mās, ăris, *a male; a bull*, G, 3, 64.

mascŭlus, a, um, adj. (mas), *of the male sex; strong, superior; the best*, E. 8, 65.

massa, ae, f. (μᾶζα), *a lump, mass* 8, 453.

1. **Massĭcus,** a, um, adj. (Massicus), *of Mount Massicus,* in Campania, now *Monte Massico* or *Masso; Massic,* G. 2, 143; subs.: **Massĭca,** ōrum, n. (sc. iuga), *the Massic hills,* 7, 726.

2. **Massĭcus,** i, m., *an Etruscan warrior,* 10, 166.

Massȳli, ōrum *or* um, m., **Μασσύλιοι,** *the Massyli, a people in the northern part of Numidia,* 6, 60.

Massȳlus, a, um, adj. (Massyli), *Massylian, Libyan,* 4, 132.

māter, tris, f. (μήτηρ), *a mother, matron,* 1, 314; 2, 489; *a dam,* E. 1, 23; *parent stem, trunk, plant,* or *tree,* 12, 209; *parent soil,* G. 2, 268; *native, mother-land,* 10, 172.

Māter Īdaea, Māter (magna), *the Idaean Mother, the Great Mother of the gods, Cybele,* 9, 619; G. 4, 64.

mātĕrĭes, ēi, **mātĕrĭa,** ae, f. (rel. to mater), *matter, stuff, material,* 11, 328.

māternus, a, um, adj. (mater), *pertaining to a mother; mother's, maternal,* 4, 144; *maternal, on the mother's side,* 4, 258; *of a mother's gift,* 12, 107.

mātrōna, ae, f. (id.), *a matron, mother,* 11, 476.

mātūro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (maturus), *to bring to maturity, ripen;* fig.; *hasten, speed,* 1, 137; *get ready, prepare in season,* or *in good time,* G. 1, 261.

mātūrus, a, um, adj., *ripe, mature,* E. 3, 80; *advanced,* 5, 73; *when hottest,* G. 1, 66.

mātūtīnus, a, um, adj. (Matuta), *pertaining to Matuta, goddess of the morning; in the morning, early, morning,* 8, 456.

Maurūsĭus, a, um, adj. (Maurusia), *Moorish, Mauretanian,* 4, 206.

Māvors, tis, s. Mars.

Māvortĭus, a, um, adj. (Mavors), *pertaining to Mavors* or *Mars; of Mars,* 1, 276; *son of Mars,* 6, 777; *warlike,* G. 4, 462.

1. **maxĭmus,** a, um, s. magnus.

2. **Maxĭmus,** i, m., *a title of Fabius Rullianus* (cons. B. C. 322) *and his descendants, the most illustrious of whom was Fabius Cunctator,* 6, 845.

maxŭmus, a, um, s. magnus.

mĕātus, ūs, m. (meo), *a going; passage, course, movement, motion,* 6, 849.

mēcum, s. ego.

mĕdĕor, 2, dep. a. and n., *to heal, cure,* E. 8, 90; ger. abl. impers.: **medendo,** *by treatment,* 12, 46.

Mēdi, ōrum, m., **Μῆδοι,** *the Medes; often for Parthians,* G. 2, 134.

Mēdia, ae, f., **Μηδία,** *the country of the Medes; Media,* G. 2, 126.

Mēdica, ae, f., *a kind of clover brought from Media,* G. 1, 215.

mĕdĭcīna, ae, f. (medicinus, sc. ars), *the healing art,* 7, 772; *medicine, remedy,* E. 10, 60.

mĕdĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, a., and **mĕdĭcor,** ātus sum, 1, dep. a. and n. (medicus), *to heal with drugs; heal,* 7, 756; *mix with drugs* or *poisons; medicate, drug,* 6, 420; *steep,* G. 1, 193; dep. w. dat., *cure,* G. 2, 135.

mĕdĭcus, a, um, adj. (medeor), *healing,* G. 3, 455.

mĕdĭtor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a. (rel. to mens), *to think upon; meditate,* 10, 455; *design, purpose,* 4, 171; *practise, play; tune, compose,* E. 1, 2, et al.

mĕdĭum, s. medius.

mĕdĭus, a, um, adj. (μέσος), *mid,* said of an inner point or part of a thing; *midway, midst,* 3, 665, et al.; of one or of several objects, 1, 440, et al.; of the location of a person or thing; *intervening, between,* 6, 634; *in the midst,* 5, 76; *disturbing, untimely,* 1, 682; *discordant,* 1, 348; subs.: **mĕdĭus,** ĭi, m., *a mediator,* 7, 536; **mĕdĭum,** ĭi, n., *the middle, midst,* 2, 218; *the intervening space,* 6, 131; **ad medium,** *in the middle of the body,* 12, 273; **in medium,** *into the midst, in public; before them,* 5, 401; *for the public* or *common use,* G. 4, 157; *for the common weal* (others, *publicly, openly*), 11, 335; **in medio,** *in the middle, in the midst,* E. 3, 40.

Mĕdon, ontis, m., **Μέδων,** *one of the Trojan leaders* or *allies of Troy,* 6, 483.

mĕdulla, ae, f. (rel. to medius), pl. **mĕdullae,** ārum, *the marrow,* 4, 66.

Mēdus, a, um, adj. (Medi), *of the Medians;* also *Persians and Parthians; Medean, Persian,* G. 4, 211.

Mĕgaera, ae, f., **Μέγαιρα,** *one of the Furies,* 12, 846.

Mĕgărus, a, um, adj. (Megara), *of*

or *belonging to Megara; pertaining to the Sicilian Megara; Megarean*, 3, 689.

mĕi, gen. of ego.

mĕl, mellis, n., pl.: **mella**, abl.: **mellibus** (no gen. or dat.), (μέλι), *honey*, 6, 420.

Mĕlampus, ŏdis, m., Μελάμπους. 1. *A mythical physician and soothsayer*, G. 3, 550. 2. *A companion of Hercules*, 10, 320.

1. **Mĕlĭboeus**, a, um, adj. (Meliboea), *of Meliboea in Thessaly; Meliboean*, 3, 401.

2. **Mĕlĭboeus**, i, m., Μελίβοιος, *a shepherd*, E. 3, 1.

Mĕlicerta (-es), ae, m., Μελικέρτης, *Melicertes*, or Palaemon, *the son of Ino and the Theban king Athamas* (see Palaemon), G. 1, 437.

mĕlĭor, s. bonus.

mĕlisphyllum, i, n., μελίφυλλον, *balm, mint*, G. 4, 63.

Mĕlĭtē, es, f., Μελίτη, *Melite, a sea-nymph*, 5, 825.

mĕlius, adv. (n. of melior), *better; more*, 1, 452. S. bonus.

Mella, ae, f., *a river near Brescia, in Cisalpine Gaul*, G. 4, 278.

membrum, i, n., *a limb, joint, part, member*, 1, 691, et al.

mĕmĭni, isse, def. a. and n. (rel. to mens), w. acc., gen., or inf., *to have in mind; remember, be mindful, recollect*, 1, 203; *note*, G. 1, 451; *distinguish*, 3, 202; *repeat, recite*, E. 7, 19; *mention, celebrate*, G. 3, 90.

Memmĭus, ĭi, m., *Memmius, a Roman gentile* or *family name*, 5, 117.

Memnon, ŏnis, m., Μέμνων, *Memnon* (a name supposed to be corrupted from the Egyptian Amenophis), *son of Tithonus and Aurora, king of the Ethiopians, and slain by Achilles at Troy*, 1, 489.

mĕmor, ŏris, adj. (rel. to mens *and* memini), *mindful, remembering*, 1, 23; *heedful*, 9, 480; *thankful, grateful*, 4, 539; *not forgetting; relentless*, 1, 4; with *non* or *nec, unmindful, regardless*, 12, 534.

mĕmŏrābĭlis, e, adj. (memoro), *deserving to be remembered; memorable, remarkable, famous, honorable*, 2, 583.

mĕmŏrandus, a, um, p. of memoro.

mĕmŏro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (memor), *to call to memory; mention, rehearse, relate*, 1, 8; *say, speak*, 3, 182; *name*, 1, 327; *mention proudly, boast of*, 5, 392; pa.: **memorandus**, a, um, *worthy of mention; famed, renowned*, 10, 793.

Mĕnalcas, ae, m., the name of a shepherd, E. 5, 4.

mendax, ācis, adj. (mentior), *given to lying; false, deceitful*, 2, 80.

Mĕnĕlāüs, i, m., Μενέλαος, *son of Atreus, king of Sparta and husband of Helen; who joined his brother Agamemnon in the war against Troy, and after its capture returned with Helen to Sparta*, 2, 264, et al.

Mĕnestheus, s. Mnestheus.

Mĕnoetes, ae, m. 1. *A Trojan pilot*, 5, 161. 2. *An Arcadian slain by Turnus*, 12, 517.

mens, tis, f., *the thinking faculty; rational soul*, 6, 727; *reason, intellect, mind*, 2, 736, et al.; *sense*, 10, 640; *disposition*, 1, 304; *spirit*, 10, 629; *heart, confidence*, 12, 609, et al.; *a thought, design, purpose, plan, intention, will*, 2, 170, et al.

mensa, ae, f., *a table*, 1, 640; *dish, food, viands*, 1, 216; *course* of food, 1, 723.

mensis, is, m. (μήν), *a month*, 1, 269.

menstrŭus, a, um, adj. (mensis), *monthly*. G. 1, 353.

mentĭor, ītus sum. 4, dep. n. and a. (mens), *to devise; falsify, lie, pretend*, 2, 540; *feign, counterfeit*, E. 4, 42; p.: **mentītus**, a, um; pass., 2, 422.

mentītus, a, um, p. of mentior.

mentum, i (minor, *to project*), *the chin*, 4, 250; *the beard*, 6, 809.

mĕphītis, is, f., *a poisonous, pestilential vapor, gas*, or *exhalation*, 7, 84.

merces, ēdis, f. (merx *and* cedo), *that which goes for gain; reward*, E. 6, 26; *condition, consideration*, G. 4, 150; *cost, penalty*, 7, 317; *pains, toil, labor*, G, 2, 62.

mercor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a. (merx), *to exchange merchandise; traffic, trade; buy, purchase*, 1, 367.

Mercŭrius, ĭi, m. (rel. to merx ?), *Mercury, an Italian god, identified with the Greek Hermes, son of Jupiter and*

Maia and messenger of the gods, 4, 222, et al.

mĕrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, a. and n., and **mĕrĕor,** ĭtus sum, 2, dep. a. and n. (rel. to μερ, root of μείρομαι, *get by lot*), *to deserve, merit*, 2, 585; *earn, gain, win*, 11, 224; *deserve well*, 6, 664; w. *ut*, 2, 434; p.: **mĕrĭtus,** a, um, *having deserved, deserving*, 3, 667; *serving well*, G. 2, 515; pass., *deserved, merited*, 4, 611; *due*, 5, 652; subs.: **mĕrĭtum,** i, n., *the thing deserved; desert; service, favor, merit*, 1, 74; adv.: **mĕrĭto,** *by desert, worthily, with justice*, 11, 392; **bene merere,** *to deserve well*, 4, 817.

merges, ĭtis, f. (mergo), *that which is plunged* or *thrust into; a pitchfork; a pitchforkful, forkful, handful, sheaf*, G. 2, 517.

mergo, mersi, mersum, 3, a., *to dip, immerse, plunge*, w. abl. alone, or w. prep., 6, 342; *cover*, 6, 267; fig., *involve, overwhelm*, 6, 615.

mergus, i, m. (mergo), *a sea-bird, gull, diver*, 5, 128.

mĕrĭto, s. mereo.

mĕrĭtum, i, s. mereo.

mĕrĭtus, a, um, p. of mereor.

1. **mĕrops,** ŏpis, f., μέροψ, *a bird which preys on bees; the bee-eater*, G. 4, 14.

2. **Mĕrops,** ŏpis, *a Trojan*, 9, 702.

merso, āvi, ātum, 1, intens. a. (mergo), *to plunge, wash*, G. 1, 272.

mersus, a, um, p. of mergo.

mĕrum, s. merus.

mĕrus, a, um, adj., *pure, unmixed*, 5, 77; subs. n., **merum,** *pure wine; wine*, 1, 729.

merx, mercis, f., *merchandise, ware*, E. 4, 39.

Messāpus, i, m., *a Latin chief, allied with Turnus*, 7, 691, et al.

messis, is, f. (meto), *a reaping; a harvest, crop*, G. 1, 219; *harvest-time, summer*, E. 5, 70; *time for taking honey from the bees, bee-harvest*, G. 4, 231.

messor, ōris, m. (id.), *a mower, harvester, reaper*, E. 3, 42.

messus, a, um, p. of meto.

mēta, ae, f. (metior), *a meta; one of the cone-shaped pillars, three of which terminated each end of the spina in the Roman circus, and marked the turning-point of the course; a turning-point, goal*, 5, 129; fig., *limit, extremity, end, bound*, 1, 278; 8, 594; *meridian, zenith*, 5, 835; **metae mortis,** *the bounds of death;* i. e., *fixed by death*, 12, 546.

Mĕtăbus, i, m., *the father of Camilla*, 11, 540.

mĕtallum, i, n., μέταλλον, *a mine*. G. 2, 165; *metal*, 6, 144.

Mēthymnaeus, a, um, adj., Μηθυμναῖος, *of Methymna, a city in Lesbos; Methymnaean*, G. 2, 90.

mētior, mensus sum, 4, dep. a., *to measure*, 12, 360; *traverse*, G. 4, 389.

Mĕtiscus, i, m., *the charioteer of Turnus*, 12, 469, et al.

Mētius, s. Mettus.

mĕto, messŭi, messum, 3, a., *to reap, mow, cut*, 4, 513; of any harvest, *gather*, G. 2, 410; *to harvest, crop*, G. 4, 54.

mētor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. and n. (meta), *to measure; mete, lay out*, G. 2, 274.

Mettus (Mettius, Mētius), i, m., *Mettus* (or *Metius*) *Fuffetius, an Alban general, put to death by Tullius Hostilius for treachery*, 8, 642.

mĕtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, a. and n. (metus), *to fear, dread, be in terror of, be afraid of*, G. 2, 333; *to experience fear; fear*, 6, 733; w. dat., *fear for, be careful for*, G. 1, 186; fig., *to shun, to be unwont*, G. 1, 246; pa.: **metuens,** ntis, *apprehensive of*, 5, 716.

mĕtus, ūs, m., *fear, dread, terror*, 1, 218; *awe, reverence*, 7, 60; personif.: **Mĕtus,** *the demon of fear, Fear*, 6, 276.

mĕus, a, um, poss. adj. pron. (me), *my, mine, my own*, 1, 664, et al.; pl.: **mei,** m., *my kindred, friends, countrymen, descendants*, etc., 2, 587, et al.; **mĕa,** ōrum, n., *my possessions, enjoyments*, 12, 882.

Mēzentius, ĭi *or* i, m., *tyrant of Agylla* or *Caere, and ally of Latinus and Turnus*, 7, 648.

mī, contracted form of *mihi*, 6, 104.

mĭco, cŭi, 1, n., *to vibrate, dart*, 2, 475; *flash, glitter, gleam*, 1, 90; *tremble, quiver*, 10, 396.

Mīcon (Mȳcon), ōnis, m., Μίκων, *a shepherd*, E. 3, 10.

mĭgro, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a., *to go*

or *move* from one place to another; *migrate, go away, depart*, 4, 401.

mĭhi, s. ego.

mīles, ĭtis, m., *a soldier*, 2, 7; collectively, *a body of soldiers; armed men, troops, soldiery*, 2, 20.

Mīlēsius, a, um, adj., Μιλήσιος, *belonging to the city of Miletus; Milesian; choicest, best*, G. 4, 334.

mīlĭtia, ae, f. (miles), *warfare, war*, 11, 261; *discipline*, 8, 516.

milium, ĭi, n., *millet; grain*, G. 1, 216,

mille, num. adj., indecl., *a thousand*, 1, 499; subs. pl.: **mīlia (millia),** ĭum, n., *thousands*, 1, 491.

Mimas, antis, m., *a Trojan slain by Mezentius*, 10, 702.

mĭnae, ārum, f. (obsol. mineo), *the projecting parts; points, pinnacles, battlements* (according to the interpretation of Servius; but others, fig., *threatenings*), 4, 88; *threats, menaces*, 4, 44; *perils*, 6, 113; *wrath*, G. 3, 421; *curses*, 3, 265.

mĭnax, ācis, adj. (minor), *projecting; overhanging; threatening*, 8, 668; *swollen, dangerous*, G. 3, 77; *wrathful*, 10, 817: *ominous*, G. 1, 484.

Mincius, ĭi, m., *the river Mincius, flowing by Mantua northerly into the Po*, now the *Mincio*, G. 3, 15, et al.

Mĭnerva, ae, f., *an Italian goddess, understood to be the same as the Greek Athena; the goddess of wisdom, of the liberal and industrial arts, and of systematic* or *strategic warfare*, 2, 31, et al.; meton., *wisdom, wit; household work, spinning, the loom*, etc., 5, 284, et al.

mĭnĭmē, adv., s. parvus.

Mĭnio, ōnis, m., *a small river in the southern part of Tuscany*, now *the Mignione*, 10, 183.

mĭnister, tri, m., *a subordinate; an attendant, minister, waiter, servant*, 1, 705; *helper, creature, tool, agent*, 2, 100.

mĭnistĕrium, ĭi, n. (minister), *service, attendance, office*, 6, 223.

mĭnistra, ae, f. (minister), *a female attendant; maid-servant; counselor, attendant*, 11, 658.

mĭnistro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (id.), *to serve, attend to, manage*, 6, 302; *to minister, give, furnish, supply*, 1, 150.

mĭnĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a., and **mĭnĭtor,** ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a. (1. minor), *to threaten*, 12, 762.

mĭnium, ĭi, n., *a mineral red; red lead; vermilion*, E. 10, 27.

Mĭnōius, a, um, adj. (Minos), *pertaining to Minos, king of Crete; of Minos*, 6, 14.

1. **mĭnor,** ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a. (minae), *to jut out, project; ascend, tower*, 1, 162; *threaten, menace*, 3, 540.

2. **mĭnor,** us, s. parvus.

Mīnos, ōis, m., Μίνως, *king of Crete, son of Jupiter and Europa, grandfather of Minos, the husband of Pasiphae; one of the judges of Hades*, 6, 432.

Mīnōtaurus, i, m., Μινώταυρος, *the Minotaur; the offspring of Pasiphae, born with the head of a bull and body of a man, and confined by Minos in the Cretan Labyrinth*, 6, 26.

Mĭnus, adv., s. parvus.

Mĭnūtātim, adv. (minutus), *by particles; bit by bit; little by little, gradually*, G. 3, 485.

mīrābĭlis, e, adj. (miror), *wonderful, extraordinary, wondrous, admirable*, 1, 652, et al.; *strange*, 2, 680.

mīrācŭlum, i, n. (id.), *that which occasions wonder; a prodigy, wonder*, G. 4, 441.

mīrandus, s. miror.

mīror, ātus sum, 1, dep. a and n., *to wonder at, admire*, 1, 421; *see with wonder*, E. 1, 70; *marvel, wonder*, 6, 317; w. genit., 11, 126; pa.: **mīrandus,** a, um, *to be wondered at; wonderful, strange*, 1, 494.

mīrus, a, um, adj. (miror), *wonderful, wondrous, marvelous*, 9, 304; *strange*, 1, 354; *extraordinary, great*, 7, 57.

miscĕo, miscŭi, mixtum *or* mistum, 2, a. (μίγνυμι), *to mix; mingle* (the object with which is in dat., or in abl. alone, or w. prep.), 1, 440; *unite*, 4, 112; *crowd, gather*, G. 4, 76; *join*, G. 2, 282; *multiply*, 12, 720; *assemble, flock together*, 7, 704; *confuse, disturb, confound, agitate*, 1, 134; *scatter*, 1, 191.

Mīsēnus, i, m., *son of Aeolus; a skillful trumpeter, who followed Hector*

in the Trojan war, and afterwards Aeneas, and was drowned on the coast of Campania, 3, 239.

miser, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. (rel. to maereo), *wretched, miserable, unfortunate, unhappy*, 1, 344; *weather-beaten, storm-driven, suffering*, G. 3, 313; *morbid; consuming, passionate, deep*, 5, 655; *mean, paltry, wretched*, E. 3, 27; subs.: **miser,** ĕri, m., *unhappy one*, 3, 41; **miserum,** i, n., as interj., *ah! cruel lot!* superl.: **mĭserrĭmus,** a, um, 2, 655, et al.

misĕrābĭlĕ, adv., s. miserabilis.

misĕrābilis, e, adj. (miseror), *that deserves to be pitied; pitiable, miserable, deplorable, wretched*, 1, 111; *mournful*, G. 4, 514; adv.: **misĕrābĭlĕ,** *wretchedly, pitiably*, 12, 338.

misĕrandus, a, um, s. miseror.

mĭsĕrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, n., and **mĭsĕrĕor,** ĭtus sum, 2, dep. n. (miser), *to pity, commiserate, have compassion*, 2, 645; impers.: **mĭsĕret** (me, te, etc.), w. genit. of the object of pity, *it grieves me for, I pity*, etc., 5, 354.

mĭsĕresco, 3, inc. n. (misereo), *to feel pity*, alone, or w. genit., 2, 145; 8, 573.

misĕret, s. misereo.

mĭsĕror, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. (miser), *to express, manifest*, or *feel pity for; compassionate, pity*, 1, 597; p.: **mĭsĕrandus,** a, um, *to be pitied*, 11, 259; pa., *unhappy*, 6, 882; *wretched*, 3, 591; *deplorable, direful*, 3, 138.

mĭserrĭmus, a, um, superl. of miser.

missilis, e, adj. (mitto), *that is sent* or *cast; missive, thrown, hurled*, 10, 421; subs.: **missĭlia,** ĭum, n., *missile weapons, darts, missiles*, 10, 802.

1. **missus,** a, um, p. of mitto.

2. **missus,** ūs, m. (mitto), *a sending; a dispatch, command*, 7, 752.

mistus, a, um, p. of misceo.

mītesco, 3, inc. n. (mitis), *to become mellow; to become mild, gentle, peaceful*, 1, 291; *be softened*, E. 10, 61.

mītigo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (mitis *and* ago), *to make soft* or *mild; to soothe, appease*, 5, 783.

mītis, e, adj., *mellow*, E. 1, 81; *ripe, ripening*, G. 1, 448; of wine, *mellow*, G. 1, 344; of a lake or pool, *mild, gentle; calm, still*, 8, 88.

mĭtra, ae, f., μίτρα, *head-band; turban, cap*, 4, 216.

mitto, mīsi, missum, 3, a., *to send*, freq.; *dispatch*, 2, 115; *conduct, convey*, E. 9, 6; *bring, present, offer*, 6, 380; *fling, throw, cast*, 4, 254; fig., *put, bring*, 4, 231; *suggest, impart*, 12, 554; *let go, lay aside, dismiss*, 1, 203; 6, 85; *bring to an end, end*, 5, 545; *pass over, omit*, 11, 256; pass.: **mitti,** *be conveyed; arrive, reach*, 3, 440; **se mittere,** *descend*, 9, 645; *to yield one's self* or *themselves*, 12, 191; **sub iugum mittere,** *to subject, conquer*, 8, 148.

mixtus, a, um, p. of misceo.

Mnāsўlos (-us), i, m., *a shepherd*, E. 6, 13.

Mnestheus, and **Mĕnestheus,** ĕi *and* ĕos, m., Μενεσθεύς, *Mnestheus, one of the Trojan chiefs under Aeneas*, 5, 117; 10, 129, et al.

mōbĭlis, e, adj. (moveo), *movable; changeable*, G. 1, 417; *tractable*, G. 3, 165.

mōbĭlĭtas, ātis, f. (mobilis), *movableness; swiftness, speed, velocity*, 4, 175.

mŏdo, adv. (prhps. abl. of modus, *with limit* or *qualification*), *only, but*, 1, 389; *lately, just now*, 5, 493; *provided that, in case*, 3, 116; **modo non,** *almost*, 9, 141.

mŏdŭlor, ātus sum, 1, a. and n. (modulus), *to measure; regulate, tune, sing, play*, E. 10, 51, et al.

mŏdus, i, m. (rel. to μέδομαι, root μεδ. *weigh* or *devise*), *a method*, 4, 294; *mode, manner, way*, 1, 354, et al.; *a measure*, of song, *measure, strain, note*, 7, 701, et al.; *bound, limit, end*, 4, 98, et al.; *fashion*, of building (others, *size*), 11, 328; abl.: **mŏdo,** *in the manner* or *fashion; like*, 9, 119.

moenĭa, ĭum, ĭbus, n. (rel. to ἀμύνω, *ward off*), *fortified walls, city walls, ramparts, fortifications, walls*, 1, 7; *battlements*, 11, 506; *town, city*, 1, 410; *outworks, limits*, G. 4, 193; *prison-house*, 6, 549.

moerĕo, s. maereo.

Moeris, is, m. 1. *A sorcerer*, E. 8, 96. 2. *A shepherd*, E. 9, 1.

moerus, i, m., old form of **murus;** wh. see.

moestus, s. maestus.

mŏla, ae, f. (μύλος), *a mill;* meton., *ground* or *cracked grain; cracked spelt* or *coarse meal*, 4, 517.

mŏlāris, is, m. (mola), *a mill-stone;* meton., *a huge stone*, 8, 250.

mōles, is, f., *a cumbrous mass; a heavy pile* or *fabric; mound, rampart*, 9, 35; *dike*, 2, 497; *a mass of buildings, vast buildings*, 1, 421; *structure*, 11, 130; *frame* or *figure*, 2, 32; *bulk*, 5, 118; *weight*, 7, 589; *pile, mass*, 1, 61; *load*, G. 3, 370; *gigantic frame*, 5, 431; *warlike engine, siege-tower*, 5, 439; *array, pomp, train* (others, *size, stature*), 12, 161; *body of soldiers, phalanx*, 12, 575; *heavy storm, tempest*, 5, 790; *toil, work, labor*, 1, 33.

mōlior, ītus sum, 4, dep. a. and n. (moles), *to pile up; build, erect, construct*, 1, 424; *plan, undertake, attempt*, 2, 109; *pursue*, 6, 477; *till*, G. 1, 494; *cleave*, 10, 477; *contrive, devise*, 1, 564; *occasion*, 1, 414; *prepare, equip*, 4, 309; *arrange, adjust*, 12, 327; *handle, wield*, G. 4, 331; of missiles, *discharge, hurl*, G. 1, 329; 10, 131.

mōlītus, a, um, p. of molior.

mollio, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4, a. (mollis), *to soften; to soothe, calm, assuage, appease*, 1, 57; *sweeten, improve*, G. 2, 36.

mollis, e, adj. (μαλακός), *soft, tender, delicate; pliant, flexible, soft*, 1, 693; *mealy* (*roasted*), E. 1, 82; *soft-cushioned* (others, *easy-moving*), 8, 666; fig., *mild-featured* (others, *plastic, wax-*), G. 2, 389; *subtle*, 4, 66; *tamed, gentle*, G. 3, 204; *yielding, accessible, favorable*, 4, 293; *sheltering*, G. 3, 295; *easy*, G. 3, 41; **haud mollia,** *things hard, difficult, harsh, unwelcome*, 12, 25.

molliter, adv., comp.: **mollius** (mollis), *softly, gently, sweetly*, E. 10, 33; *delicately, skillfully*, 6, 847.

Mŏlorchus, i, m., Μολόρχος, *a herdsman who entertained Hercules in his hut in the neighborhood of the Nemean forest*, G. 3, 19.

Mŏlossus, i, m., *a kind of dog* or *hound bred in Epirus by the Molossi; a Molossian hound*, G. 3, 405.

Mōlus, s. Tmolus.

mŏnĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, a. (rel. to memini *and* mens), *to remind; admonish, warn, instruct*, 2, 183; *forewarn, foretell*, 3, 712; w. subj., 3, 684; w. inf., G. 1, 457, et al.; p. subs.: **mŏnĭtum,** i, n., *an admonition; counsel; advice, warning*, 4, 331; *command*, 8, 336; *influence*, 10, 689.

mŏnīle, is, n., *a necklace, collar*, 1, 654: *a poitrel*, 7, 278.

mŏnĭmentum, s. mŏnŭmentum.

mŏnĭtum, i, n., s. moneo.

1. **mŏnĭtus,** a, um, p. of moneo.

2. **mŏnĭtus,** ūs, m. (moneo), *an admonition, warning*, 4, 282.

Mŏnoecus, i, m., Μόνοικος, *a promontory and harbor on the Ligurian coast west of Genoa*, now *Monaco*, 6, 830.

mons, ntis, m. (perhaps rel. to mineo, *project*), *a mountain, hill, mount*, 3, 105; *rock, crag, cliff*, 6, 360; *a mighty* or *huge rock*, 12, 687; *a great wave*, 1, 105.

monstrātor, ōris, m. (monstro), *one who points out; an inventor*, G. 1, 19.

monstro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (monstrum), *to show, point out, indicate*, 1, 444; *inform, tell*, 1, 321; *teach*, G. 2, 477; *direct, incite*, 9, 44; *ordain, appoint, prescribe*, 4, 636.

monstrum, i, n. (moneo), *the thing which warns; an omen, a portent*, 3, 26; *supernatural token, sign*, 12, 246; *a prodigy, marvel, wonder, terror*, 3, 583; *monster*, 2, 245; *vermin*, G. 1, 185.

montānus, a, um, adj. (mons), *pertaining to mountains; mountain-*, 2, 305.

montōsus (-tŭōsus), a, um, adj. (id.), *abounding in hills* or *mountains; hilly, mountainous*, 7, 744.

mŏnŭmentum (mŏnĭ-), i, n. (moneo), *a means of admonishing, reminding*, or *instructing; a memorial*, 3, 486; *record, tradition*, 3, 102; *memento*, 12, 945; *token*, 6, 512.

Mopsus, i, m., Μόψος, *the name of a shepherd*, E. 5, 1.

mŏra, ae, f., *delay*, 3, 453; *cessation, pause, respite, stay*, 5, 458; *hindrance, obstacle*, 1, 746; *bulwark*, 10, 428.

morbus, i, m., *disease, sickness, malady*, 6, 275; *plague, pestilence*, 12, 851; personif.: **Morbi,** ōrum, m., *Diseases*, 6, 275.

mordĕo, mŏmordi, morsum, 2, a.

and n., *to bite*, 11, 418; *rub, bind, confine*, 12, 274.

mŏrĭbundus, a, um, adj. (morior), *in a dying condition; ready to die, dying*, 4, 323; *lifeless*, 10, 341; *mortal*, 6, 732.

Mŏrĭni, ōrum, m., *a tribe dwelling on the northwestern coast of Gaul*, 8, 727.

mŏrĭor, mortŭus sum, mŏri, 3 and 4, dep. n., *to die, perish*, 2, 353, et al.; fut. p.: **mŏrĭtūrus,** a, um, *destined to die*, 12, 55; *ready to die*, G. 3, 263; *resolved to die*, 4, 519.

mŏror, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a. (mora), *to delay, linger, tarry*, 2, 102; *retard, hinder, detain, delay*, 2, 373; *think upon*, 7, 253; *notice, regard*, 2, 287; **nihil** or **non morari,** *not to consider as important; to think nothing of*, 11, 365; *not to value*, 5, 400.

mors, tis, f. (rt. mor, as in morior), *death*, freq.; *deadly wound* (others, *blood*), 9, 348; *dead body*, G. 3, 518; pl.: **mortes,** various kinds of death, 10, 854; personif.: **Mors,** *the goddess of death, daughter of Erebus and Nox, Death*, 11, 197.

morsus, ūs, m. (mordeo), *a biting; stinging, sting*, G. 4, 237; *eating*, 3, 394; *tooth*, 7, 112; *fang*, 2, 215; *gripe, hold*, 12, 782; *fluke*, 1, 169.

mortālis, e, adj. (mors), *subject to death, mortal*, 10, 375; *of mortal nature, lineage*, or *descent; earthly, human*, 1, 328; *made by man, mortal*, 12, 740; subs.: **mortāles,** ĭum, c., *mortals, men, mankind*, 2, 142; **mortālĭa,** ĭum, n., *human affairs*, E. 8, 35; *fortunes, woes*, 1, 462.

mortĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. (mors *and* fero), *bringing death; deadly*, 6, 279.

mortŭus, a, um, p. of morior.

mōrus, i, f. (μορέα), *a mulberry-tree; mulberry*, E. 6, 22.

mos, mōris, m., *a manner, way, custom*, G. 4, 66; *habitude, nature*, G. 1, 51; *practice, wont*, 1, 336; *form*, 3, 65; *rule, law, condition, terms*, 6, 852; pl.: **mores,** um, *laws*, 1, 264; *character, virtues, morals*, 6, 683; **more,** *in the manner, like*, 4, 551: **sine more,** *without restraint, violently*, 5, 694; *in violation of right, wrongfully*, 8, 635; **in morem,** and **de** or **ex more,** *after* or *according to the custom, form, fashion, usage*, 1, 318; 5, 244, 556.

mōto, āvi, ātum, 1, intens. a. (moveo), *to keep moving; sway, wave*, E. 6, 28.

1. **mōtus,** a, um, p. of moveo.

2. **mōtus,** ūs, m. (moveo), *a moving, motion*, freq.; *swiftness, agility*, 5, 430; *commotion, tumult, emotion, passion*, G. 1, 420; G. 4, 68; *impetus, swift fury*, 12, 503; pl., *movements*, 4, 297; **dare motus,** *to dance*, G. 1, 350.

mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2, a. and n. (rel. to ἀμείβω, *change*), *to set in motion; to move*, freq.; *stir, till*, G. 1, 123; *to wield*, 8, 565; *break up*, 3, 519; *shake*, 3, 91; *remove*, 5, 349; *take away*, 3, 700; fig., *affect, move*, 1, 714; *influence, persuade*, 3, 187; *excite, arouse, stir up, raise*, 2, 96; *inspire*, 7, 641; *disturb, trouble*, 6 399; *revolve, meditate*, 3, 34; *unfold, rehearse, declare*, 1, 262; *open up, enter upon*, 7, 45; **signa movere,** *break up the camp, march, advance*, G. 3, 236; **arma movere,** *to get ready for battle*, 12, 16.

mox, adv., *soon, by and by, presently, afterwards, thereupon, then*, 3, 274, et al.

mūcro, ōnis, m., *a sharp point* or *edge*, esp. of a weapon, 2, 333; *point* of a spear, 11, 817; *a sword, blade*, 2, 449.

mūgĭo, ĭvi *or* ĭi, 4, n. (rel. to μυκάω), *to low, bellow*, 8, 218; fig., of a trumpet, 8, 526; of the tripod, 3, 92; *to make a roaring sound, rumble*, of the ground, 4, 490.

mūgītus, ūs, m. (mugio), *a lowing*, G. 2, 470; *bellowing*, 2, 223.

mulcĕo, mulsi, mulsum *or* mulctum, 2, a., *to stroke; lick*, 8, 634; fig., *soothe, caress, comfort*, 1, 197; *mitigate, soften, calm*, 1, 66; *to make harmonious, charm*, 7, 34.

Mulcĭber, ĕris *and* ĕri, m. (mulceo), *one who softens, Mulciber* or *Vulcan, the god of the forge*, 8, 724.

mulco, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to punish* (Ribbeck's reading for *multo*), 11, 839.

mulctra, ae, f. (mulgeo), *a milk-pail*, G. 3, 309.

mulctrārĭum, ĭi, n. (mulctra) (some editions *mulctralia*), *a milk-pail*, G. 3, 177.

mulgĕo, mulsi (less correctly, mulxi),

mulsum *or* mulctum, 2, a., *to milk*, E. 3, 5.

mŭlĭĕbris, e (mulier), *of woman; women's; female*, 11, 687.

mŭlĭer, ĕris, f., *a woman*, 7, 661.

multĭplex, plĭcis, adj. (multus *and* plico), *having many folds*, 5, 264; *manifold, various*, 4, 189.

1. **multo (mulcto),** āvi, ātum, 1. a. (multa), *to fine; punish, slay*, 11, 839.

2. **multo,** s. multus.

multus, a, um, adj., *much*, freq.; *abundant, abounding, great*, 3, 151; *powerful*, 3, 372; *many a*, 1, 334; *dense, thick*, 1, 412; **multa nocte,** *late at night*, G. 4, 180; pl.: *many*, freq.; subs.: **multi,** ōrum, m., *many men, many*, 2, 124, et al.: **multa,** ōrum, n., *many things, fortunes, hardships*, etc., 1, 750; **multum est,** *it is much, powerful*, G. 2, 272; adv.: **multum,** *much, greatly, exceedingly*, 3, 348, et al.; also pl.: **multa,** 4, 390, et al.; adv.: **multo,** *much, by much, by far, far*, 2, 199, et al., compar.: **plūs,** plūris, n. (rel. to πολύς), *more*, freq.; pl.: **plūres,** plura and pluria, *more*, freq.; *several, many*, E. 2, 32; subs.: **plus,** n., *more*, G. 1, 35; pl.: **plūra,** *more things, words; more*, 1, 385, et al.; adv.: **plura,** *more* 5, 381; superl.: **plūrĭmus,** a, um, *the most; most abundant, greatest*, 11, 312; *very much, abundant, great*, 6, 299; *very large, high*, 1, 419; *very many a, many a*, 2, 369; pl., *very many; countless*, 2, 364; subs.: **plurima,** n., *very many, many things*, 4, 333; adv.: **plurima,** *much*, 9, 335.

mundus, i, m., *ornament*; fig., *the universe*, E. 4, 50; *sky, heaven*, G. 1, 232; the world including mankind, E. 4, 9.

mūnĭmen, ĭnis, n. (munio), a *defense; protection, a shelter*, G. 2, 352.

mūnĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4, a. (moenia), *to inclose with walls; fortify; construct, build*, 1, 271.

mūnus, ĕris, n., *a charge, service, office, employment, function, duty*, 5, 846; *use*, G. 4, 40; *attribute*, 12, 393; *aid, kindness, favor*, 4, 429; *gift, present*, 1, 636; *blessing, bounty*, G. 2, 5; *prize*, 5, 109; *a gift, sacrifice*, G. 4, 534; 4, 217; *libation*, 3, 177; *festival*, 5, 652; *an honor*, 12, 520; *fidelity*, G. 4, 520.

mūnuscŭlum, i, n. (munus), *a small gift; present*, E. 4, 18.

mūrālis, e, adj. (murus), *pertaining to walls; battering*, 12, 921.

mūrex, ĭcis, m., *the murex* or *purple fish; a sharp-pointed shell-fish from which was obtained the Tyrian purple;* meton., *purple dye, purple*, 4, 262; *a pointed* or *jagged rock*, 5, 205.

murmur, ŭris, n. (μορμύρω, *rush, roar*), *a murmur*, 6, 709; *uproar*, 1, 124; *roaring, reverberation*, 1, 55; *acclamation, applause*, 5, 369; *thunder*, 4, 160.

murmŭro, āvi, ātum, 1, n. (murmur), *to murmur, mutter, roar*, 10, 212.

murra (myrrha, murrha), ae, f., μύῤῥα, *the myrrh-tree; gum of the myrrh-tree; myrrh*, 12, 100.

Murrānus, i, m., *a Latin slain by Aeneas*, 12, 529.

mūrus (old form **moerus),** i, m. (rel. to munio *and* moenia), *a wall*, artificial or natural, 1, 423; 3, 535; *a rampart*, 9, 371.

mūs, mūris, c., μῦς, *a mouse*, G. 1, 181.

Mūsa, ae, f., Μοῦσα. *a muse; one of the nine daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, goddesses who preside over the liberal arts of poetry, music*, etc., 1, 8, et al.; meton., *a poem* or *song*, E. 1, 2.

Mūsaeus, i, m., Μουσαῖος, *Musaeus, a Greek poet contemporary with Orpheus*, 6, 667.

muscōsus, a, um, adj. (muscus), *abounding in moss; mossy*, E. 7, 45.

muscus, i, m., *moss*, G. 3, 144.

musso, āvi, ātum, 1, intens. n. and a. (mutio), *to speak low; mutter, complain*, 11, 454; *whisper, hesitate*, or *fear to speak out*, 11, 345; *waver*, 12, 657; *to low faintly*, 12, 718; *buzz, hum*, G. 4, 188.

mustum, i (mustus), *unfermented wine; must, new wine*, G. 1, 295.

mūtābĭlis, e, adj. (muto), *changeable, unstable, fickle, inconstant*, 4, 569; *changeful, that brings changes* (others, passive, *liable to change*), 11, 425.

mūto, āvi, ātum, 1, a. freq. (moveo), *to change* the position or location of anything; *change, alter, shift*, 3, 581; of form or condition; *change, trans-*

form, E. 8, 71; 1, 658; *change one thing for* or *with another*, w. acc. and abl., G. 1, 8; of color, E. 4, 44; *exchange, barter*, E. 4, 39; *sell* or *buy*, G. 3, 307; *revolve*, 5, 702; *unsettle, disturb, distract*, 4, 595.

mūtus, a, um, adj., *speechless, dumb, mute*, 12, 718; *not spoken* or *heard of; unfamed, humble*, 12, 397.

Mūtusca, ae, f., *a city of the Sabines*, 7, 711.

mūtŭus, a, um, adj. (muto), *interchangeable, reciprocal; on both sides*, 10, 755; *from house to house*, G. 1, 301; **per mutua,** *mutually, to each other*, 7, 66.

Mўcēnae, ārum, and **Mўcēna,** ae, f., **Μυκῆναι** *or* **-η,** *Mycenae, an ancient city of Argolis; the abode of Danaus, Pelops, and Agamemnon*, 1, 284, et al.

Mўcēnaeus, a, um, adj. (Mycenae), *of Mycenae; the Mycenaean (king); Agamemnon*, 11, 266.

Mўcon, s. Micon.

Mўcŏnos, i, f., **Μύκονος,** *Myconos*, now *Mykono, one of the Cyclades*, N. E. of Delos, 3. 76.

Mygdŏnĭdes, ae, m., *Mygdonides* or *Coroebus*, *a son of Mygdon, king of Phrygia, and ally of the Trojans*, 2, 342.

mўrīca, ae, and **-ce,** es, f., **μυρίκη,** *the tamarisk*, a shrub, E. 10, 13.

Myrmĭdŏnes, um, m., **Μυρμιδόνες,** *the Myrmidons, Thessalian followers of Achilles, once dwelling in Aegina. where they had been transformed from ants to men in answer to the prayer of Aeacus, grandfather of Achilles*, 2, 7, et al.

myrrha, s. murra.

myrtētum (mur-), i. n. (myrtus), *a myrtle-grove; myrtles*, G. 2, 112.

myrtĕus, a, um, adj. (id.), *of myrtle, myrtle-*, 6, 443.

myrtum (mur-), i, n., **μύρτον,** *the myrtle-berry*, G. 1, 306.

myrtus, i and ūs, f., **μύρτος,** *a myrtle*, G. 4, 124; sacred to Venus, E. 7, 62; *a myrtle shaft* or *spear*, 7, 817; *a myrtle-grove*, 3, 23; *myrtle-wreath*, 5, 72.

Mўsĭa, ae, f., **Μυσία,** *a country of Asia Minor, lying on the Hellespont and the Aegean*, G. 1, 102.

mystĭcus, a, um, adj., **μυστικός,** *pertaining to secret religious rites; mystic*, G. 1, 166.

Mўsus, a, um, and **Mўsĭus,** a, um, adj. (Mysia), *of Mysia, a country of Asia Minor; Mysian*, G. 4, 370.

N

nactus, a, um, p. of nanciscor.

Nāĭs, ĭdos, and **Nāĭas,** ădos, f., **Ναϊάς, Ναΐς** (one floating *or* swimming), *a water-nymph; naiad*, E. 10, 10, et al.

nam, conj. caus., *for, because*, 1, 731, et al.; before *quis*, for *quisnam*, G. 4, 445; 2, 373; beginning a parenthesis, 3, 374.

namque, conj. (nam emphasized by *-que*), *for indeed, since indeed, for*, 4, 633; affirmative, *indeed*, 10, 614.

nanciscor, nactus *or* nanctus sum, 3, dep a., *to obtain, secure, get*, 7, 511; *find, overtake*, 12, 749.

Năpaea, ae, f., **Ναπαῖα** (the woman of the valleys), *a dell-nymph*, G. 4, 535.

Nār, Nāris, m., *the Nar*, now *the Nera, a river of Umbria*, 7, 517.

1. **narcissus,** i, m., **νάρκισσος,** *the narcissus, the daffodil*, G. 4, 123, et al.

2. **Narcissus,** i, m., *son of Cephissus and Liriope, who was transformed into the daffodil*, G. 4, 160.

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nāris, is, f., *a nostril;* pl.: **nāres,** ĭum, *the nostrils; the nose*, 6, 497.

narro, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to narrate, relate, describe, express, tell*, 2, 549.

Nārўcĭus, a, um, adj. (Naryx *or* Naricium), *of Naryx, a town of the Locri; Narycian*, 3, 399.

nascor, nātus (gnātus) sum, 3, dep. n. (old form, **gnascor,** from rt. gen, rel. to geno), *to be born*, 1, 286; *be produced, spring up, grow*, E. 3, 107; *rise*, 10, 275; *arise*, 7, 44; *begin*, E. 4, 5; p.: **nascens,** ntis, *coming into the world, new-born*, E. 4, 8; *new-foaled*, 4, 515; *springing up*, E. 3, 92; *rising*, G. 1, 441; p.: **nātus (gnātus),** a um, *born, sprung, descended*, 8, 315; w. abl., **natus dea,** *goddess-born*, 1, 582; subs.: **natus (gnatus),** i, m., *a son*, 1, 407;

pl.: **nati,** *children, sons*, 5, 285; *young, offspring*, 8, 45; **nāta (gnāta),** f., *a daughter*, 1, 256.

nāta, ae, s. nascor.

nātālis, e, adj. (2. natus), *of birth;* subs.: **nātālis,** is, m. (sc. dies), *a birthday*, E. 3, 76.

nāto, āvi, ātum, 1, n. freq. (no), *to swim*, 5, 181; *float*, 4, 398; *overflow, swim with*, 3, 625; w. cognate acc., G. 3, 260; pa. subs.: **natantes,** m., *swimming creatures, fishes*, G. 3, 541.

nātūra, ae, f. (nascor), *a being born; that which is fixed by birth; disposition, constitution, quality, nature*, 10, 366; *natural strength*, G. 2, 49.

1. **nātus,** s. nascor.

2. **nātus,** ūs. m. (nascor); used only in the abl.. **natu,** *birth, age*, s. magnus.

naufrăgus, a, um, adj. (navis *and* frango), *shipwrecked, cast away*, G. 3, 542.

nauta (**nāvĭta**), ae, m. (navis), *a boatman, ferryman*, 6, 315; *sailor, mariner*, 3. 207.

Nautes, is, m., *a Trojan soothsayer*, 5, 704.

nautĭcus, a, um, adj. (ναυτικός), *of ships; nautical*, E. 4, 38; *pertaining to seamen* or *sailors; nautical*, 3. 128.

nāvālis, e, adj. (navis), *pertaining to ships; naval*, 5, 493; subs.: **nāvālia,** ĭum, n., *dock, docks, dock-yard, naval arsenal*, 4, 593; *naval equipments*, 11, 329.

nāvĭfrăgus, a, um, adj. (navis *and* frango), *shipwrecking*, 3, 553.

nāvigĭum, ĭi, n. (navigo), *a boat, craft, ship*, 5, 753.

nāvigo, āvi, ātum, 1. n. and a. (navis *and* ago), *to sail; set sail*, 4, 237; w. acc., *sail over, sail upon*, 1, 67.

nāvis, is, f. (rel. to ναῦς), *a ship*, 1, 120.

nāvĭta (nauta), ae, m. (navis), *a sailor*, G. 1, 137; *boatman, ferryman*, 6, 385.

Naxos, i, f., Νάξος, *Naxos, one of the Cyclades, east of Paros, noted for its wine and the worship of Bacchus*, now *Naxia* or *Axia*, 3, 125.

1. **-nĕ,** interrog. enclitic; in direct questions, 1, 37; 4, 32; in indirect questions, *whether*, 5, 703; followed by *an* or *ne*, **ne—an, ne—ne,** *whether—or*, 1, 308; with apostrophe, 3, 319.

2. **nē,** adv., *not*, in prohibitions, 3, 160; 8, 453; **ne—quidem,** *not even;* conj., *in order that not, that not, lest*, 2, 187, freq.

Nĕaera, ae, f., Νέαιρα (*younger*), *Neaera, a shepherdess*, E. 3, 3.

Nĕalces, ae, m., *a Latin*, 10, 753.

nĕbŭla, ae, f. (νεφέλη), *a cloud*, 10, 82; *mist, fog*, 1, 412.

nĕc or **nĕque,** adv. and conj., *and not; neither, nor*, 1, 643, et al.; in prohibition, 3, 394, et al.; for **ne quidem,** E. 3, 102; **neque (nec)—neque (nec),** *neither—nor*, 5, 21, et al.; **nec—et,** or **que,** may be rendered *neither—nor*, 12, 801; 2, 534; **nec non,** *and also, nor less*, 6, 183; **nec non et,** *and also*, 1, 707; **nec non etiam,** *nor less also*, G. 2, 413; **nec—neu,** in prohibition, G. 3, 435, 436; the negation continued, **nec—neque—non—que,** G. 3, 252.

necdum, adv., *nor yet; and not yet*, 1, 25.

nĕcesse (nom. and acc.), indecl. adj. (ne *and* cedo), *necessary, unavoidable, inevitable*, 3, 478.

nĕco, āvi *or* ŭi, ātum, 1, a., *to slay, kill*, 8, 488.

nectar, ăris, n., νέκταρ, *nectar*, G. 4, 384; *honey*, 1, 433; *wine*, E. 5, 71.

necto, nexŭi *or* nexi, nexum, 3, a., *to tie, bind, fasten*, 4, 239; *bind together* or *round*, 1, 448; *join, unite*, of soul and body, 4, 695; fig., of arguments, 9, 219.

nĕfandus, a, um, adj. (ne *and* fari), *not to be spoken; impious, execrable, accursed, abominable*, 5, 785; *perfidious*, 4, 497; subs.: **nefandum,** i, n., *wrong*, 1, 543.

nĕfas, indecl. n., *that which is contrary to divine law; sin, impiety, wrong*, 2, 719; *wickedness, guilt, crime*, 2, 184; *a ghastly deed*, 10, 497; *impious* or *guilty word*, 2, 658; *mischief*, 7, 386; *dishonor, disgrace, shame*, 8, 688; exclamatory, *fearful sight!* 7, 73; *fearful penalty!* 7, 596; of a person, *a monster, wretch*, 2, 585; adj., *horrible*, 3, 365; **nefas est,** *it is unlawful, wicked, impious*, 6, 391.

nĕgo, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a. (perhaps

ne *and* aio), *to say no; say that not* or *no*, G. 2, 215; *deny, refuse*, 3, 171; *deny, withhold, not give*, G. 1, 149.

Nĕmĕa, ae, f., **Νεμέη**, *Nemea, a town of Argolis, near which Hercules killed the Nemean lion, and established the Nemean games*, 8, 295.

nēmo, inis (gen. not used in class. Lat.), c. (ne *and* homo), *no one, none*, 5, 305.

nĕmŏrōsus, a, um, adj. (nemus), *abounding in woods, woody*, 3, 270.

nempe, adv. (nam *and* pe), *for indeed; truly; to wit, namely*, G. 3, 259.

nĕmus, ŏris, n. (rel. to **νέμος**, *meadow-land*), *a wood, forest*, or *grove*, 1, 165, et al.; *vineyard*, G. 2, 401.

nĕo, ēvi, ētum, 2, a. (**νέω**), *to spin; interweave*, 10, 818.

Nĕoptŏlĕmus, i, m., **Νεοπτόλεμος** (new warrior), *Neoptolemus* or *Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles*, 3, 333. See also **Pyrrhus.**

nĕpos, ōtis, m., *a grandson*, 2, 702; pl.: **nepōtes,** um, *grandchildren; posterity, descendants*, 2, 194.

Neptūnius, a, um, adj. (Neptunus), *pertaining to Neptune, built by Neptune, Neptunian*, 2, 625; *son* or *descendant of Neptune*, 7, 691.

Neptūnus, i, m., *Neptune, one of the sons of Saturn, and brother of Jupiter, Juno and Pluto; identified by the Romans, as god of the sea, with the Greek Poseidon*, 1, 125; meton., for the sea, G. 4, 29.

nĕque, s. nec.

nĕquĕo, īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, irreg. n., *to be unable; can not*, 1, 713.

nēquīquam (**nēquidquam** and **nēquicquam**), adv., *in vain, to no purpose*, 2, 515.

nēquis, nēqua, nēquod, nēquid, s. 2. quis ad fin.

Nērĕis, ĭdis *or* ĭdos, f. (Nereus), **Νηρηΐς**, *a Nereid, any one of the daughters of Nereus and Doris; a sea-nymph*, 3, 74.

Nērēius, a, um, adj. (id.), *of Nereus; Nereian*, 9, 102.

Nēreus (dissyll.), ĕi *or* ĕos, m., **Νηρεύς**, *Nereus, a sea-god, son of Oceanus and Tethys, and father of the Nereids*, 2, 419, et al.; meton., *the sea*, 10, 764.

Nērīnē, es, adj., f. (Nereus), *a daughter of Nereus*, E. 7, 37.

Nērītos, i, f., **Νήριτος**, *Neritos, a small island near Ithaca*, 3, 271.

Nersae, ārum, f., *Nersae, a town of the Aequi*, 7, 744.

nervus, i, m. (**νεῦρον**), *a nerve; sinew, tendon*, 10, 341; *bow-string*, 5, 502; *string* of the lyre, 9, 776.

Nēsaeē (**Nīsaeē**), es, f., **Νησαίη** (of the island), *one of the Naiads*, G. 4, 338.

nescio, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4, a. (ne *and* scio), *not to know, to be ignorant of*, 1, 565; w. object clause, 2, 735, et al.

nescio quis, quid, quod, s. 1. quis.

nescius, a, um, adj. (nescio), *not knowing, unaware, ignorant*, 1, 299; *that knows not how, that can not; incapable of*, w. inf., G. 2, 467.

nēve or **neu,** conj., *or not, and not, nor, neither*, w. subj. or imperat., 7, 202; **ne—neu (neve),** *that not—nor, lest—or lest*, 2, 188; w. omission of antecedent *ut* or *ne*, G. 2, 37.

nex, nĕcis, f. (neco), *murder, slaughter, violent death, destruction, death*, 2, 85, et al.

nexo, ŭi, 1, a. (nexus), *to tie; twine* (in some texts for *nixor*), 5, 279.

1. **nexus,** a, um, p. of necto.

2. **nexus,** ūs, m. (necto), *a tying; a knot, coil*, G. 3, 423.

nī, conj. (archaic form of ne), *not, lest, that not*, 3, 686; for *nisi, if not, unless, except*, 5, 356, et al.

nīdor, ōris, m., *vapor, steam; a smell*, 12, 301.

nīdus, i, m., *a nest*, G. 4, 307; *brood, nestling*, 5, 214; *young, offspring*, G. 4, 56.

nĭger, gra, grum, adj., *black*, G. 4, 546; *dark, swarthy, dusky*, 6, 134; of the foliage of trees, G. 3, 333; of the lower world, *gloomy, somber*, G. 4, 468.

nĭgrans, ntis, s. nigro.

nĭgresco, ŭi, 3, inc. n. (niger), *to become* or *turn black; grow dark*, 4, 454.

nĭgro, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a. (id.), *to be* or *make black;* pa.: **nigrans,** ntis, *black, dusky, dark*, 5, 97; *cloud-covered*, 8, 353; *gloomy*, 9, 87.

nĭhil (nīl), n. indecl. (ni *and* hilum), *nothing*, 2, 287; adv., *not at all; by no means, not*, 2, 402, and freq.

Nīlus, i, m., **Νεῖλος,** *the Nile,* 6, 800.

nimbōsus, a, um, adj. (nimbus), *full of storms; stormy, rainy,* 1, 535; *cloud-covered,* 3, 274.

nimbus, i, m., *a violent rain; rain,* G. 1, 455; *storm, tempest,* 1, 51; *a black cloud, thunder-cloud, cloud,* 3, 587; *a bright cloud; the nimbus* surrounding a god, 2, 616; *cloud* of smoke, 5, 666; of sand or dust, G. 3, 110; *a multitude,* 7, 793.

nīmīrum, adv. (ni, for ne, *and* mirum), *without wonder* or *doubt; certainly, undoubtedly, doubtless,* 3, 558.

nīmis, adv., *too much, overmuch; too well,* 9, 472.

nīmium, s. nimius.

nīmius, a, um, adj. (nimis), *too great, too much, excessive,* G. 3, 135; adv.: **nimium,** *too,* G. 2, 252; *very much, exceedingly,* G. 2, 458; *but too,* 6, 514.

ningo (ninguo), nxi, 3, n., *to snow;* impers.: **ningit (ninguit),** *it snows,* G. 3, 367.

Nīphaeus, i, m., *a Rutulian warrior,* 10, 570.

Nīphātes, ae, m., **Νιφάτης,** *a part of the chain of Mount Taurus in Armenia,* G. 3, 30.

Nīsa, s. 2. Nysa.

Nīsaeē, s. Nesaee.

nisi and **nī,** conj., *if not, unless,* 5, 49, et al.

1. **nīsus,** a, um, p. of nitor.

2. **nīsus (nix-),** ūs, m. (nitor), *a leaning, pressing against; bracing; position* of resistance, 5, 437; *effort, exertion,* 3, 37; *pang,* G. 4, 199; *descent,* 11, 852.

3. **Nīsus,** i, m., *a follower of Aeneas,* 5, 294.

4. **Nīsus,** i, m., **Νῖσος,** *a king of Megara transformed into an osprey* or *sparrow-hawk, and always pursuing Scylla, or the lark ciris, into which his daughter Scylla had been changed for cutting off his magic lock of purple hair,* G. 1, 404.

1. **nitens,** p. of nitor.

2. **nitens,** p. of niteo.

nitĕo, ŭi (perf. Tibul. I, 4, 64), 2, n., *to shine;* p.: **nitens,** ntis, *shining, glittering, sparkling;* pa.: *bright,* 1, 228; fig., *sleek, well-fed,* 3, 20; *flourishing, fertile,* G. 1, 153.

nitesco, nitŭi, 3, inc. n. (niteo), *to become bright, to shine, glisten,* 5, 135.

nĭtidus, a, um, adj. (id.), *shining, bright, glittering,* 2, 473.

nītor, nīsus *or* nixus sum, 3, dep. n., *to lean* or *rest upon,* w. abl., 6, 760; *tread, walk upon,* 2, 380; *to be borne upon, poised* or *balanced upon,* 4, 252; *push, press, struggle forward* or *upward; ascend,* 2, 443; *grow, shoot upward,* G. 2, 428; *struggle, labor, groan,* G. 3, 172.

nĭtrum, i, n., **νίτρον,** *nitre,* G. 1, 194.

nivālis, e, adj. (nix), *snowy; snow-covered,* 7, 675; *snow-bearing,* G. 3, 318; *snowy,* 3, 538.

nivĕus, a, um, adj. (id.), *snowy, of snow,* G. 3, 354; *snow-white,* 1, 469.

nix, nivis, f. (rel. to **νίφα**), *snow,* 4, 250.

nixor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. intens. (nitor), *to lean upon* with the idea of effort; *struggle forward on* (others, *nexantem*), 5, 279.

1. **nixus,** a, um, p. of nitor.

2. **nixus,** ūs, s. 2. nisus.

no, āvi, ātum, 1, n. (**νέω**), *to swim,* 1, 118; *to be overflowed,* "swim," G. 1, 372; *sail,* G. 4, 506; *skim, fly,* G. 4, 59; of the eyes, G. 4, 496; pa. subs.: **nātantes,** ium, um, m., *fishes,* G. 3, 541.

nōbĭlis, e, adj. (nosco), *well-known, illustrious, famous,* 7, 564.

nōbĭlĭtas, ātis, f. (nobilis), *renown; high birth, noble lineage,* 11, 341.

nŏcens, ntis, p. of noceo.

nŏcĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, n. (rel. to nex *and* neco), *to be hurtful; to hurt, harm, injure,* E. 10, 76; *do mischief,* 5, 618; pa.: **nŏcens,** ntis, *injurious, baneful, hurtful, poisonous,* G. 2, 257.

noctĭvăgus, a, um, adj., *night-wandering; nightly, nocturnal,* 10, 216.

noctŭa, ae, f. (nox), *the owl,* G. 1, 403.

nocturnus, a, um, adj. (id.), *pertaining to the night; nightly, nocturnal, in the night, by night,* 4, 490.

nōdo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (nodus), *to tie with a knot; bind, fasten,* 4, 138.

nōdus, i, m., *a knot,* 1, 320, et al.; of a tree, 11, 553; *knob, stud* (others,

knot), E. 5, 90; *bond*, 1, 296; *coil*, 2, 220; fig., *difficult point; center* of strife, 10, 428.

Nŏēmon, ŏnis, m., *a Trojan*, 9, 767.

nŏmas, ădis, c., νομάς, *a nomad;* pl.: **Nŏmădes,** um, m., *the Numidians*, 4, 320.

nōmen, ĭnis, n. (nosco), *a name*, 1, 248, et al.; *designation, name*, indicating attribute, invention, *gift for mischief*, 7, 337; *word*, 3, 444; *fame, renown*, 2, 583, et al.

Nōmentum, i, n., *Nomentum, a town of Latium*, now *la Mentana*, 6, 773.

nōn, adv., *not*, freq.; sometimes for *ne* in prohibitions, 12, 78; for *nonne*, E. 3, 17, et al.

nondum, adv., *not yet*, 3, 109, et al.

nonnĕ, interrog. adv., expecting an affirmative answer, *not, whether not*, G. 1, 56, et al.

nonnullus, a, um, adj., *some* (in some editions for **non ullo**), G. 1, 22.

nōnus, a, um, adj. (novem), *the ninth*, 5, 64.

Nōrĭcus, a, um, adj. (Noricum), *of Noricum, a country between the Danube and the Alps* (*Austria* proper, *Steyermark*, and *Carinthia*), *Norican*, G. 3, 474.

nōs, s. ego.

nosco (gnosco), nōvi, nōtum, 3, a. (γιγνώσκω), *to get knowledge of, become acquainted with; recognize*, 6, 809; in perf. and cognate tenses, *know, knew*, etc., 4, 423, et al.; p.: **nōtus,** a, um, *known*, 1, 669; pa., *wonted, usual*, 2, 773; *well-known*, 3, 657; *famed, renowned, distinguished, celebrated*, 1, 379; *familiar, well proved*, 12, 759; **notum,** n., referring to a following clause, *the knowledge*, etc., 5, 6.

noster, tra, trum, poss. adj. pron. (nos), *our, ours; our own*, freq.; *of us* or *me*, given by me, 12, 51; *favorable to us, auspicious*, 12, 187, et al.; subs. pl.: **nostri,** ōrum, m., *our friends, kindred, allies*, etc., 2, 411; **nostrum,** i, n., *our, my affair, business, part, office*, E. 3, 108; pl.: **nostra,** *our, my writings, songs*, E. 5, 50.

nostri, gen. pl. of *ego*, 10, 72.

nŏta, ae, f. (no, rt. of nosco), *a distinguishing mark; mark, spot*, 5, 87; *letter, character*, 3, 444.

nŏthus, a, um, adj., νόθος, *illegitimate, bastard;* subs.: **nothus,** i, m., *a bastard son*, 9, 697; *a horse of mixed breed*, 7, 283.

nŏto, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (nota), *to mark; mark down* or *mark off* separately for voice and instrument, E. 5, 14; *to observe, note, mark*, 3, 515.

1. **nōtus,** a, um, p. of nosco.

2. **Nŏtus,** i, m., νότος, identical in meaning with *auster; the south-wind*, 1, 85; *wind*, 6, 355; *storm*, 1, 575.

nŏvāle, is, n., s. novalis.

nŏvālis, e, adj. (novo), *that is renewing itself; fallow; that is freshly tilled;* subs.: **nŏvālis,** is, f. (sc. terra), *fallow land* (proleptic), G. 1, 71; **nŏvāle,** is, n. (sc. solum), *fallow land; new-plowed land*, E. 1, 71.

nŏvellus, a, um, adj. (novus), *new; very young, tender*, E. 3, 11.

nŏvem, num. adj., indecl. (ἐννέα), *nine*, 1, 245.

nŏverca, ae, f., *a step-mother*, G. 2, 128.

nŏviens (novies), num. adv. (novem), *nine times*, 6, 439.

nŏvissĭmus, a, um, s. novus.

nŏvĭtas, ātis, f. (novus), *newness*, 1, 563.

nŏvo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (id.), *to make new, renew, renovate, repair*, 5, 752; *change*, 5, 604; *build*, 4, 260; **res novare,** *to change one's purposes* or *plans; take new measures*, 4, 290.

nŏvus, a, um, adj. (νέος), *new*, freq.; *recent, fresh*, 2, 98; *natural*, as opposed to cultivated, G. 1, 22; *unusual, strange, unknown*, 1, 307; *original*, E. 3, 86; *sudden*, G. 4, 357; superl.: **nŏvissĭmus,** a, um, *last*, 4, 650.

nox, noctis, f. (νύξ), *night*, freq.; *darkness*, 1, 89; *dark cloud, black storm-cloud*, 3, 198; *sleep*, 4, 530; *death*, 12, 310; personif.: **Nox,** *Night, the goddess of night*, 3, 512.

noxa, ae, f. (noceo), *hurt, harm; offense, outrage, violence*, 1, 41.

noxĭus, a, um, adj. (noxa), *hurtful, baneful*, 6, 731; *destructive*, 7, 326.

nūbes, is, f. (rel. to νέφος, *cloud*), *a cloud*, 1, 516, et al.; *storm*, 10, 809; *the*

air, 12, 856; fig., *flock*, *multitude*, 7, 705; *swarm*, G. 4, 60.

nūbĭgĕnae, ārum, c. (nubes *and* geno), *the cloud-born ; a name of the Centaurs, born of Ixion and a cloud*, 8, 293.

nūbĭlis, e, adj. (nubo), *marriageable: grown up*, 7, 53.

nūbĭlus, a, um, adj. (nubes), *cloudy;* subs.: **nūbĭlum,** i, *cloudy weather ;* pl.: **nubila,** ōrum, *clouds*, 3, 586.

nūdo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (nudus), *to make bare, naked ; strip*, G. 2, 7 ; *lay open, bare*, 1, 211 ; fig., *expose*, 5, 586 ; *lay open, disclose*, 1, 356.

nūdus, a, um, adj., *naked, bare*, 1, 320 ; *lightly clad, in the tunic*, G. 1, 299 ; *open*, 2, 512 ; *unburied*, 5, 871.

nullus, a, um, gen. nullĭus, dat. nulli, adj. (ne *and* ullus), *no, not any*, 1, 184 ; *unobservant, regardless*, 11, 725 ; followed by a negative continuing the negation, E. 5, 25 ; subs., *no one, nobody, none*, 4, 456 ; as partitive w. gen., G. 2, 10.

num, interrog. adv., in single independent questions, untranslated ; in dependent questions, *whether*, 4, 369.

Nŭma, ae, m., *the name of two Rutulian warriors*, 9, 454 ; 10, 562.

Nŭmānus, i, m., *Numanus* or *Remulus, a Rutulian slain by Ascanius*, 9, 592.

nūmen, ĭnis, n. (nuo), *a command ; will ;* espec. *the divine will* or *purpose* (others, *divinity*), 1, 8 ; *divine command*, 7, 385 ; *divine power*, 1, 666 ; *authority, revelation*, 3, 363; *impulse*, 1, 674 ; *assistance*, 5, 56 ; *divine keeping, protection*, 2, 703; *divine regard, favor*, 4, 611 ; *permission*, 6, 266 ; *presence*, 1, 447; *manifestation*, 2, 623 ; *majesty, divinity*, 1, 48 ; *divine attribute*, 10, 221 ; *a deity, god, divinity*, 2, 735 ; G. 4, 505, et al. ; *sacred image* (others, *auspices*), 2, 178.

nŭmĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (numerus), *to number, count, reckon*, E. 3, 34 ; *reckon up, recount, trace*, G. 4, 347.

nŭmĕrus, i, m. (rel. to νέμω, *distribute*), *a number*, 1, 193; *multitude*, 2, 424 ; *order*, 3, 446 ; in music or poetry, *measure, number*, 6, 646 ; pl., *numbers, measures ; melody, tune*, E. 9, 45, et al.; **in numerum,** *in* (regular) *time*, G. 4, 175 ; *into the order* or *rank*, G. 4, 227.

Nŭmīcus (Nŭmīcius), i, m., *a river of Latium near Lavinium*, now *Rio Torto*, 7, 150.

Nŭmida, ae, m. (nomas, νομάς), *a Nomad ; a Numidian*, 4, 41.

Nŭmĭtor, ōris, m. 1. *Numitor, one of the kings of Alba, and father of Ilia* or *Rhea Silvia*, 6, 768. 2. *A Rutulian warrior*, 10, 342.

numquam (nunquam), adv. (ne *and* unquam), *never*, freq.; **numquam hodie,** an emphatic negation, *never by any means, in no wise*, E. 3, 49.

numquis, s. quis.

nunc, adv. (νῦν), *now, at this time*, 4, 283 ; *even now ; in our times, at the present time*, 6, 234.

nunquam, s. numquam.

nuntĭa, s. nuntius.

nuntĭo (nuncio), āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n. (nuntius), *to announce, report, make known, announce, declare*, 1, 391, et al.

nuntĭus (nuncius), a, um, adj. (rel. to novus), *announcing ;* subs.: **nuntius,** ĭi, m., *a messenger*, 3, 310 ; *a message, dispatch, tidings ; injunction, command*, 4, 237 ; **nuntĭa,** ae, f., *a messenger*, 4, 188.

nūper, adv. (novus *and* per), *recently, not long since, lately*, 6, 338.

Nursae, s. Nersae.

Nursĭa, ae, f., *a Sabine town*, now *Norcia*, 7, 716.

nŭrus, ūs, f. (νυός), *a daughter-in-law*, 2, 501.

nusquam, adv. (ne *and* usquam), *nowhere*, 2, 620 ; sometimes transf. to time ; *on no occasion ; never*, 5, 853.

nūto, āvi, ātum, 1, intens. n. (nuo), *to nod ; sway to and fro*, 2, 629 ; *move*, E. 4, 50 ; *wave*, 9, 682.

nūtrīmentum, i, n. (nutrio), *nourishment ; fuel*, 1, 176.

nūtrio, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4, a., and **nūtrior,** nūtrītus sum, 4, dep. a., *to nourish, suckle*, 11, 572 ; *breed, rear, train*, 7, 485; dep., *to nourish, cultivate*, G. 2, 425.

nūtrix, īcis, f. (nutrio), *a nurse*, 1, 275.

nūtus, ūs, m. (nuo), *a nod*, 9, 106; *will, decree, command, pleasure*, 7, 592.

nux, nŭcis, f., *a nut*, E. 8, 30; *nut-tree; almond-tree*, G. 1, 187.

nympha, ae, f., νύμφη, *a bride, a maiden; a nymph*, one of the inferior deities, presiding over fountains, woods, etc., 1, 71, et al.; **Nymphae,** for *Musae*, E. 7, 21.

1. **Nȳsa,** ae, f., Νῦσα, *a city on Mount Meros in India, which, according to one of the myths, was the birthplace of Bacchus*, 6, 805.

2. **Nȳsa (Nīsa),** ae, f., *a shepherdess*, E. 8, 18.

O

ō, interj. expressing joy, grief, astonishment, desire, *or* indignation; *O! oh! ah!* w. voc., 2, 281, et al.; w. *si* and the subj., *oh that*, 11, 415; w. relative clause, expressing desire, G. 2, 488; sometimes shortened before an initial vowel, E. 2, 65; sometimes placed after the word to which it relates, 2, 281; with acc., G. 2, 458.

Ŏaxes (-is), is, m., Ὄαξις, *the Oaxes* or *Oaxis*, a river in Crete, E. 1, 66.

ŏb (archaic form **obs**), prep. (ἐπί), properly indicating motion toward *or* against, or rest before; *owing to, for, on account of*, 1, 4; *for the sake of*, 6, 660; *by reason of*, G. 4, 455.

In composition the *b* of *ob* is assimilated to a following *c, f, g, p*, and sometimes *m;* though sometimes retained before *p*, and changed into *p* before *e* and *t;* it becomes *bs* in *obsolesco*, and is lost in *operio, omitto, ostendo*. Before all other letters it remains unchanged.

ŏbambŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, n., *to walk towards; walk about, prowl about*, w. dat., G. 3, 538.

obdūco, duxi, ductum, 3, a., *to draw* or *lead towards; draw over*, 2, 604; *cover over*, G. 2, 411.

obductus, a, um, p. of obduco.

ŏbĕo, īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, irreg. n. and a., *to go towards* or *to; meet; visit, travel over, traverse*, 6, 801; *survey* (with the eye), 10, 447; *surround, encircle, encompass*, 6, 58; *enter, take part in, engage in*, 6, 167; *undergo, suffer*, 10, 641.

ŏbēsus (-essus), a, um, pa. (obsol. obedo), *well-fed; fat, fleshy*, G. 3, 80; *swelling, swollen*, G. 3, 497.

ŏbex (obiex), ĭcis (obiĭcis), m. and f. (ob *and* iacio), *an obstacle; a barrier*, 10, 377; *a bolt, bar*, 8, 227.

obfulgĕo, s. offulgeo.

ŏbĭcio (obiĭcio), iēci, iectum, 3, a. (ob *and* iacio), *to throw against* or *towards; throw to*, 6, 421; *present, oppose*, 2, 444; *bar against, shut*, 9, 45; *cast upon*, 7, 480; *subject, expose*, 4, 549; pass., *to be presented, appear*, 5, 522; p.: **obiectus,** a, um, *thrown towards* or *against; lying before* or *in the way*, G. 4, 503; *opposite, projecting*, 3, 534; *opposing*, G. 3, 253.

obiecto, āvi, ātum, 1, intens. a. (obicio), *to throw towards, before*, or *against; to expose to*, 2, 751; *dip, thrust*, G. 1, 386.

1. **obiectus,** a, um, p. of obicio.

2. **obiectus,** ūs, m. (obicio), *a throwing against; projection, opposition*, 1, 160.

obiex, s. obex.

obiĭcio, s. obicio.

1. **ŏbĭtus,** a, um, p. of obeo.

2. **ŏbĭtus,** ūs, m. (obeo), *a going to; an encountering one's time, day*, or *death; destruction, death*, 4, 694; *a going down; setting*, G. 1, 257.

oblātus, a, um, p. of offero.

oblīmo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (ob *and* limus), *to cover with slime; clog, choke*, G. 3, 136.

oblīquo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (obliquus), *to bend, turn to one side, veer*, 5, 16.

oblīquus (-līcus), a, um, adj., *turned sideways; slanting*, G. 4, 298; *lying across*, 5, 274; fig., *indirect, cowardly, dastardly*, 11, 337; **in obliquum,** *crosswise*, G. 1, 98.

oblītus, a, um, p. of obliviscor.

oblīviscor, lītus sum, 3, dep. n. and a., *to forget*, w. acc. or genit. of object, 2, 148; *to be heedless, unmindful, forgetful of*, 5, 174; p.: **oblītus,** a, um, *having forgotten; forgetful*, 4, 528; *having*

lost, G. 2, 59; pass., *being forgotten, forgotten*, E. 9, 53.

oblīvium, ĭi, n. (obliviscor), *oblivion, forgetfulness*, 6, 715.

oblŏquor, lŏcūtus sum, 3, dep. a. and n., *to speak to* or *against; sing* or *play in response*, w. acc., 6, 646.

obluctor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n., *to strive, struggle, press against*, 3, 38.

obmūtesco, mūtŭi, 3, inc. n., *to become speechless* or *dumb; to be silent, hushed, mute*, 4, 279.

obnīsus, a, um, p. of obnitor.

obnītor, nixus *or* nīsus sum, 3, dep. n., *to press, push against*, w. dat., 12, 105; without an object, *push*, 4, 406; *struggle, resist*, 4, 332; *to be obstinate, determined* (w. inf.), G. 4, 84; *bear up*, 5, 21; *strive, strike against*, 5, 206.

obnixus, a, um, p. of obnitor.

obnoxĭus, a, um, adj., *liable; obligated, obliged, indebted*, G. 2, 439; *subject to* (*dimmed by*), G. 1, 396.

obnūbo, nupsi, nuptum, 3, a., *to cover up*, 11, 77.

ŏbŏrĭor, ortus sum, 4, dep. n., *to arise, spring up; gush, burst forth*, 3, 492.

ŏbortus, a, um, p. of oborior.

obrŭo, ŭi, ŭtum, 3, a., *to cover over; bury*, G. 2, 24; *overwhelm*, 1, 69; *overpower*, 2, 424; *destroy*, 5, 692.

obrŭtus, a, um, p. of obruo.

obscēnus (**-scaen, -scoen**), a, um, adj. (caenum), *filthy, indecent, loathsome, foul*, 3, 241; *horrible*, 3, 367; *ill-omened*, G. 1, 470.

obscūro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (obscurus), *to darken*, 12, 253.

obscūrus, a, um, adj. (rel. to σκῦτος, *a hide*, scutum, *shield*), *dim, dark, dusky, obscure*, 1, 411; *uncertain*, G. 1, 229; of persons, *unseen*, 2, 135; *in the darkness*, 6, 268; subs.: **obscurum,** i, n., *dimness, the dusk*, G. 1, 478; pl.: **obscura,** ōrum, *dim places; obscurity, uncertainty*, 6, 100.

obsĕro, sēvi, sĭtum, 3, a., *to plant upon* or *over;* p.: **obsĭtus,** a, um, *overgrown, covered over*, 7, 790; *hoary*, 8, 307.

observo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to note, observe, mark, watch*, 6, 198; *find*, G. 4, 513; *remember*, 9, 393; *observe, respect, revere*, G. 4, 212.

obsessus, a, um, p. of obsideo.

obsīdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2, n. and a. (ob *and* sedeo), *to sit in* or *on; abide; hold, occupy*, 3, 421; *besiege, beset*, 2, 441; *throng*, 12, 133; *obstruct, fill up, choke*, G. 3, 508.

obsidĭo, ōnis, f. (obsideo), *a blockade* or *siege*, 3, 52.

obsīdo, 3, a., *to set before, watch*, 9, 159; *block up; beset*, 11, 516; *invade, occupy*, 7, 334.

obsĭtus, a, um, p. of obsero.

obstĭpesco (**obstŭpesco**), stĭpŭi (stŭpŭi), 3, inc. n., *to become stupefied; to be astonished, amazed*, 1, 613.

obsto, stĭti, stātum, 1, n., *to stand before* or *against; withstand, oppose, hinder*, G. 2, 484; *delay, retard*, G. 2, 482; *restrain*, 4, 91; *to be obnoxious*, 6, 64.

obstrŭo, struxi, structum, 3, a., *to build before* or *against; to stop, close up*, 4, 440.

obsum, obfŭi *or* offŭi, obesse, irreg. n., *to be against; to be hurtful, to damage*, G, 1, 374.

obsŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, a., *to sew up; close* or *stop up* (in some texts for obstruitur), G. 4, 301.

obtectus, a, um, p. of obtego.

obtĕgo, texi, tectum, 3, a., *to cover up* or *over*, 2, 300.

obtendo, tendi, tentum, 3, a., *to stretch before; draw, spread*, 10, 82; *spread over*, G, 1, 248.

1. **obtentus,** a, um, p. of obtendo.

2. **obtentus,** ūs, m. (obtendo), *a spreading over; a covering*, 11, 66.

obtestor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., *to call to witness; conjure, implore*, 7, 576; *beseech*, 10, 46; *swear*, 9, 260.

obtexo (**op-**), texŭi, textum, 3, a., *to weave over; cover, cloud, darken*, 11, 611.

obtorquĕo, torsi, tortum, 2, a., *to turn round, twist*, 5, 559.

obtortus, a, um, p. of obtorqueo.

obtrunco, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to lop off; cut down; cut to pieces, slay*, 2, 663.

obtundo, tŭdi, tunsum *or* tūsum, 3, a., *to beat against; beat up; to make blunt, dull*, G. 1, 262; pa.: **obtunsus** (**-tūsus**), a, um, *enfeebled, blunted*, G.

3, 135; *unfeeling* (others, *dull, unintelligent, senseless*), 1, 567.

obtūtus, ūs, m. (obtueor), *a looking at; look, gaze*, 1, 495.

ŏbumbro, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to overshadow; darken*, 12, 578; *screen, protect, shield*, 11, 223.

ŏbuncus, a, um, adj., *bent in, hooked*, 6, 597.

ŏbustus, a, um, adj. (ob *and* uro), *burnt, hardened in the fire*, 7, 506.

obverto, verti, versum, 3, a., *to turn towards*, 6, 3; *turn round* (towards the sea), 3, 549; p.: **obversus**, a, um, *turned* or *turning, wheeling*, 11, 601; *turning against; directly opposite, facing towards*, 9, 622.

obvius, a, um, adj. (ob *and* via), *in the way; presenting one's self* or *itself*, E. 6, 57; *meeting*, 1, 314; *against*, 6, 880; *opposing*, 9, 56; *in the way of; exposed to*, 3, 499; **obvius fieri**, *to encounter, meet*, 10, 380.

occāsus, ūs, m. (1. **occido**), *a going down; setting*, G. 1, 402; *the west*, 11, 317; *fall, ruin, destruction*, 1, 238.

1. **occido**, cĭdi, cāsum, 3, n. (ob *and* cado), *to go down; set*, G. 1, 218; *fall, perish*, 2, 581; *die*, E. 4, 24.

2. **occīdo (ob-)**, cīdi, cīsum, 3, a. (ob *and* caedo), *to slay, kill, slaughter*, 11, 193.

occīsus, a, um, p. of 2. occido.

occŭbo, 1, n., *to lie, rest* (in death), 1, 547.

occŭlo (ob-), cŭlŭi, cultum, 3, a. (ob *and* obsol. colo *or* culo, rel. to καλύπτω), *to cover up*, G. 2, 347; *hide, conceal*, 1, 312; pa.: **occultus**, a, um, *secret, hidden*, 3, 695.

occultē, adv. (occultus), *secretly*, 12, 418.

occulto (ob-), āvi, ātum, 1, intens. a. (occulo), *to hide carefully; cover up*, E. 2, 9; *hide, conceal, secrete*, 2, 45.

occultus, a, um, p. of occulo.

occumbo (ob-), cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, 3, n. (ob *and* cubo), *to sink, fall upon; die*, 1, 97; *meet*, 2, 62.

occŭpo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (ob *and* capio), *to take against* or *before; get beforehand; take possession; seize*, 7, 446; *possess, cover*, 4, 499; *fill, reach*, 3, 294; *smite*, 9, 770; *surprise, hit by surprise*, 10, 384; *anticipate* in striking, *strike beforehand*, 10, 699; *hit first*, 12, 300.

occurro (ob-), curri *or* cŭcurri, cursum, 3, n., *to run, hasten to*, or *to meet*, 3, 82; *meet*, 10, 220; *make an attack, encounter*, 10, 282; *present one's self, intervene, appear*, 1, 682; *meet in speech, respond, reply*, 12, 625.

occurso (ob-), āvi, ātum, 1, intens. n. (occurro), *to run towards; run in the way of, meet*, E. 9, 25.

Ōcĕănītis, ĭdis, f. (Oceanus), *a daughter of Ocean; an Oceanid*, G. 4, 341.

Ōcĕănus, i, m., Ὠκεανός, *the god Oceanus; the waters encompassing the lands; the ocean*, 1, 287; distinguished as eastern and western, 7, 101; personif., G. 4, 382.

ōcior, ĭus, adj. comp. (superl., **ocissimus**, a, um), (rel. to ὠκύς), *swifter, more fleet*, 5, 319, et al.; adv.: **ōcius**, *more swiftly; rapidly, speedily, quickly, swiftly*, 12, 681.

Ocnus, i, m., *founder of Mantua*, 10, 198.

ŏcrĕa, ae, f., *a greave; a covering made of metal for the protection of the leg*, 7, 634, et al.

octo, num. adj., indecl. (ὀκτώ), *eight*, G. 1, 171.

ŏcŭlus, i, m. (rel. to ὀπ, rt. of ὄψομαι), *an eye*, 1, 228, et al.; fig., *a bud*, G. 2, 73; **nullis oculis**, *with unconcerned, untroubled eyes* (as if without sight), 11, 726.

ōdi, isse, def. a., perf. as present, *to hate*, 2, 158; *curse*, 10, 505.

ŏdĭum, ĭi, n. (odi), *hatred*, 1, 361; *animosity, enmity*, 2, 96, et al.; as second dat., *hateful*, E. 8, 34.

ŏdor, ōris, m. (rel. to oleo and ὄζω), *scent, smell, odor, fragrance*, 1, 403; *disagreeable odor, stench*, 3, 228; *foul fumes*, 12, 591.

ŏdōrātus, a, um, pa. (odoro), *sweet-smelling, fragrant*, 6, 658.

ŏdōrifer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. (odor *and* fero), *bearing odor; sweet, sweet-scented*, 12, 419.

ŏdōrus, a, um, adj. (odor), *that emits a smell*; act., *having a keen sense of smell, keen-scented*, 4, 132.

Oeăgrĭus, a, um, adj. (Oeagrus), *of Oeagrus, a Thracian king, father of Orpheus ; Thracian*, G. 4, 524.

Oebălĭa, ae, f. (Oebalus, a Spartan king whose descendants founded Tarentum in Italy), *a name of Tarentum*, G. 4, 125.

Oebălus, i, m., *an Italian prince, ally of Turnus*, 7, 734.

Oechălĭa, ae, f., Οἰχαλαία, *a city of Euboea*, 8, 291.

Oenōtrĭus and **Oenōtrus,** a, um, adj. (Oenotria), *of Oenotria, an ancient name of Southern Italy ; Italian, Oenotrian*, 1, 532, et al.

oestrus, i, m., οἶστρος, *a gad-fly, horse-fly*, G. 3, 148.

Oeta, ae, f., Οἴτη, *a mountain in Thessaly*, now *Rumayta*, E. 8, 30.

offa, ae, f., *a mouthful, a bit, lump, morsel*, 6, 420.

offendo, fendi, fensum, 3, a. and n. (ob *and* obsol. fendo), *to dash against ;* p. : **offensus,** a, um, *dashed against ; beaten back, struck back*, G. 4, 50.

offensus, a, um, p. of offendo.

offĕro (obf-), obtŭli (opt-), oblātum, ferre, irreg. a., *to bring towards ; present, offer*, G. 4, 437 ; *oppose*, 6, 291 ; w. reflex. pron., *present one's self* or *itself*, 2, 61 ; *expose*, 7, 425 ; *appear*, 1, 450.

offĭcio (ob-), fēci, fectum, 3, a. and n. (ob *and* facio), *to make against ; do injury, hurt ; to be hurtful*, G. 1, 69.

offĭcium, ĭi, n. (officio), *anything done for another ; service, duty, favor, kindness*, 1, 548.

offulgĕo (obful-), fulsi, 2, n., *to shine against, flash upon*, 9, 110.

Ŏīleus (trisyll.), ĕi, ī, *or* ĕos, m., Ὀϊλεύς, *king of Locris and father of Ajax the Less*, 1, 41.

ŏlĕa, ae, f. (ἐλαία), *an olive, olive-berry, olive-tree*, G. 1, 18.

ŏlĕāgĭnus, a, um, adj. (olea), *of the olive-tree*, G. 2, 31.

Ōlĕăros (-us, Ōlĭărus), i, f., Ὠλέαρος and Ὠλίαρος, *one of the Cyclades, S. W. of Paros*, now *Antiparos*, 3, 126.

ŏlĕaster, tri, m. (olea), *the wild olive*, G. 2, 182.

ŏlĕo, ŭi, 2, n. and a., *to emit a smell ; to smell of ;* pa. : **olens,** ntis, *smelling ; fragrant*, 11, 137 ; *strong-scented*, E. 2, 11 : *offensive, noisome*, G. 3, 564.

ŏlĕum, i, n. (ἔλαιον), *olive-oil, oil*, 3, 281.

ōlim, adv. (for ollim, from archaic ollus for ille, *in that place, at that time*), *some time ago, formerly, once*, 1, 653, et al. ; *at some future time ; hereafter, some time*, 1, 20 ; *at times, ofttimes*, 5, 125 ; *at length*, G. 2, 403.

ŏlīva, ae, f. (ἐλαία), *an olive-tree*, 6, 230 ; *an olive staff*, E. 8, 16 ; *olive-branch, olive-wreath*, 5, 309.

ŏlīvĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, adj. (oliva *and* fero), *olive-bearing, abounding in olives*, 7, 711.

ŏlīvum, i, n. (oliva), *olive-oil*, 6, 225, et al.

olle, a, ud, pron., archaic form of *ille*, 5, 197.

ŏlor, ōris, m., *a swan*, 11, 580.

ŏlōrīnus, a, um, adj. (olor), *of the swan ; swan's*, 10, 187.

ŏlus, s. holus.

Ŏlympĭăcus, a, um, adj. (Olympia), *Olympian*, G. 3, 49.

Ŏlympus, i, m., Ὄλυμπος, *Olympus, the name of several mountains in Greece and Asia Minor, the most famous of which was Mount Olympus in the northeastern part of Thessaly*, now *Elymbo*, G. 1, 282 ; also *the home of the superior gods ; heaven, Olympus*, 1, 374 ; *the sky*, G. 3, 223 ; referring to the gods, 8, 533.

ōmen, ĭnis, n. (archaic, osmen, prhps. from oro), *a prognostic, token, sign, omen*, 2, 182 ; meton., *evil*, 2, 190 ; *auspicious beginning*, 7, 174 ; pl. : *auspices ; rites*, 1, 346 ; **in omen,** *as* or *for a warning*, 12, 854.

omnĭgĕnus, a, um, adj. (gen. pl., omnĭgĕnum), *of all sorts, of every kind* (in some texts *niligenus*), 8, 698.

omnīno, adv. (omnis), *wholly, entirely, altogether*, 4, 330.

omnĭpărens, ntis, adj. (omnis *and* pario), *all-producing, parent, mother of all*, 6, 595.

omnĭpŏtens, ntis, adj. (omnis *and* potens), *all-powerful, almighty*, 1, 60 ; *supreme, sovereign*, 10, 1 ; subs. : *The Almighty*, 4, 220.

omnis, e, adj., *all, the whole*, 6, 138 ; *every*, 1, 160 ; *universal, supreme*, 1, 236 ;

subs.: **omnes,** ĭum, m., *all men;* **omnia,** ĭum, n., *all things,* 6, 33; *everything,* 1, 91; *all parts,* G. 2, 286.

ŏnăger and **ŏnăgrus,** gri, m., ὄναγρος, *a wild ass,* G. 3, 409.

ŏnĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (onus), *to load;* the thing or material with which, usually in abl. and rarely in acc., 1, 706; *stow, lade, store away,* w. dat. of the thing receiving, 1, 195; fig., *burden, overwhelm,* 4, 549.

ŏnĕrōsus, a, um, adj. (id.), *burdensome, heavy,* 5, 352.

Ŏnītes (-nȳtes), ae, m., *a Rutulian,* 12, 514.

ŏnus, ĕris, n., *a load, burden,* 2, 723.

ŏnustus, a, um, adj. (onus), *loaded, laden,* 1, 289.

ŏpāco, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (opacus), *to shade,* 6. 195.

ŏpācus, a, um, adj., *shady,* 6, 283; *obscure, dark,* 3, 619; subs.: **ŏpāca,** ōrum, n., partitive; **opaca viarum,** *dark pathways, roads,* 6, 633.

ŏpĕra, ae, f. (opus), *a working; work; pains, labor, duty,* 7, 332.

ŏpĕrĭo, ŭi, ertum, 4, a. (ob *and* perio, whence *aperio*), *to cover up; cover,* 4, 352; p.: **opertus,** a, um, *covered;* subs.: **opertum,** i, n., *a covered* or *secret place;* partitive, **operta telluris,** *hidden, unseen regions* of the earth, 6, 140.

ŏpĕror, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. (opus), *to work; be occupied with, engaged in,* (w. dat.), 3, 136; of religious rites, *to sacrifice.* G. 1, 339.

ŏpertum, i, s. operio.

ŏpertus, a, um, p. of operio.

ŏpes, s. ops.

Ŏpheltes, ae, m., *the father of Euryalus,* 9, 201.

ŏpīmus, a, um, adj. (ops), *rich, fertile,* 1, 621; *sumptuous,* 3, 224; **spolia opima,** *the arms taken by a general from a general slain in battle,* 6, 855.

Ŏpis, is, f., Ὦπις. 1. *Opis, a Naiad,* G. 4, 343. 2. *One of Diana's nymphs,* 11, 532.

ŏportet, ŭit, 2, impers., *it is a duty; necessary, fit, proper,* E. 6, 5.

oppĕrĭor (ob-), pĕrītus *or* pertus sum, 4, dep. a. and n., *to wait for, await,* 1, 454.

oppĕto (ob-), pĕtīvi *or* pĕtĭi, pĕtītum, 3, a., *to encounter;* with or without *mortem, to die, fall, perish,* 1, 96.

oppĭdum, i, n., *a walled town; town,* G. 2, 156; *hive,* G. 4, 178.

oppōno (ob-), pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3, a., *to place* or *put before* or *against,* 5, 335; *place* or *build opposite* or *facing,* G. 3, 302; *oppose,* 7, 300; *present, expose,* 2, 127; p.: **oppŏsĭtus,** a, um, *placed in the way, opposed,* 12, 292; *intervening,* G. 3, 213; *opposing,* 2, 333.

opportūnus (ob-), a, um, adj. (ob *and* portus, opposite to, or at the entrance of a harbor), *convenient, fit,* 8, 235; *proper,* G. 4, 129.

oppositus, a, um, p. of oppono.

oppressus, a, um, p. of opprimo.

opprĭmo (ob-), pressi, pressum, 3, a. (ob *and* premo), *to press against; press down, overpower, overwhelm,* 1, 129; *come upon suddenly; surprise,* 9, 398.

oppugno (ob-), āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to fight against; attack, lay siege to,* 5, 439.

ops, ŏpis, f. (in the sing. only the gen., acc., and abl. are used), *power, might, ability,* 1, 601; *splendor, pomp, magnificence,* 8, 685; *aid, assistance,* 2, 803; pl.: **ŏpes,** um, *means, resources, strength, riches, wealth,* 1, 14; *supplies, assistance,* 1, 571; *power, dominion,* 2, 4.

optāto, adv., s. opto.

optĭmus, a, um, s. bonus.

opto, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to choose,* w. acc., 3, 109; *desire, wish,* 1, 76; w. inf., 6, 501; p.: **optātus,** a, um, *desired, longed for, much desired,* 1, 172; adv.: **optāto,** *according to one's wish; in good time,* 10, 405.

optŭmus, a, um, s. bonus.

ŏpŭlentĭa, ae, f. (opulens), *wealth, riches,* 7, 262.

ŏpŭlentus, a, um, adj. (ops.), *abounding in means; wealthy, rich,* 1, 447; *mighty,* 8, 475.

1. **ŏpus,** ĕris, n., *work. labor,* 1, 436; *task, toil,* 6, 183; *enterprise,* 3, 20; the thing produced by work; *a work* (of art), 1, 455; of buildings, 5, 119.

2. **ŏpus,** indecl. n., *need, necessity,* w. abl. of the thing needed, 6, 261.

ōra, ae, f., *a margin, border,* 12, 924; *coast, shore,* 3, 396; *region,* 2, 91; *rim,*

extremity, 10, 477; pl.: *outline, compass*, 9, 528; *side*, G. 4, 39.

ōrācŭlum (ōrāclum), i, n. (oro), *a divine utterance; oracle, response*, 3, 456; meton., *the place of the response; oracular shrine, oracle*, 3, 143.

ōrātor, ōris, m. (oro), *a speaker; envoy, ambassador*, 7, 153.

orbis, is, m. (rel. to urbs ?), *a circle, ring; orb, disk*, 2, 227; *wheel*, G. 3, 173; *coil, fold*, 2, 204; *the globe, world, earth*, 1, 331; *circular movement, revolving course, revolution*, 1, 269; *orbit*, 3, 512; *a winding, turning, round*, 12, 743; of the eyes, 12, 670.

orbĭta, ae, f. (orbis), *the track of a wheel; a rut, channel, path*, G. 3, 293.

orbus, a, um, adj., *deprived, bereaved*, w. abl., 11, 216.

orchas, ădis, f., ὀρχάς, *a large species of olive, the orchad*, G. 2, 86.

Orcus (Horcus), i, m., *Orcus, the lower world, Hades*, 4, 242; personif., *the god of the lower world, Orcus, Dis, Pluto*, G. 1, 277.

ordĭor, orsus sum, 4, dep. a. and n., *to weave, spin; to begin; begin to speak; begin*, 1, 325; pa. subs.: **orsa,** ōrum, n., *words, speech*, 7, 435; *beginnings, undertakings, purposes, designs*, 10, 632.

ordo, ĭnis, m. (rel. to ordior), *an arranging; a row*, E. 1, 74; *line*, 1, 395; *train; order, rank* of oars, 5, 271; *order*, 5, 349; *train, procession*, 6, 754; *series, succession, course* of events, 3, 376; *estimate, class, position*, 2, 102; abl.: **ordĭne,** *in due course, properly*, 3, 548; *in historical order, in detail*, 3, 179; **ex ordine,** *in succession* (others, *in due form*), 5, 773; *continuously*, G. 3, 341.

ŏrēas, ădis, f., Ὀρειάς, *an Oread, a mountain nymph*, 1, 500.

ŏrestes, ae *or* is, m., Ὀρέστης, *son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, pursued by the Furies for the murder of his mother until he was acquitted by the Areopagus under the direction of Athena*, 4, 471.

orgĭa, ōrum, n., ὄργια, *orgies; the rites of Bacchus*, 4, 303.

ŏrichalcum, i, n., ὀρείχαλκος, *mountain copper; brass*, 12, 87.

ŏrĭcĭus, a, um, adj. (Oricus), *of Oricus* or *Oricum, a seaport of Epirus*, now *Orco; Orician*, 10, 136.

ŏrĭens, ntis, s. orior.

ŏrīgo, ĭnis, f. (orior), *a source, origin, beginning*, 1, 372; *descent, lineage, birth*, 1, 286; *source, root, founder*, 12, 166; *breed*, G. 3, 122.

ŏrīon, ōnis, m., Ὠρίων, *a fabulous giant, celebrated as a hunter; the constellation Orion*, 1, 535, et al.

ŏrĭor, ortus sum, 4 (pres. orĭtur, 3 conj.), *to rise, spring up; appear, occur*, 2, 680; *arise*, 2, 411; *be born of, spring, descend*, 1, 626; p.: **ŏrĭens,** *rising*, 7, 138; subs.: **Oriens,** ntis, m., *the rising; morning, morn*, 5, 42; *the east*, 1, 289; *the rising sun*, 5, 739; p.: **ortus,** a, um, *sprung, risen*, 7, 149.

ōrīthyĭa (quadrisyll.), ae, f., Ὠρείθυια, *daughter of Erectheus, king of Athens, and wife of Boreas*, G. 4, 463.

ornātus, ūs, m. (orno), *an equipping, fitting out; adornment, attire*, 1, 650.

orno, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to adorn, equip*, 10, 638; *crown*, E. 7, 25; *improve*, G. 4, 119.

ornus, i, f., *a mountain-ash*, 2, 626, et al.

Ornȳtus, i, m., *an Etruscan slain by Camilla*, 11, 677.

ōro, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a. (1. os), *to use the mouth in utterance; to speak*, 7, 446; w. acc., *argue, plead*, 6, 849; *beg, pray, implore, entreat, beseech*, 1, 525; *ask, pray, beg for*, 4, 451; w. two acc., 11, 111; w. subj., 6, 76; w. inf., 6, 313.

ŏrōdes, is, m., *an Etruscan slain by Mezentius*, 10, 732.

ŏrontes, is, i, *or* ae, Ὀρόντης, *a leader of the Lycians and companion of Aeneas*, 6, 334.

Orpheus (dissyll.), ĕi, m., Ὀρφεύς, *an ancient bard and prophet of Thrace, son of Onagrus and Calliope, and husband of Eurydice*, 6, 119, et al.

orsum, i, and **orsa,** ōrum, s. ordior.

Orses, ae, m., *a Trojan*, 10, 748.

Orsilŏchus, i, m., *a Trojan*, 11, 636.

orsus, a, um, p. of ordior.

Ortīnus (Hortīnus), a, um, adj. (Orta *or* Horta), *of Orta* (now *Orte*), *a Tuscan city; Ortine*, 7, 716.

1. **ortus,** a, um, p. of orior.

2. **ortus,** ūs, m. (orior), *a rising*, 4, 118

Ortȳgĭa, ae, f., Ὀρτυγία, *quail-island.* 1. *Ortygia, an ancient name of Delos,* 3, 124. 2. *Ortygia, an island forming part of the city of Syracuse,* 3, 694.

Ortȳgĭus, ĭi, m., *a Rutulian killed by Caeneus,* 9, 573.

1. **ōs,** ōris, n., *the mouth,* 1, 559; *visage, face, countenance,* 12, 101; *look,* G. 4, 92; *a mask,* G. 2, 387; *language, speech, words,* 2, 423; *an entrance, door,* 6, 53; *opening,* 2, 482; *the top* or *head* of a sore, G. 3, 454; **os summum,** *the lips,* 1, 737; pl.: **ora,** *features, face, visage, form, countenance,* 4, 499; *images,* 4, 62; **ante ora,** *before one's face,* 12, 82.

2. **ŏs,** ossis, n. (ὀστέον), *a bone,* 2, 121; pl.: **ossa,** *the bodily frame, body,* G. 3, 272.

Osci, ōrum, m., *the Oscans, an ancient people of Campania,* 7, 730.

oscillum, i, n. (osculum), *a little image* or *mask of Bacchus, hung on trees,* G. 2, 389.

oscŭlum, i, n. (1. os), *the lip,* 1, 256; *kiss,* 1, 687.

Ŏsĭnĭus, ĭi, m., *king of Clusium,* 10, 655.

Ŏsīris, is *or* ĭdis, m., Ὄσιρις, *a Latin,* 12, 458.

1. **Ossa,** ae, f., Ὄσσα, *a mountain in Thessaly,* now *Kissovo,* G. 1, 281.

2. **ossa,** ium, pl. of *os,* ossis.

ostendo, tendi, tensum *or* tentum, 3, a., *to hold out towards; point out, show,* 6, 368; *offer, promise,* 1, 206; *disclose,* G. 2, 166; *open, expose,* G. 2, 261; **se ostendere,** *appear,* 6, 188.

ostento, āvi, ātum, 1, intens. a. (ostendo), *to hold out to view; display, disclose,* 3, 703; *point out, show,* 6, 678; *make a show of, display,* 5, 521.

ostium, ĭi, n. (1. os), *a mouth; entrance, gate, door,* 6, 81; pl.: **ostia,** ōrum, *harbor, port,* 5, 281; *mouth of a river,* 1, 14.

ostrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. (ostreum *and* fero), *oyster-breeding; full of oysters,* G. 1, 207.

ostrum, i, n. (ὄστρεον), *the purple fluid of the murex; purple dye, purple,* 5, 111; *purple cloth, covering* or *drapery,* 1, 700; *purple decoration,* 10, 722; *purple trappings, housings,* 7, 277.

Ŏthrȳădes, ae, m., Ὀθρυάδης, *Othryades, son of Othrys; Panthus,* 2, 319.

Ŏthrys, ȳos, m., Ὄθρυς, *a mountain in Thessaly,* now *Jerako, Goura,* or *Katavothny,* 7, 675.

ōtium, ĭi, n., *leisure, idleness, peace, quiet, retirement, inaction,* 4, 271.

ŏvans, antis, s. ovo.

ŏvīle, is, n. (ovis), *a sheepcote, sheepfold,* G. 3, 537.

ŏvis, is, f. (ὄϊς), *a sheep,* 3, 660.

ŏvo, ātum, 1, n., *to shout, rejoice,* 3, 544; *triumph,* 6, 589; p.: **ovans,** ntis, *exulting, joyous, shouting, triumphant,* 4, 543; of things, 10, 409.

ōvum, i, n. (ὠϜόν), *an egg,* G. 1, 379, et al.

P

pābŭlum, i, n. (pasco), *feeding-material; food,* G. 3, 321; *material,* G. 2, 436; *pasturage, pasture,* 1, 473.

Păchȳnum, i, n., Πάχυνος, *Pachynum* or *Pachynus* (now *Capo di Passaro*), *the southeastern promontory of Sicily,* 3, 429.

pācĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. (pax *and* fero), *peace-bringing; symbolical of peace; peaceful,* 8, 116.

păciscor, pactus sum, 3, dep. n. and a., and **păcisco,** isci, pactum, 3, a. (rel. to πήγνυμι), *to make a bargain; to agree upon, stipulate, contract,* 4, 99; *purchase,* 12, 49; *hazard, stake,* 5, 230; *plight, betroth,* 10, 722; pa. subs.: **pacta,** ae, f., *one contracted for; a bride,* 10, 79; **pactum,** i, n., *a fixed form, way, manner,* G. 2, 248.

pāco, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (pax), *to render peaceful; to quiet,* 6, 803; *deliver* or *free from war,* E. 4, 17.

pacta, ae, s. paciscor.

Pactōlus, i, m., Πακτωλός, *a river of Lydia which was said to wash down golden sand,* now *the Sarabat,* 10, 142.

pactum, s. paciscor.

pactus, a, um, p. of paciscor.

Pădus, i, m., *the river Po, the mythical Eridanus,* 9, 680, et al.

Pădūsa, ae, f., *a branch of the Po,* now *the canal of St. Alberti,* or *il Po d'Argenta,* 11, 457.

Paean, ānis, m. (acc. paeāna *and* -em), Παιάν, originally *Paean, the god of healing;* later applied to *Apollo;* hence, *a hymn in honor of Apollo,* or *of other deities; a triumphal chant; a paean,* 6, 657; *song* or *shout of victory,* 10, 738.

paene (pēn-), adv., *almost,* E. 9, 18.

paenitet (poe-), ŭit, 2, impers. *or* a. and n., *it repents one; one repents, regrets,* 1, 549, et al.; *disregard, contemn,* E. 10, 16.

Paeŏnius, a, um, adj. (others, Paeŏnis, ĭdis, 12, 401), Παιώνιος, *pertaining to Paeon, god of medicine; medicinal, healing,* 7, 769.

Paestum, i, n., *Paestum* or *Posidonia, a city in Lucania,* G. 4, 119.

Păgăsus (**Pĕgasus**), i, m., *an Etruscan,* 11, 670.

pāgina, ae, f. (pango), *a page* or *leaf; a writing, poem,* E. 6, 12.

pāgus, i, m., *a district; country, village,* G. 2, 382.

Pălaemon, ŏnis, m., Παλαίμων. 1. *Palaemon, a sea-god, son of Athamas and Ino; also called Melicerta,* 5, 823. 2. *A shepherd,* E. 3, 50.

pălaestra, ae, f., παλαίστρα, *a place for wrestling; mead, turf,* 6, 642; pl., *wrestling, gymnastic,* or *palaestric games,* 3, 281.

pălam, adv., *openly,* 9, 153; *plainly,* 7, 428.

Pălămēdes, is, m., Παλαμήδης, *Palamedes, son of the Euboean king Nauplius, who derived his lineage from the Egyptian king Belus, and one of the Grecian chiefs at Troy; killed through the intrigues of Ulysses,* 2, 82.

Pălātīnus, a, um, adj. (Palatium), *belonging to, dwelling on the Palatine hill,* 9, 9.

Pălātium, ĭi, n., *the Palatium* or *Palatine Hill at Rome; the abode of Augustus;* hence sing. and pl., *the imperial residence; palace,* G. 1, 499.

pălātus, i, m., **-um,** i, n., *the roof of the mouth, palate,* G. 3, 388.

pălĕa, ae, f., *chaff,* G. 1, 368.

pălĕar, āris, n., *the dewlap,* G. 3, 53.

Păles, is, f., *the tutelary goddess of shepherds and cattle,* G. 3, 294.

Pălīci, ōrum, m., *the Palici; two sons of Jupiter and the nymph Thalia* or *Aetna,* 9, 585.

Pălīnūrus, i, m., Παλινοῦρος. 1. *The pilot of Aeneas,* 3, 202, et al. 2. *Promontory said to have been named from him, Palinurus,* now *Palinuro,* 6, 381.

pălĭūrus, i, m., παλίουρος, *the paliurus, a thorny shrub; Christ's-thorn,* E. 5, 39.

palla, ae, f., *a long and ample robe; mantle,* 1, 648.

Pallădius, a, um, adj. (Pallas), *pertaining to Pallas* or *Minerva; Palladian; found out by Pallas,* G. 2, 181; subs.: **Pallădium,** ĭi, n., *the Palladium* or *image of Pallas, supposed to have been sent from heaven as a gift to the Trojans, and as a pledge of the safety of Troy so long as it should be preserved within the city,* 2, 166, et al.

Pallantēum (-ĭum), i, n., *the city of Evander on the Palatine,* 8, 54, et al.

Pallantēus (-ĭus), a, um, adj. (Pallanteum), *pertaining to Pallanteum* or *the city of Evander; Pallantean,* 9, 241.

1. **Pallas,** ădis, f., Παλλάς, *Pallas Athena, identified by the Romans with Minerva,* 1, 39; **ramus Palladis,** *the bough sacred to Pallas, the olive,* 7, 154.

2. **Pallas,** antis, m., Πάλλας. 1. *A king of Arcadia, great-grandfather of Evander,* 8, 51. 2. *Pallas, son of Evander,* 8, 104, et al.

Pallēnē, es, f., Παλλήνη, *a peninsula and town on the Thermaic gulf in Macedon,* G. 4, 391.

pallĕo, ŭi, 2, n., *to be pale;* p.: **pallens,** ntis, *pallid, wan, pale,* 4, 26; *pale green,* E. 6, 54; *pale yellow,* E. 2, 47.

pallidus, a, um, adj. (palleo), *pale, pallid,* 3, 217; *ghastly,* 8, 197.

pallor, ōris, m. (id.), *paleness, pallor,* 4, 499.

palma, ae, f. (παλάμη), *the palm of the hand,* 8, 69; *the hand,* 1, 93; *a palm-tree,* G. 4, 20; *palm-branch,* 5, 111; *a palm-branch* or *wreath as the symbol of victory; reward, prize,* 5, 349; *victory,* G. 3, 12; *a victor,* 5, 339.

palmĕs, ĭtis, m., *the shoot* or *branch of a vine*, E. 7, 48; *vine*, G. 2, 90.

palmōsus, a, um, adj. (palma), *full of palm-trees; palmy*, 3, 705.

palmŭla, ae, f. (id.), *a small palm; an oar-blade*, 5, 163.

Palmus, i, m., *a Trojan*, 10, 697.

pălor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n., *to wander about, wander*, 9, 21; *go astray; straggle, retreat, flee*, 5, 265.

pălumbes, is, m. and f., **-us,** i, m., **-a,** ae, f., *a wood-pigeon, ring-dove*, E. 1, 58.

pălūs, ūdis, f., *a marsh, swamp, moor, fen*, 6, 107; *water*, 6, 414; *pond, lake*, 8, 88.

păluster, tris, tre, adj. (palus), *marshy; growing in moors, fens*, or *swamps*, G. 3, 175.

pampĭnĕus, a, um, adj. (pampinus), *covered with vine-tendrils; abounding in vines, vine-clad*, G. 2, 5; *entwined with vines, vine-wreathed*, 6, 804; *of vines, viny*, E. 7, 58.

pampĭnus, i, m. and f., *a vine-tendril*, G. 2, 333; *vine-leaf*, G. 1, 448.

Pān, ānos (acc. Pāna). m., Πάν, *the god of fields and woods*, 8, 344, et al.

pănăcēa, ae, f., πανάκεια, *an herb which cured all diseases; all-heal*, 12, 419.

Panchaeus, a, um, adj. (Panchaia), *Panchaean, Arabian, incense-*, G. 4, 379.

Panchāia, ae, f., Παγχαία, *the country producing incense in Arabia Felix, or on an island of Arabia*, G. 2, 139.

Pandărus, i, m., Πάνδαρος, *Pandarus, a Mysian chief, allied with the Trojans, who broke the truce at Troy by wounding Menelaus with his arrow*, 5, 496, et al.

pando, pandi, passum *or* pansum, 3, a., *to spread out* or *open*, 7, 641; *unfurl*, 3, 520; *extend, expose*, 6, 740; *break through, open*, 2, 234; *unbind, dishevel*, 1, 480; fig., *disclose, declare, explain, reveal*, 3, 179; **passi racemi,** *spread* or *dried clusters; raisins*, G. 4, 269; **pa.** subs.: **passum,** i, n., *wine made from dried grapes; raisin-wine*, G. 2, 93.

pandus, a, um, adj. (pando), *bending, crooked, curved*, G. 2, 194.

Pangaea, ōrum, n. (-us, i, m.), Πάγγαιον ὄρος, *Mount Pangaeus* or *Pangaea near Philippi in Macedon*, G. 4, 462.

pango, panxi, pēgi *or* pĕpĭgi, pactum, 3, a., *to fasten; strike, to covenant, agree to, contract*, 10, 902; *appoint*, 11, 133; *devise, attempt, undertake*, 8, 144.

Pănŏpēa (**Panŏpē**), ae, f., Πανόπη, *Panopea, a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus*, 5, 240.

Pănŏpes, is, m., *Panopes, a Sicilian youth, companion of Achates*, 5, 300.

Pantăgias, ae, m., Παντάγιας, *Pantigia, Pantagias* or *Pantagies*, now *the Porcari, a river on the east coast of Sicily*, 3, 689.

panthēra, ae, f., πάνθηρα, *a panther*, 8, 460.

Panthūs (**Panthŏus**), i, m., Πάνθοος, *Panthus, son of Othrys and father of Euphorbus, slain at the capture of Troy*, 2, 318, et al.

păpāver, ĕris, n., *the poppy*, 4, 486, et al.; sacred to Ceres, G. 1, 212.

Păphius, a, um, adj. (Paphos), *of Paphos, Paphian; pertaining to Venus*, G. 2, 64.

Păphos (**-us**), i, f., Πάφος, *Paphos* (now *Kukla* or *Konuklia*), *a town in the western part of Cyprus, devoted to the worship of Venus*, 1, 415.

păpilla, ae, f., *a nipple; the breast*, 11, 803.

păpŭla, ae, f., *a pustule, pimple*, G. 3, 564.

pār, păris, adj., *equal*, 1, 705; *like*, 2, 794; *equal, well-poised, steady*, 4, 252; *side by side*, 5, 580; *well-matched*, 5, 114; *equally divided*, G. 1, 258: subs. pl.: **pares,** *pairs, yokes*, G. 3, 169.

Parca, ae, f., more freq. pl.: **Parcae,** ārum, f., *the Fates* (Clotho, the spinner, Lachesis, the allotter, and Atropos, the unaverted), 1, 22, et al.

parcē, adv. (parcus), *sparingly*; comp.: **parcius,** *more cautiously*, E. 3, 7.

parco, pĕperci *or* parsi, parcĭtum *or* parsum, 3, n. (rel. to parcus), *to spare*, w. dat.; *refrain from using, save*, 8, 317; *spare*, forbear to hurt or persecute, 1, 526; *cease, abstain, refrain from*, 1, 257; *regard, yield to* (others, *forbear to assail*), 10, 880; w. inf., *beware, forbear*, E. 3, 94, et al.

parcus, a, um, adj., *spare* in quantity, etc.; *little, moderate, scanty*, G. 3, 403; *frugal, thrifty*, G. 1, 4.

1. **părens,** ntis, p. of pareo.

2. **părens,** ntis, c. (f. pariens fr. pario), *a parent; father, sire*, 1, 75, et al.; *mother*, 2, 591; *ancestor*, 2, 448, et al.; *breeder* (whether sire or brood mare), G. 3, 101.

părĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, n., *to appear; to present one's self; to obey*, 1, 689; *to be subject, under command; to follow*, 10, 179; *answer, reveal signs* or *omens*, 10, 176.

păries, ĕtis, m., *a wall*, whether partition or external wall, 5, 589; 2, 442.

părio, pĕpĕri, părĭtum *or* partum, 3, a., *to bring forth, bear*, 6, 89; *procure*, 6, 435; *win*, 2, 578; *secure*, 3, 495; p.: **partus,** a, um, *born; produced, prepared*, 2, 784; *won*, 5, 229; subs.: **partum,** i, n., *produce, gain, store*, G. 1, 300.

Păris, ĭdis, m., Πάρις, *Paris, son of Priam and Hecuba, who occasioned the Trojan war by carrying off Helen from Sparta; slain by the arrow of Philoctetes*, 4, 215, et al.

părĭter, adv. (par), *equally*, 2, 729; *also, in like manner, in the same manner, on equal terms*, 1, 572; *side by side*, 2, 205; *at the same time*, 10, 865; **pariter—pariter,** 8, 545.

Părius, a, um, adj. (Paros), *of Paros; Parian*, 1, 593.

parma, ae, f., πάρμη, *a small round shield* or *buckler*, usually carried by light troops, 11, 693, et al.; in gen., *a shield*, 2, 175.

Parnāsius (Parnassius), a, um, adj. (Parnasus), *pertaining to Mount Parnassus; Parnassian*, G. 2, 18.

Parnāsus (Parnassus, -os), i, m., Παρνασός, Παρνασσός, *a mountain in Boeotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses*, E. 10, 11, et al.

păro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n., *to make ready, prepare*, G. 1, 265; *build*, 3, 160; w. inf., *begin, get ready*, 1, 179; *undertake*, 6, 369; n., 2, 121.

Păros, i, f., Πάρος, *Paros, an island in the Aegean, one of the Cyclades, celebrated for its statuary marble*, 3, 126.

Parrhăsius, a, um (Parrhasia), *of Parrhasia in Arcadia; Parrhasian* or *Arcadian*, 11, 31.

pars, tis, f., *a part*, freq.; *share, portion*, 3, 223; *particle, element*, G. 4, 220; *side, part*, 4, 153; *way*, 8, 21; *quarter, direction*, 12, 521; *partnership, share*, 12, 145; opposed to *alii*, E. 1, 66; w. ellipsis of first *pars*, 5, 108.

1. **Parthĕnius,** ĭi, m., Παρθένιος, *a Trojan*, 10, 748.

2. **Parthĕnius,** a, um, adj., Παρθένιος, *of Parthenius, a mountain in Arcadia; Arcadian*, E. 10, 57.

Parthĕnŏpaeus, i, m., Παρθενοπαῖος, *Parthenopaeus, son of Meleager and Atalanta, and one of the seven chiefs who fought against Thebes*, 6, 480.

Parthĕnŏpē, es, f., Παρθενόπη, *the ancient name of Naples, derived from Parthenope, one of the Syrens*, G. 4, 564.

Parthi, ōrum, m., *the Parthi, a nation occupying the country of the Medes and Persians*, G. 4, 211.

Parthus, a, um, adj. (Parthus), *Parthian*, E. 10, 59; subs.: m., *a Parthian*, E. 1, 63, et al.

partim, adv. (pars), *in part; partly*, 10, 330, et al.

partior, ītus sum, 4, dep. a. (id.), *to share, divide, distribute*, 1, 194; *separate*, 5, 562.

partītus, a, um, p. of partior.

partum, i, s. pario.

partŭrio, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4, n. and a., desid. (pario), *to be in travail, to teem*, G. 2, 330; *bud, bloom*, E. 3, 56.

1. **partus,** a, um, p. of pario.

2. **partus,** ūs, m. (pario), *a bringing forth; birth*, 1, 274; *offspring; son*, 7, 321.

părum, adv. (rel. to parvus *and* παῦρος), *only a little, too little; little; not*, 6, 862.

părumper, adv. (parum *and* per), *a little while; for a short time*, 6, 382.

parvŭlus (parvŏlus), a, um, adj. (parvus), *very little; small, little*, 4, 328.

parvus, a, um (comp., **minor,** us; sup., **minimus,** a, um), adj. rel. to παῦρος), *small, little*, 2, 677, et al.; *young*, E. 7, 29; *a child, infant*, 10, 317; subs.: **parvum,** i, n., *a small estate*, 6, 843; *small property, little*, 9, 607; pl., *small affairs*, G. 4, 176; *little things*, E

1, 24; abl : **parvo,** *at small expense,* 10, 494 ; comp.: **mĭnor,** us, *less, smaller,* G. 3, 240 ; *younger,* 9, 593 ; *inferior,* 10, 129 ; pl. : **mĭnōres,** um, m., *descendants, posterity,* 1, 532 ; adv. comp. : **mĭnus,** *less,* E. 9, 64 ; *otherwise,* 3, 561; superl.: **mĭnĭmē,** *least; very little; in the least degree; not at all,* 6, 97.

pasco, pāvi, pastum, 3, a. and n., *to furnish with food; to feed,* G. 4, 152; *pasture,* E. 1, 46; *rear, breed,* 6, 655; *nourish,* 1, 608; fig., 1, 464 ; *let grow,* 7, 391; *cherish, indulge, nourish,* 10, 627 ; pass. as dep.: **pascor,** pastus sum, 3, a. and n., *to graze,* 1, 186 ; *feed upon, eat,* A. 2, 471 ; *use for pasture, to pasture,* 11, 319; *feed, browse upon,* G. 2, 375.

pascŭum, i, n. (n. of pascuus, a, um, from pasco), *a pasture,* G. 3, 339.

Pāsĭphăē, es, f., Πασιφάη, *Pasiphaë, daughter of Helios, wife of Minos, and mother of Androgeos, Phaedra, Ariadne, and the Minotaur,* 6, 25.

passim, adv. (passus), *spread* or *scattered about ; here and there, in all directions ; everywhere,* 2, 364, et al.

passum, i, n., s. pando, at the end.

1. **passus,** a, um, p. of patior.

2. **passus,** a, um, p. of pando.

3. **passus,** ūs, m. (pando), *a spreading* or *stretching; a step, pace,* 2, 724.

pastor, ōris, m. (pasco), *one who feeds ; herdsman, shepherd,* 2, 58.

pastōrālis, e, adj. (pastor), *pertaining to shepherds; country, rustic,* 7, 513.

1. **pastus,** a, um, p. of pasco and pascor.

2. **pastus,** ūs, m. (pasco), *a pasturing, feeding,* G. 1, 381 ; *pasture,* 11, 494; *honey-gathering,* G. 4, 186.

Pătăvium, ĭi. n., *Patavium,* now *Padua, an ancient town in northern Italy,* 1, 247.

pătĕfăcio, fēci, factum (pass., **pătĕfīo**), 3, a. (pateo *and* facio), *to open,* 2, 259.

pătĕfactus, a, um, p. of patefacio.

pătens, ntis, s. pateo.

pătĕo, ŭi, 2, n. (rel. to πετάννυμι), *to be* or *stand open,* 1, 298 ; *fly open, open,* 6, 81 ; *to lie open, to open, extend,* 12, 710 ; *stretch,* 6, 578 ; *stand exposed* or *ready,* 11, 644 ; fig., *be evident, patent, clear, manifest,* 1, 405 ; pa. : **pătens,** ntis, *open,* G. 4, 77 ; *broad, gaping,* 11, 40.

păter, ris, m. (πατήρ), *a father,* 1, 60, et al. ; *sire, ancestor, forefather,* 1, 641 ; often for Jupiter, 1, 60 ; applied to many of the gods, 5, 241, et al. ; often to rivers and lakes, G. 4, 369, et al.; pl.: *parents,* 2, 579; *elders, senators, fathers, chiefs,* 4, 682 ; **pater Romanus,** *Augustus* (or, perhaps, *the Roman citizen*), 9, 449.

pătĕra, ae, f. (pateo), *a broad saucer-shaped dish, used in making libations ; a libation-cup, patera,* 1, 729.

păternus, a, um, adj. (pater), *pertaining to a father ; a father's, of a father,* 5, 81; *derived from a father; paternal, ancestral,* 3, 121.

pătesco, pătŭi, 3, inc. n. (pateo). *to begin to be open ; to be open to view, stand open,* 2, 483 ; *open,* 3, 530 ; *become evident, manifest,* 2, 309.

pătiens, ntis, p. of patior.

pătior, passus sum, 3, dep. a. (rel. to πάσχω, aor. παθεῖν), *to suffer, permit, allow,* 1, 644 ; *submit to, bear, undergo, endure,* 1, 219 ; without an object, *to suffer,* E. 10, 53 ; pa. : **pătiens,** ntis, *submissive, patiently,* 5, 390 ; w. gen., *yielding, submitting,* 6, 77.

pătria, ae, f., s. patrius, ad fin.

pătrius, a, um, adj. (pater), *pertaining to one's father* or *ancestors; a father's,* 2, 658 ; *paternal, natural to a father,* 1, 643 ; *exacted by a father,* 7, 766; *due to, felt for a father* or *parent,* 9, 294; *ancestral, hereditary,* 3, 249 ; *of one's country, native,* 3, 281 ; *belonging to the nation, of the country,* 11, 374 ; subs.: **pătria,** ae, f. (sc. terra), *father* or *native land; one's country,* 2, 291, et al. ; *ancestral land,* 1, 380 ; *the land, country, city, state, commonwealth,* G. 4, 155, et al.; *a country, land,* 1, 540.

Pătron, ōnis, m., *Patron, a follower of Aeneas,* 5, 298.

pătrŭus, i, m. (pater), *a father's brother, paternal uncle, uncle,* 6, 402.

pătŭlus, a, um, adj. (pateo), *opening wide ; wide,* G. 1, 376; *wide-spreading,* E. 1, 1.

paucus, a, um, adj. (rel. to paulus *and* παῦρος), *small, little ;* pl. : **pauci,** ae, a., *few, a few,* G. 4, 127, et al.; subs.:

pauci, ōrum, m., *few, a few* (persons), 1, 538, et al.; **pauca,** ōrum, n., *a few things; few words,* 3, 313, et al.

paulātim (paull-), adv. (paulum), *little by little; gradually,* 1, 720.

paulisper (paull-), adv. (paulum *and* per), *for a short time, a little while,* 5, 846.

paullatim, paullisper, paullo, s. paulatim, etc.

paulo (paull-), adv. (paulus), *by a little; somewhat, a little,* E. 4, 1.

paulum (paull-), adv. (id.), *a little,* 3, 597.

pauper, ĕris, adj. (rel. to paucus *and* παῦρος), *of small means; dependent, poor,* 2, 87; *little, lowly, humble,* 6, 811; subs.: **pauper,** c., *a poor man,* E. 7, 34.

paupĕries, ēi, f. (pauper), *narrow* or *straitened circumstances; poverty,* 6, 437.

pausĭa (-ĕa), ae, f., *a kind of olive yielding superior oil,* G. 2, 86.

păvĕo, pāvi, 2, n. and a., *to be in fear; to dread, fear,* G. 4, 152.

păvĭdus, a, um, adj. (paveo), *trembling, alarmed, terror-stricken,* 2, 489; *solicitous, trembling* with expectation, *eager,* 5, 575.

păvĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, intens. n. (id.), *to be much agitated; tremble, quake with fear; be terrified,* 2, 107.

păvor, ōris, m. (id.), *a trembling, panic, fear, terror,* 2, 229; *throbbing; eager, trembling anxiety,* 5, 138.

pax, ācis, f. (rel. to paciscor, πήγνυμι, *make fast*), *peace,* 1, 249; *alliance, friendship,* 7, 266; *indulgence, favor, pardon,* 3, 261; *favor, assistance,* 3, 370; personif.: **Pax,** *Peace,* G. 2, 425.

peccātum, i, n. (pecco), *a fault, error, delinquency, sin, crime,* 10, 32.

pecco, āvi, ātum, 1, n., *to commit a fault, sin, transgress, offend,* 9, 140.

pecten, ĭnis, m. (pecto), *a comb: a weaver's sley; an instrument for striking the strings of the lyre; a plectrum,* 6, 647.

pecto, pexi, pexum *or* pectĭtum, 3, a., *to comb,* 12, 86.

pectus, ŏris, n., *the breast,* 1, 44; *stomach,* 5, 182; fig., *mind,* 1, 227; *thought,* 5, 7; *breast, heart, soul, feeling,* freq.; *spirit, courage,* 6, 261, et al.; personif.: *person, soul, spirit,* 2, 349.

pĕcŭārĭa, ōrum, n. (pecuarius, from pecus), *flocks* or *herds of cattle,* G. 3, 64.

pĕcūlium, ĭi, n. (pecus), *private property; savings, gain, property,* E. 1, 33.

1. **pĕcus,** ŏris, n., *a flock* or *herd,* freq.; *cattle; part of the flock* or *herd,* G. 3, 155; *brood,* 1, 435; *breed,* G. 3, 159.

2. **pĕcus,** ŭdis, f., *one animal of a flock* or *herd; a beast,* E. 6, 49; *animal,* 1, 743; *a sheep,* 3, 120; *victim* for sacrifices, 4, 63.

pĕdes, ĭtis, m. (pes), *one who goes on foot; as a footman; on foot,* 12, 510; *a foot-soldier;* collectively, *infantry, soldiery,* 6, 516.

pĕdestris, e, adj. (pedes), *pedestrian; unmounted; on foot,* 10, 364.

pĕdĭca, ae (pes), *something for confining the feet; a snare,* G. 1, 307.

pĕdum, i, n. (id.), *a shepherd's crook:* crooked at the end for catching the sheep or goat by the foot, E. 5, 88.

Pĕgăsus, i, m. (in some texts for *Pagasus*), 11, 670.

pēior, us, s. malus.

pĕlăgus, i, n., πέλαγος, *the sea; open sea, main,* 1, 138; *flood,* 1, 246.

Pĕlasgi, ōrum, m., πελασγοί, *the Pelasgians, supposed to have been the original inhabitants of Greece and of several other countries and islands of the Mediterranean;* in general for *Greeks,* 1, 624, et al.

Pĕlasgus, a, um, adj. (Pelasgi), *Pelasgian; Grecian,* 6, 503.

Pĕlēthrŏnius, a, um, adj. (Pelethron), *belonging to Pelethron, a country of Thessaly inhabited by the Centaurs and Lapithae; Pelethronian,* G. 3, 115.

Pĕlĭas, ae, m., *a Trojan,* 2, 436.

Pēlīdes, ae, m., Πηλείδης. 1. *The son of Peleus, Achilles,* 2, 548. 2. *Neoptolemus* or *Pyrrhus, grandson of Peleus,* 2, 263, et al.

Pēlion, ĭi, n., Πήλιον, *a mountain of Thessaly; of the same range as Ossa,* now *Petras,* G. 3, 94.

pellăcĭa, ae, f. (pellax), *artfulness, deception* (in some texts for *fallacia*), G. 4, 443.

Pellaeus, a, um, adj. (Pella), *of Pel*

ia in Macedon, the birthplace of Alexander; hence, *Alexandrian* or *of the region of Alexandria; Egyptian*, G. 4, 287.

pellax, ācis, adj. (pellicio), *leading into error; wily, deceitful, artful*, 2, 90.

pellis, is, f. (πέλας, *hide*), *a skin, hide*, 2, 722, et al.

pello, pĕpŭli, pulsum, 3, a. (rel. to πάλλω), *to drive; impel, throw, shoot*, 12, 320; *slay*, 11, 56; *drive away, expel, banish*, 1, 385; *repel*, 10, 277; *dismiss*, 5, 812; *strike* with sound, *cause to echo*, 7, 702; *to clash, reverberate*, 8, 529.

Pĕlŏpēus, a, um, adj. (Pelops), *of Pelops; Pelopeian, Argive, Grecian*, 2, 193.

Pĕlops, ŏpis, m., Πέλοψ (the dark-faced), *Pelops, son of Tantalus, husband of Hippodamia, and king of Elis, from whom the Peloponnesus was named*, G. 3, 7.

Pĕlōrus (-os), i, m., and **Pĕlorum,** i, n., Πέλωρος, *the northeastern cape of Sicily*, now *Capo di Faro*, 3, 411.

pelta, ae, f., πέλτη, *a light crescent-shaped shield*, 1, 490, and note.

Pēlūsĭăcus, a, um, adj. (Pelusium), *of Pelusium at the eastern mouth of the Nile; Pelusian, Egyptian*, G. 1, 228.

Pĕnātes, ĭum, m. (penus), *gods of the household; hearth-, fireside gods*, 2, 514, et al.; *tutelary gods of the state* as a national family, 1, 68; fig., *fireside, hearth, dwelling-house, abode*, 1, 527; of a bee-hive, *home*, G. 4, 155.

pendĕo, pĕpendi, 2, n. (neuter of pendo), *to hang*, foll. by abl. alone or w. prep., 2, 546, et al.; 5, 511; *be suspended*, 1, 106; *cling*, 9, 562; *bend, stoop forward*, 5, 147; met., *linger, delay*, 6, 151; *hover, float* (not descending), G. 1, 214; *listen, hang upon*, 4, 79; pa.: **pendens,** ntis, *pendent; arching, vaulted, arched*, G. 4, 374.

pendo, pĕpendi, pensum, 3, a., *to hold suspended; to hang, balance, weigh; weigh out* money; hence, fig., *to pay* or *suffer* punishment or penalty, 6, 20.

pēne, s. paene.

Pēnēius (-ēus), a, um, adj., *of the Peneus, a river of Thessaly*, now the *Salamryas; Peneian*, G. 4, 317.

Pēnĕleus (trisyll.), ĕi *or* ĕos, m., Πηνελεώς, *Peneleus, a Grecian warrior, said to have been one of the suitors of Helen*, 2, 425.

pĕnēs, prep. w. acc., *within one's power* or *possession*, 12, 59.

pĕnĕtrābĭlis, e, adj. (penetro), *that can be pierced;* act., *piercing*, 10, 481; G. 1. 93.

pĕnĕtrālis, e, adj. (id.), *innermost, inner*, 2, 297; subs.: **pĕnĕtrālia,** ĭum, n., *the interior of a house; sanctuary, shrine, chapel* (of a dwelling or temple), 2, 484, et al.

pĕnĕtro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n. (rel. to penitus), *to penetrate, reach*, 1, 243; *make one's way into*, G. 2, 504; *attain to, go as far as, penetrate to*, 7, 207.

Pēnēus, i, m., Πηνειός, *a river of Thessaly rising in Pindus, running through the vale of Tempe and falling into the gulf of Therma;* now the *Salamryas*, G. 4, 355.

pĕnĭtus, adv. (rel. to penes *and* Penates), *inwardly, far within, deep, deeply*, 1, 200; *wholly, entirely*, 6, 737; *afar*, 11, 623; *far away*, 1, 512.

penna (pinna), ae, f., (rel. to peto, πέτομαι), *a feather*, 12, 750; *wing, pinion*, 3, 258; form *pinna, a pinnacle, battlement, palisade*, 7, 159.

pennātus (pinn-), a, um, adj. (penna), *winged*, 9, 473.

pensum, i, n. (pendo), *that which is weighed out* or *assigned for a day's spinning; a day's work; task*, 8, 412; meton., *yarn, thread*, G. 4, 348; *a web*, 9, 476.

Penthĕsĭlēa, ae, f., Πενθεσίλεια, *Penthesilea; the queen of the Amazons slain by Achilles at Troy*, 1, 491.

Pentheus (dissyll.), ĕi *or* ĕos, m., Πενθεύς, *Pentheus, king of Thebes, grandson of Cadmus, and son of Echion and Agave; torn to pieces by his mother and her Bacchanalian companions for mocking at the orgies of Bacchus*, 4, 469.

pēnūrĭa (paen-), ae, f., *want, destitution, need*, 7, 113.

pĕnus, ūs *and* i, m. *and* f., *also* **pĕnum,** i, n., *and* **pĕnus,** ŏris, n. (rel. to penes, Penates, penetro, or, acc. to others, pa. root of pasco), *that which is*

stored within, or, perhaps, *that which nourishes; the household store of provisions; stores, provisions, viands*, 1, 704.

pĕplum, i, n., πέπλον, πέπλος, *a mantle, robe*, or *shawl* worn over the other garments; *the mantle used for draping the statues of Athena*, 1, 480.

pĕr, prep. w. acc., *through*, of place, time, agency, instrumentality, medium, and manner; *through*, 4, 357, et al.; *along*, 1, 576; *over*, 1, 498; *on*, 5, 335; *within*, G. 4, 302; *between*, G. 1, 245; *by, at*, 4, 56; *through, throughout, during*, 1, 31; *in*, 9, 81; in entreaties, adjurations, and oaths, *by*, 2, 141, et al.

In composition, the *r* of *per* is sometimes assimilated to a following *l*, and is lost in *peiero* (from *per* and *ius*). Elsewhere it remains unchanged.

pĕractus, a, um, p. of perago.

pĕrăgo, ēgi, actum, 3, a., *to drive through; carry through; execute, achieve, accomplish, finish, perform*, 4, 653; *pursue*, 6, 384; *fulfill, achieve*, 3, 493; *go through with, distribute*, 5, 362; *go through* mentally, 6, 105.

pĕrăgro, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a. (per *and* ager), *to go through fields* or *lands; to roam, travel; traverse*, 1, 384.

percello, cŭli, culsum, 3, a. (prhps. rel. to κέλλω, *urge*), *to strike, smite vehemently; strike down*, 5, 374; *overthrow*, 11, 310; p.: **perculsus,** a, um, *smitten, struck, penetrated* (in some texts for *percussus*), 1, 513; 8, 121.

percĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3, a. (per *and* capio), *to take in completely; perceive; feel*, 7, 356; *understand*, 9, 190.

perculsus, a, um, p. of percello.

percurro, cŭcurri *or* curri, cursum, 3, n. and a., *to run through* or *over*, 8, 392; fig., *run over* in narration, *relate briefly*, 6, 627.

percussus, a, um, p. of percutio.

percŭtio, cussi, cussum, 3, a. (per *and* quatio), *to smite through; strike, smite*, 4, 589; p.: **percussus,** a, um, *struck, smitten*, 7, 503; of the effect of sound, *reverberating, echoing*, E. 5, 83; of the mind, *deeply affected, afflicted, moved*, G. 4, 357; *penetrated, filled* (others, *perculsus*), 1, 513; 8, 121.

perdĭtus, a, um, p. of perdo.

perdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3, a., *to put through completely; ruin, undo*, G. 4, 494; *kill, destroy*, 7, 304; *to abandon; lose*, 11, 58; p.: **perdĭtus,** a, um, *undone* by love, E. 8, 89.

perdūco, duxi, ductum, 3, a., *to lead through; carry* (in old texts for *produxit*), E. 1, 73; *lead, entice*, E. 6, 60; *overspread, suffuse*, G. 4, 416.

pĕrĕdo, ēdi, ēsum (-essum), 3, a., *to eat through* or *completely; eat up; consume*, 6, 442.

pĕrĕgrīnus, a, um, adj. (peregɛr, fr. per *and* ager, whence peregre), *of foreign lands; foreign, barbarian*, 11, 772.

pĕremptus, a, um, p. of perimo.

pĕrennis, e, adj. (per *and* annus), *throughout the year; lasting, continual, perpetual, endless*, 9, 79.

pĕrĕo, ĭi, ĭtum, īre, irreg. n., *to go out of sight; to be lost, undone*, 4, 497; *perish*, 2, 660; *die*, 2, 408.

pĕrerro, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to wander through* or *over*, 2, 295; *survey*, 4, 363; *explore, try*, 5, 441; *pervade*, 7, 375.

pĕrēsus, a, um, p. of peredo.

perfectus, a, um, p. of perficio.

perfĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, irreg. a., *to carry* or *bear through; carry, restore, return*, 11, 717; *report*, 5, 665; *convey completely, carry home*, 10, 786; *reach the mark*, 12, 907; *undergo, endure, suffer*, 3, 323; w. reflex. pron., *betake one's self, go*, 1, 389; p.: **perlātus,** a, um, *being carried to the mark; striking*, 11, 803.

perfĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3, a. (per *and* facio), *to make completely; finish, complete*, 6, 745; *perform*, 3, 178; p.: **perfectus,** a, um, *worked, wrought, executed*, 5, 267; *fulfilled*, 3, 548.

perfĭdus, a, um, adj. (per *and* fides), *violating one's faith; faithless, perfidious, treacherous*, 4, 305; of things, *disappointing; deceptive, treacherous*, 12, 731.

perflo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to blow through* or *over; sweep over*, 1, 83.

perfŏdio, fōdi, fossum, 3, a., *to dig* or *pierce through, transfix*, 11, 10.

perfŏro, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to bore* or *pierce through*, 10, 485.

perfossus, a, um, p. of perfodio.

perfractus, a, um, p. of perfringo.

perfringo, frēgi, fractum, 3, a. (per *and* frango), *to break through; break completely; dash* or *break in pieces, crush*, 10, 279; *break, dash*, 11, 614.

perfundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, a., *to pour over* or *along; wash*, 3, 397; *overspread, overflow*, 11, 626; *sprinkle*, G. 4, 384; *spot, stain*, 2, 221; *anoint*, 5, 135; *besprinkle*, 12, 611; *steep*, G. 1, 194; *imbue, impregnate*, G. 1, 78.

perfŭro, ŭi, 3, n., *to rage wildly; rave*, 9, 343.

perfūsus, a, um, p. of perfundo.

Pergăma, ōrum, s. Pergamum.

Pergămĕa, ae, f. (Pergamus), *the city built by Aeneas in Crete*, 3, 133.

Pergămĕus, a, um, adj. (id.), *of Pergamus, Pergamean; Trojan*, 3, 110.

Pergămum, i, and **Pergăma,** ōrum, n., and **Pergămus (-os),** i, f., Πέργαμον, Πέργαμος. 1. *The citadel* or *walls of Troy*, 3, 87; *Troy*, 4, 344, et al. 2. *The Trojan citadel of Helenus in Epirus*, 3, 336.

pergo, perrexi, perrectum, 3, n. and a. (per *and* rego), *to direct one's course right onward; go on*, 1, 389; *march*, 11, 521; *continue*, 6, 198; fig., of narration, 1, 372.

pĕrhĭbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, a. (per *and* habeo), *to hold persistently; maintain, assert; say, report*, 4, 179; *reckon, call*, G. 2, 238.

pĕrīcŭlum (perīclum), i, n. (obsol. perior), *a trial; risk, hazard, danger, peril*, 1, 615, et al.

Pĕrīdīa, ae, f., Περιδία, *the mother of Onites*, 12, 515.

pĕrĭmo, ēmi, emptum, 3, a. (per *and* emo), *to take away completely; annihilate, destroy*, 5, 787; *slay, kill*, 6, 163; *beat to death*, G. 4, 301.

Pĕrĭphas, antis, m., Περίφας, *Periphas, a Greek warrior, companion of Pyrrhus*, 2, 476.

pĕrītus, a, um, adj. (obsol. perior), *having gone through, made trial; skilled, expert*, E. 10, 32.

periūrium, ĭi, n. (periurus), *a false oath; perjury, perfidy, treachery*, 4, 542.

periūrus, a, um, adj. (per *and* ius), *violating one's oath; perjured, foresworn*, 2, 195.

perlābor, lapsus sum, 3, dep. n., *to glide through* or *over*, 1, 147; *reach, come down* in tradition, 7, 646.

perlātus, a, um, p. of perfero.

perlĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3, a., *to scan narrowly; survey, examine*, 6, 34.

Permessus, i, m., Περμησσός, *a river flowing from Mount Helicon into the Copaic lake, sacred to Apollo and the Muses*, E. 6, 64.

permētior, mensus sum, 4, dep. a., *to measure completely; traverse*, 3, 157.

permĕtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, a. (probably found only in pres. participle), *to dread* or *fear greatly* (old reading for *praemetuens*), 2, 573.

permiscĕo, miscŭi, mistum *or* mixtum, 2, a., *to mix completely; mix, mingle*, 1, 488; fig., *disturb, confound*, 7, 348.

permissus, a, um, p. of permitto.

permistus, a, um, p. of permisceo.

permitto, mīsi, missum, 3, a., *to let go without hindrance; allow, permit*, 1, 540; *give up, commit, consign*, 4, 640; *surrender*, 4, 104.

permixtus, a, um, p. of permisceo.

permulcĕo, mulsi, mulsum *or* mulctum, 2, a., *to stroke; calm, soothe, cheer*, 5, 816.

permūto, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to exchange*, 9, 307.

pernix, īcis, adj. (per *and* nitor?), *nimble, fleet, swift, agile*, 4, 180. et al.; *obstinately, persistently, continuously* (the less correct reading is *pernox*), G. 3, 230.

pernox, noctis, adj., *during the whole night* (the better authorized reading is *pernix*), G. 3, 230.

pēro, ōnis, m., *a boot* or *high shoe made of raw hide*, 7, 690.

pĕrōdi, ōdisse, ōsus sum, def. a. (per *and* odi), *to hate, abhor, loathe*, 6, 435.

perōsus, a, um, p. of perodi.

perpessus, a, um, p. of perpetior.

perpĕtior, pessus sum, 3, dep. a. and n. (per *and* patior), *to bear completely; suffer, endure*, 9, 60; *permit*, 12, 644.

perpĕtŭus, a, um, adj. (per *and* peto), *continuing through; perpetual, continual*, 4, 32; *unending*, E. 4, 14; *stretching out, long extending* or *reaching*, 8, 183.

perplexus, a, um, adj., *much entangled; puzzling, intricate*, 9, 391.

perrumpo, ĕre, rūpi, ruptum, 3, a., *to break, burst through*, 2, 480.

persentio, sensi, sensum, 4, a., *to feel deeply; feel*, 4, 448; *perceive*, 4, 90.

persĕquor, sĕcūtus *or* sĕquutus sum, 3, dep. a., *to follow continually; follow*, 9, 218; *pursue, follow closely*, 10, 562; *follow up*, G. 2, 407.

persīdo, sēdi, sessum, 3, n., *to settle through; soak, penetrate*, G. 3, 442.

Persis, ĭdis, f., *Persia*, poet. for *Parthia*, G. 4, 290.

persolvo, solvi, sŏlūtum, 3, a., *to loosen completely; set free; free one's self from obligation; pay, render, give, return*, 1, 600, et al.; *sacrifice, offer*, 5, 484.

persŏno, sŏnŭi, sŏnĭtum, 1, n. and a., *to sound loudly; sing, play*, 1, 741; *cause to* or *make resound*, 6, 171.

persto, stĭti, stātum, 1, n., *to continue standing; remain fixed*, 5, 812; *persist*, 2, 650.

perstringo, strinxi, strictum, 3, a., *to bind tightly; graze*, 10, 344.

persuādĕo, suāsi, suāsum, 2, a., *to prevail upon by talking; induce, persuade*, w. inf., G. 2, 315.

pertaedet, taesum est, 2, impers., with *me, te*, etc., *it much wearies me, thee*, etc.; *one is weary, disgusted*; w. gen. of the thing, 4, 18; 5, 714.

pertempto (pertento), āvi, ātum, 1, intens. a., *to handle completely; test, prove; to search through; thrill, penetrate, pervade, fill*, 1, 502, et al.

perterrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, a., *to fill with terror; to affright, dismay*, 10, 426.

perterritus, a, um, p. of perterreo.

pervĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4, n., *to come to the end; arrive, reach*, 2, 81; *to come to such an end, such a pass*, E. 9, 2; impers.: **perventum est,** *one has arrived, they have arrived*, G. 4, 375.

perversus, a, um, p. of perverto.

perverto, verti, versum, 3, a., *to turn completely*; pa.: **perversus (-vorsus),** a, um, *turned the wrong way; cross-grained*, E. 3, 13; *contrary, adverse*, 7, 584.

pervĭgilo, āvi, ātum, 1, n., *to remain awake* or *watch through; watch*, G. 1, 292.

pervius, a, um, adj. (per *and* via), *that can be passed through; unobstructed, free; common*, 2, 453.

pervŏlito, āvi, ātum, 1, intens. n. (pervolo), *to fly about; flit around*, 8, 24.

pervŏlo, āvi, ātum, 1, n., *to fly through* or *over*, 12, 474.

pēs, pĕdis, m. (πούς, ποδ-), *the foot; claw, talon, paw, hoof*, freq.; of the current of a river, 9, 125; *the foot-rope at the lower corner of a sail, the sheet*, hence, **facere pedem,** *to manage the sheet, shift the sail; tack*, 5, 830; **pedem reprimere,** *to retreat, draw back*, 2, 378; **ferre pedem,** *come, draw near* (others, *dance*), G. 1, 11; *go*, 2, 756; **referre pedem,** *to return*, G. 4, 485; **efferre pedem,** *go out, depart*, 2, 657; **pedem advertere,** *approach, draw near*, 6, 386; **aequo pede,** *in equal combat*, 12, 465.

pessĭmus (pessŭmus), s. **malus.**

pestĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. (pestis *and* fero), *pest-bringing; pestilential*, 7, 570.

pestis, is, f. (perdo), *destruction*, 5, 699; *plague, pest, scourge*, 3, 215; *death*, 9, 328; *disease, plague, contagion*, G. 3, 471; *infection, pollution*, 6, 737; *fatal, baneful passion*, 1, 712.

Pĕtēlia (-illia, -ellia), ae, f., Πετηλία, *Petelia, a town on the eastern coast of Bruttium*, now *Strongoli*, 3, 402.

pĕtitus, a, um, p. of peto.

pĕto, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 3, a. (rel. to πέτομαι and πίπτω), *to fall upon, attack, assail*, 3, 603; *seek*, 1, 181; *strike*, 11, 9; *advance towards*, 2, 213; *follow up, pursue*, 5, 226; *make for*, 1, 158; *repair to*, 1, 519; *hasten, approach to*, 1, 717; *fly towards*, G. 2, 210; *greet*, 1, 611; *aim at*, 5, 508; fig., *assail, try*, 4, 675; *purpose, intend*, 2, 151; *apply to, solicit, entreat, beg, beseech, crave, ask, seek*, 4, 433, et al.; w. inf., 7, 96; **petere terram,** *fall prostrate upon the ground*, 3, 93.

pĕtulcus, a, um, adj. (obsol. petulo fr. peto), *butting, wanton, frisking*, G. 4, 10.

Phaeāces, um, m., pl., Φαίακες, *the Phaeacians, the Homeric name of the*

inhabitants of Corcyra, the modern Corfu, 3, 291.

Phaedra, ae, f., Φαῖδρα, *one of the daughters of Minos, king of Crete, and wife of Theseus, king of Athens*, 6, 445.

Phăĕthon, ontis, m., Φαέθων (the Shining), *Phaëthon, the son of Helios and Clymene;* for *the sun-god, the sun*, 5, 105.

Phăĕthontĭas, ădis, f. (Phaethon), pl., **Phăĕthontĭădes,** um, *the sisters of Phaethon*, E. 6, 62.

phălanx, ngis, f., φάλαγξ, *a body of troops in compact array; a battalion, army, host*, 6, 489; of a fleet, 2, 254.

phălārĭca (**făl-**), ae, f., *a heavy spear wound with combustibles; fiery dart*, 9, 705.

phălĕrae, ārum, f., φάλαρα, *bosses of metal worn on the corselet; trappings*, 9, 458; *trappings* or *caparisons for the heads, necks, and breasts of horses*, 5, 310.

Phălĕris, is, m. (acc. -im), *a Trojan*, 9, 762.

Phănaeus, a, um, adj. (Phanae), *of Phanae* (now *Cape Mastico*), *a harbor and promontory in Chios; Phanaean*, G. 2, 98.

phărĕtra, ae, f., φαρέτρα, *a quiver*, 1, 323, et al.

phărĕtrātus, a, um, adj. (pharetra), *bearing the quiver*, 11, 649.

Phărus, i, and **Phăro,** ōnis, m., *a Rutulian*, 10, 322.

phăsēlus (**ellus, făs-**), i, m., φάσηλος, *the kidney-bean*, G. 1, 227; fig., *a light vessel in the form of a kidney-bean; bark, craft, galley*, G. 4, 289.

Phāsis, ĭdis *or* ĭdos, m., Φᾶσις, *a river of Colchis, now the Rioni*, G. 4, 367.

Phēgeus (dissyll.), i *or* ĕos, m., Φηγεύς. 1. *A follower of Aeneas*, 5, 263. 2. *Another*, 12, 371.

Phĕnĕos (**-us**), ĕi, f., Φένεος, *a town of Arcadia*, now *Phonea*, 8, 165.

Phĕres, ētis, m., Φέρης, *an Arcadian. follower of Pallas*, 10, 413.

Phĭlippi, ōrum, m., Φίλιπποι, *a town in Macedon*, now *Filibeh*, G. 1, 490.

Phillȳrĭdes (**Phĭlȳr-**), ae, m., Φιλυρίδης, *the son of Philyra; the centaur Chiron*, G. 3, 550.

Phĭloctētes, ae, m., Φιλοκτήτης, *son of the Thessalian king Poeas of Meliboea, companion of Hercules, from whom he inherited the bow and arrows with which he killed Paris*, 3, 402.

Phĭlŏmēla, ae, f., Φιλομήλη, *the daughter of Pandion, king of Thebes, changed into a nightingale*, E. 6, 79; *a nightingale*, G. 4, 511.

Phīnēius, a, um, adj. (Phineus), *pertaining to Phineus, king of Salmydessus, who was smitten by the gods with blindness and tormented by the Harpies, for putting out the eyes of his sons*, 3, 212.

Phlĕgĕthon, ntis, m., Φλεγέθων (the "burning"), *a river of Tartarus*, 6, 551.

Phlĕgȳas, ae, m., Φλεγύας, *a son of Mars and king of the Lapithae*, 6, 618.

phōca, ae, f., φώκη, *a seal, sea-calf*, G. 3, 543.

Phoebē, es, f., Φοίβη (the radiant), *the sister of Apollo, Diana, Luna; the moon*, G. 1. 431.

Phoebēus, a, um, adj. (Phoebus), *pertaining to Phoebus* or *the sun; Phoebean*, 3, 637.

Phoebigĕna, ae, m. (Phoebus *and* geno), *the son of Phoebus, Aesculapius*, 7, 773.

Phoebus, i, m., Φοῖβος (the radiant), *Phoebus* or *Apollo*, 1, 329, et al.

Phoenīces, um, m., Φοίνικες, *the Phoenicians*, 1, 344.

Phoenissus, a, um, adj., Φοίνισσος, *Phoenician*, 1, 670; subs.: **Phoenissa,** ae, f., *a Phoenician woman; Dido*, 1, 714, et al.

Phoenix, īcis, m., Φοῖνιξ, *Phoenix, son of Amyntor, and companion of Achilles*, 2, 762.

Phŏlŏē, es, f., Φολόη, *a Cretan woman, slave of Aeneas*, 5, 285.

Phŏlus, i, m., Φόλος. 1. *A centaur, son of Ixion*, G. 2, 456. 2. **Phŏlus,** i, m., *a Trojan warrior*, 12, 341.

Phorbas, antis, m., Φόρβας, *Phorbas, a son of Priam, killed at the siege of Troy*, 5, 842.

1. **Phorcus** (**-cys**), i, m., Φόρκος, *a sea-god, son of Neptune* or *Pontus and Gaia*, 5, 240.

2. **Phorcus,** i, m., *a Latin patriarch*, 10, 328.

Phrȳges, um, m., Φρύγες, *Phrygians; the inhabitants of Phrygia,*

which originally included the Troad; hence, also, *Trojans*, 1, 468, et al.; sing., **Phryx,** ўgis, m., *a Phrygian* or *Trojan*, 12, 99.

Phrўgĭa, ae, f. (Phryx), *Phrygia, the Troad*, 7, 207.

Phrўgĭus, a, um (id.), *Phrygian Trojan*, 1, 381; subs.: **Phrўgĭae,** ārum, f., *Phrygian* or *Trojan women*, 6, 518.

Phryx, s. Phryges.

Phthīa, ae, f., Φθία, *Phthia, the native town of Achilles in Thessaly*, 1, 284.

Phyllis, ĭdis *or* ĭdos, f., Φυλλίς, *the name of a shepherdess*, E. 3, 107, et al.

Phyllŏdŏcē, es, f., Φυλλοδόκη, *a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris*, G. 4, 336.

pĭācŭlum, i, n. (pio), *an expiation; expiatory, sacrifice, offering*, 4, 636; *purifying sacrifice; lustration*, 6, 153; meton., that which requires such expiation; *sin, crime*, 6, 569.

pĭcĕa, ae, f. (pix), *the pitch-pine; the pine*, 6, 180.

pĭcĕus, a, um, adj. (id.), *of pitch; smoking with pitch, pitchy*, 9, 75; *pitch-black*, 3, 573.

pictūra, ae, f. (pingo), *the art of painting; painting*, 1, 464.

pictūrātus, a, um (pictura), *adorned with painting; embroidered*, 3, 483.

pictus, a, um, p. of pingo.

Pīcus, i, m., *the son of Saturn, grandfather of Latinus, king of the aborigines, changed by Circe into a woodpecker*, 7, 48, et al.

Pĭĕrĭdes, um, f. (Pierus), *daughters of Pierus; the Muses*, E. 9, 33, et al.

pĭĕtas, ātis, f. (pius), *piety, reverence, devotion, love* with respect to gods or parents, 1, 10; in other relations: *dutiful affection; fidelity, regard; righteousness;* pity for the injured, *just retribution, justice*, 2, 536; *pity, compassion, mercy*, 5, 688; **patria pietas,** *affection for a parent*, 9, 294.

pĭger, gra, grum, adj. (piget), *backward; slow, sluggish; torpid, benumbed*, G. 4, 259.

pĭget, ŭit, 2, impers. a., *to cause disgust, vexation, irksomeness;* with *me, te*, etc., *am, art, is, are vexed, displeased; I, we, they are annoyed, vexed, unwilling*, G. 1, 177; *regret*, 4, 335, et al.

pignus, ŏris *or* ĕris, n. (rel. to pango *and* paciscor), *a pledge, stake, token, assurance*, 3, 611.

pīla, ae, f., *a pier; mole*, 9, 711.

pīlātus, a, um, adj. (pilum), *armed with the pilum, javelin*, or *dart*, 12, 121.

pīlentum, i, n., *a chariot, carriage*, 8, 666.

pīlum, i, n., *the heavy javelin used by the Roman legionary soldier; the pilum*, G. 1, 495.

Pīlumnus, i, m., *a Latin, deity, ancestor of Turnus*, 10, 619, et al.

Pīnārius, a, um, adj. (Pinarius), *of Pinarius, head of a family devoted to the rites of Hercules; Pinarian*, 8, 270.

Pindus, i, m., Πίνδος, *a mountain-range between Thessaly and Epirus, sacred to the Muses*, now *Mezzara*, E. 10, 11.

pīnĕus, a, um, adj. (pinus), *of pine, made of pine, produced from pine, piny*, 11, 786; *pine-*, 2, 258; *piny, pine-growing*, 11, 320.

pingo, pinxi, pictum, 3, a., *to paint*, 5, 663; *color, stain*, E. 6, 22; *dye*, 7, 252; *relieve, contrast*, or *pick out*, with varying colors, E. 2, 50; *tattoo*, 4, 146; p.: **pictus,** a, um, *embroidered*, 1, 708; pa., *many-colored, speckled, spotted, variegated*, 4, 525.

pinguesco, 3, inc. n. (pinguis), *to grow fat; to become fertile*, G. 1, 492.

pinguis, e, adj. (rel. to παχύς), *fat*, 1, 215; *well-fed*, 1, 635; *sleek, plump*, G. 2, 193; *juicy*, E. 8, 66; *thrifty*, G. 1, 14; *fertile*, G. 4, 118; *reeking*, 4, 62; *fat* or *rich* with victims, 9, 585; *rich, dense*, or *thick*, G. 4, 268; *viscid*, E. 8, 55; meton., *fertilizing*, G. 1, 80; **male pinguis,** *not rich, barren*, G. 1, 105; subs.: **pingue,** is, n., *fatness, fat*, G. 3, 124, et al.

pīnifer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. (pinus *and* fero), *pine-bearing, pine-covered*, 4, 249.

pinna, ae, s. penna.

pīnus, ūs *or* i (acc. pl., *pinos*, G. 4, 112), f. (πίτυς), *a pine-tree, pine*, 3, 659, et al.; meton., *a ship*, 5, 153; *a torch*, 7, 397; *a pine brand* or *torch* (others, *a spear*), 9, 522.

pio, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (pius), *to atone*

for, expiate, 2, 184; *appease*, 6, 379; *avenge, punish*, 2, 140.

Pīrĭthŏus, i, m., Πειρίθοος, *son of Ixion and king of the Lapithae; chained in Hades for attempting, with the aid of Theseus, to carry away Proserpine from the abode of Pluto*, 6, 393, et al.

pĭrum, i, n., *a pear*, G. 2, 88.

pĭrus, i, f., *a pear-tree*, E. 1, 74.

Pīsa, ae, f., Πίσα, *a city of Elis near which the Olympic games were celebrated*, G. 3, 180.

Pīsae, ārum, f., *a city of Etruria*, now *Pisa*, 10, 179.

piscis, is, m., *a fish*, G. 3, 430; the constellation *Piscis*, G. 4, 234.

piscōsus, a, um, adj. (piscis), *abounding in fish; haunt of fish*, 4, 255.

pistrix, īcis, f. (πρίστις), *a sea-monster* (others, *pristis*), 3, 427.

pĭus, a, um, adj., *dutiful, pious*, especially to gods and parents, 1, 220, et al.; *pious, reverent, devout*, 1, 526; *sacred, holy*, 4, 637; *righteous, good*, 1, 603; *pure*, 3, 42; *blessed*, 5, 734; of the gods, *righteous, just*, 4, 382, et al.

pix, īcis, f., πίσσα, *pitch*, G. 4, 41, et al.; meton., *pine*, G. 2, 438.

plăcābĭlis, e, adj. (placo), *that can be appeased; placable, propitious*, 7, 764.

plăcĕo, ŭi *or* plăcĭtus sum, 2, n., *to be agreeable, pleasing; to please*, 4, 38; impers.: **plăcet**, ŭit *or* plăcĭtum est, *it pleases* (me, thee, etc.); *I resolve, decree, will*, 1, 283; pa.: **placĭtus**, a, um, *agreeable, pleasing*, 4, 38; subs.: **placĭtum**, i, n., *a pleasure, desire; judgment*, E. 7, 27.

plăcĭdē, adv., s. placidus.

plăcĭdus, a, um, adj. (placeo), *gentle, calm, tranquil, peaceful, serene*, 5, 848; *inactive, idle*, 9, 187; *friendly, propitious*, 3, 266; adv.: **plăcĭdē**, *gently, softly, quietly, calmly*, 5, 86.

placĭtum, s. placeo.

placĭtus, a, um, p. of placeo.

plāco, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (rel. to placeo), *to appease*, 2, 116; *calm, quiet, still*, 1, 142; *subdue, quell*, 6, 803.

1. **plāga**, ae, f., πληγή, *a blow, wound*, G. 3, 226; *lash, whip*, 7, 383.

2. **plăga**, ae, f. (prhps. rel. to πλάξ, *a flat surface*), *a tract, region*, 1, 394; *zone*, 7, 226.

3. **plăga**, ae, f. (prhps. rel. to plecto and πλέκω), *a net, hunter's net; a toil*, 4, 131.

plango, nxi, nctum, 3, a. (rel. to πλήσσω and 1. plaga), *to beat, strike, smite* the breast; hence, intransitive, *lament, wail*, 11, 145; *moan*, G. 1, 334.

plangor, ōris, m. (plango), *lamentation* by beating the breast; *lamentation, wailing, cry of grief*, 2, 487.

plānĭtĭes, ēi, f. (planus), *a level surface, plain*, 11, 527.

planta, ae, f. (rel. to πλατύς), *the sole of the foot*, 4, 259; *a plant, scion, slip, graft, sprout*, G. 2, 23, et al.

plantārĭa, ĭum, n. pl. (plantaris), *slips, scions, sets, layers*, G. 2, 27.

plānus, a, um, adj. (rel. to πλακοῦς), *flat, level, plain*; subs.: **plānum**, i, n., *a plain*, G. 2, 273.

plătănus, i, f., πλάτανος, *the plane-tree, the European button-wood*, G. 4, 146.

plaudo, plausi, plausum, 3, a. and n., *to beat, slap, stroke*, 12, 86; *clap, flutter*, 5, 516; of the dance, *perform by beating, beat*, 6, 644.

plaustrum (**plos-**), i, n., *a cart, car, wain*, G. 2, 206.

1. **plausus**, a, um, p. of plaudo.

2. **plausus**, ūs, m. (plaudo), *a beating, clapping, flapping; fluttering sound*, 5, 215; *plaudit, applause*, 5, 148.

plēbs (**plēbes**), is (ei *and* i), f. (rel. to πλῆθος), *the multitude, throng*, 9, 343; *mass, common people*, G. 2, 509.

Plēïas (**Plēas, Plĭas**), ădis, f., Πληϊάς, *a Pleiad, one of the seven daughters of Atlas*; pl.: **Plēïades**, um (the genuine Lat. word is Vergiliae), *the "seven stars" in the constellation Taurus; the Pleiades*, G. 1, 138.

Plēmȳrĭum (**Plemm-, Plemur-**), ĭi, n., Πλημμύριον, *Plemyrium*, now *Punta di Gigante, a promontory in Sicily, near Syracuse*, 3, 693.

plēnus, a, um, adj. (rel. to rt. ple in compleo, expleo, impleo), *full*, 1, 460; *mature*, 7, 53; *swelling*, 1, 400; *overflowing*, 1, 739; **ad plenum**, *to the full, to the brim*, G. 2, 244.

plērumque, adv. (plerusque), *for the most part, generally*, G. 1, 300.

Plĭas, ădis, s. Pleias.

plĭco, cāvi *or* cŭi, cātum *or* cĭtum, 1, a. (rel. to πλέκω), *to wind together, fold, coil*, 5, 279.

plūma, ae, f., *the soft under-feather; a soft feather; plume, feather*, 3, 242; *plumage*, 11, 771.

plumbum, i, n. (rel. to μόλυβος, μόλυβδος), *lead*, 5, 405; *a leaden bullet*, 9, 588.

plŭo, ŭi *or* ūvi, 3, n. and a., pers *and* impers., *to rain*, G. 4, 81; 10, 807.

plūrĭmus, a, um, s. multus.

plūs, plūris, s. multus.

Plūto (-on), ōnis, m., Πλούτων, *Pluto, son of Saturn, king of Hades*, 7, 327.

plŭvĭa, ae (sc. aqua), f. (pluvius), *rain*, G. 1, 92.

plŭvĭālis, e, adj. (pluvia), *causing rain, rainy*, 9, 668.

plŭvĭus, a, um, adj. (pluo), *causing rain* or *attended by rain; rainy*, 1, 744.

po (pot), insep. prep., intensifying or emphasizing words to which it is prefixed.

pōcŭlum, i, n. (rt. po, Grk. πι, whence poto, *drink*), *a drinking-cup; goblet*, 1, 706; *cup of wine*, G. 3, 379; *draught, drink*, G. 3, 529; *any vessel for drinking, a trough, fountain*, E. 8, 28.

pŏdăgra, ae, f., ποδάγρα, *the gout; a wart, corn*, G. 3, 299.

Pŏdălīrius, ĭi, m., Ποδαλείριυς, *a Trojan follower of Aeneas*, 12, 304.

poena, ae, f. (ποινή, *quit-money*), *penalty, punishment*, 1, 136; *pain, torture, torment*, 6, 543; *revenge, vengeance*, 2, 572; 7, 766.

Poeni, ōrum, m., Φοίνικες, *the Carthaginians*, 1, 302; *Africans*, 12, 4.

Poenĭcĕus, a, um, s. Puniceus.

poenĭtet, s. paenitet.

Poenus, a, um, adj. (Poeni), *Carthaginian, African*, E. 5, 27.

pŏēta, ae, m., ποιητής, *a maker; a poet*, E. 7, 25, et al.

1. **pōlĭo,** īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4, a., *to smooth, furbish, polish; finish*, 8, 426; *make bright, adorn*, 8, 436.

2. **Pōlĭo,** s. Pollio.

Pŏlītes, ae, m., Πολίτης, *Polites, a son of Priam and Hecuba, killed by Pyrrhus*, 2, 526.

pŏlītus, a, um, p. of polio.

pollex, ĭcis, m. (polleo), literally *the strong member; the thumb*, 11, 68.

pollĭcĕor, lĭcĭtus sum, 2, dep. a. (pot *and* liceor), *to promise*, 1, 237.

pollĭcĭtus, a, um, p. of polliceor.

Pollĭo (Pōlĭo), ōnis, m., *C. Asinius Pollio, a distinguished orator, general, and poet; friend of Antony and Augustus, and patron of Vergil; consul, B. C.* 40, E. 3, 84, et al.

pollŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, a. (pot *and* luo ?), *to soil, pollute, defile*, 3, 234; *break, violate*, 3, 61.

pollūtus, a, um, p. of polluo.

Pollux, ūcis, m. (Πολυδεύκης), *son of Tyndarus and Leda, and twin brother of Castor*, 6, 121.

pŏlus, i, m., πόλος, *the terminating point of an axis; the celestial pole;* meton., *the heavens, sky*, 1, 90; *air*, 1, 398.

Pŏlўbōtes, s. Pŏlўphoetes.

Pŏlўdōrus, i, m., Πολύδωρος, *son of Priam and Hecuba*, 3, 49.

Pŏlўphēmus, i, m., Πολύφημος, *a cyclops, son of Neptune*, 3, 657.

Pŏlўphoetes (Pŏlўbōtes), ae, m., Πολυφοίτης, *a Trojan priest of Ceres*, 6, 484.

Pōmĕtĭi, ōrum, m., and **Pōmĕtĭa,** ae, f., *Pometii, a city of the Volsci, called also Suessa Pometia*, now *Torre Petrara* or *Mesa*, 6, 775.

pompa, ae, f., πομπή, *a solemn procession* or *ceremonial*, G. 3, 22; *a funeral procession*, 5, 53.

pōmum, i, n., *any kind of tree-fruit; an apple, pear, fig*, etc., freq.; *an apple-tree* or *any fruit-bearing tree*, G. 2, 426.

pondus, ĕris, n. (pendo), *weight*, 5, 447; *burden, load*, 6, 413; *a stone, a shot*, 11, 616.

pōnĕ, adv. of place (rel. to post ?), *behind, after*, 2, 208.

pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3, a. (po *and* sino), *to put, set, place*, 1, 706, et al.; *lay, stretch*, 1, 173; *level*, 12, 569; *plant*, G. 2, 14; *deposit*, 6, 73; *plant, settle, fix*, 3, 88; *set up, establish, make*, 1, 264; *propose*, G. 2, 530; *stake*, E. 3, 36; *assign, appoint*, 1, 278; *dispose, determine*, 10, 623; *bestow*, 6, 611; *put to rest*

or *sleep*, 4, 527; *bury*, 6, 508; for *depono, lay down* or *aside*, fig., 1, 302; 9, 687; *give up* for another, *change*, 8, 329; *give up*, 11, 309; *lose*, 12, 209; n. (sc. *se*), *to subside, be hushed, sink to rest*, 7, 27; 10, 103.

pons, ntis, m., *a bridge*, G. 3, 78; *a bridge connecting battlements and towers*, 9, 530; *gangway, bridge for embarking*, 10, 288.

1. **pontus,** i, m., πόντος, *the sea; the deep*, 2, 295; *wave, billow*, "a sea," 1, 114.

2. **Pontus,** i, m. (Πόντος), *the Pontus Euxinus; Black Sea;* for *Colchis*, E. 8, 96.

poples, ĭtis, m., *the hinder part of the knee; hamstring*, 9, 762; *knee*, 12, 492.

pŏpŭlāris, e, adj. (pŏpulus), *pertaining to the people* or *nation; popular*, 6, 816.

pōpŭlĕus, a, um, adj. (pōpulus), *of the poplar-tree; poplar-*, 5, 134.

Pŏpŭlōnĭa, ae, f., **-ium,** ĭi, n., and **-ii,** ōrum, m., *a town on the coast of Etruria near the modern Piombino*, 10, 172.

pŏpŭlor, lātus sum, 1, dep. a., and **pŏpŭlo,** āvi, ātum, 1, a. (populus), *to fill with a multitude* of invaders; hence, by meton., *to lay waste; ravage; ransack*, 4, 403; *devastate, plunder*, 1, 527; *rob, deprive*, 6, 496; of things, 12, 525.

1. **pŏpŭlus,** i, m., *a people*, G. 2, 502; *state, nation*, 1, 21; *canton, clan, tribe*, 7, 716; *multitude, throng*, 1, 148; *the common people* as opposed to the senate, *commons, people*, 9, 192.

2. **pōpŭlus,** i, f., *a poplar-tree*, E. 7, 61; *a wreath of poplar*, 8, 276.

porca, ae, f. (porcus), *a sow*, 8, 641.

porgo, s. porrigo.

porrectus, a, um, p. of porrigo.

porrĭcio, rēci, rectum, 3, a., a ritual form for proicio, *to throw, heave; lay before* or *offer; cast*, 5, 238.

porrĭgo (contract. form **porgo,** 8, 274), rexi, rectum, 3, a. (pro *and* rego), *to stretch forth, hold forth, lift*, 8, 274; pass., *to be stretched out, extend*, 6, 597; p.: **porrectus,** a, um, *stretched out, extending*, G. 3, 351.

porro, adv. (πόῤῥω), *forward*, of space, time, or of mental operations, *far off*, 6, 711; *afterwards, in process of time, then*, 5, 600; *further*, 9, 190.

Porsenna (Porsĕna), ae, m., *an Etruscan lars* or *king allied with the banished Tarquins against Rome*, 8, 646.

porta, ae, f. (rel. to περάω), *a gate*, 1, 294, et al.; *entrance*, G. 4, 165; *passage, avenue, door*, 1, 83.

portendo, tendi, tentum, 3, a. (pro *and* tendo), *to stretch, hold forth; to foretell, portend, presage*, 3, 184; p. subs.: **portentum,** i, *a thing portended;* meton., *that which portends, an omen, portent, prodigy*, 8, 533.

portentum, i, s. portendo.

portĭcus, ūs, f. (porta), *a portico, porch, gallery, pillared hall, colonnade, hall*, 3, 353.

portĭtor, ōris, m. (porto), *a carrier; ferryman, boatman;* **portitor Orci,** *Charon*, G. 4, 502.

porto, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (rel. to fero and φέρω, *to bring, convey, carry*, 1, 68; *carry away*, 1, 363; *announce, declare*, 3, 539.

Portūnus (Portumnus), i, m. (portus), *Portunus, the Roman god of harbors* or *sea-ports;* identified with *the Greek Palaemon* or *Melicertes*, 5, 241.

portus, ūs, m. (rel. to porta), *a port, harbor, haven*, 1, 159, et al.; fig., 7, 598.

posco, pŏposci, 3, a., *to demand, require*, 11, 901; 1, 414; *ask, inquire*, 3, 59; *request, call, ask for*, 1, 728; *seek, summon*, 10, 661; *entreat, supplicate*, 1, 666; *claim*, 5, 342; w. two accusatives, 4, 50.

pŏsĭtus, a, um, p. of pono.

possessor, ōris, m. (possideo), *a possessor; occupier, intruder on*, E. 9, 3.

possum, pŏtŭi, posse, irreg. n. (potis *and* sum), *to be able; can*, 1, 242, et al.; *to avail, have influence, power*, 4, 382; **pŏtĕras,** *you might have*, E. 1, 80; pa.: **pŏtens,** ntis, *able, powerful, mighty*, 2, 296; *potent, great*, 1, 531; *rich*, 6, 843; of medicines, 12, 402; *sovereign, ruler, lord, master of*, w. gen., 1, 80; **factus, facta potens,** w. gen., *having obtained*, 7, 541; subs.: **pŏtentes,** ium *or* um, *the great*, 12, 519.

post, prep. w. acc., and adv. of place

and time; prep., *behind*, 1, 296; *next to*, 7, 655; *after*, 5, 626; adv., *afterwards*, *then*, *next*, 1, 612; *hereafter*, 1, 136.

postĕrus (nom. masc. not used), a, um, adj. (post), *the next*, *following*, 3, 588; superl.: **postrēmus** or **postŭmus,** a, um, *last*, 11, 664; *the last*, *lowest*, 3, 427; *latest-born*, *youngest*, 6, 763; subs.: **postrēma,** ōrum, n., *the rear*, 9, 27.

posthăbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, a., *to hold next; esteem less*, 1, 16; *put aside*, E. 7, 17.

posthăbĭtus, a, um, p. of posthabeo.

posthac, adv., *after this time*, *hereafter*, *henceforward*, *after this*, E. 1, 76.

postis, is, m. (rel. to pono), *a post; door-post*, *jamb*, 3, 287; *door*, 2, 480.

postquam, adv., referring the time of one action or event to that of another; *after that*, *as soon as*, w. perf., 3, 463; 1, 520; *from the time that*, 4, 17; w. imperf., E. 1, 29; w. pres., E. 1, 31.

postrēmus, a, um, s. posterus.

postŭmus, a, um, s. posterus.

pŏtens, ntis, s. possum.

pŏtentĭa, ae, f. (potens), *power*, *force*, *potency*; *might*, 1, 664, et al.

pŏtestas, ātis, f. (possum), *ability*, *power*, physical or moral, 9, 97; 9, 739; *virtue*, *efficacy*, 12, 396; *possibility*, *opportunity*, 3, 670; *authority*, 10, 100; meton., the possessor of power, *sovereign*, 10, 18.

1. **pŏtĭor,** ītus sum, 4, dep. n. (pŏtĭtur, 3, 56; 4, 217), (potis), *to become master* or *possessor of; get*, *take possession*, w. abl., 3, 56; *enjoy*, 4, 217; *seize*, 12, 642; *win*, 9, 363; *achieve*, *execute*, 6, 624; *gain*, *reach*, 1, 172.

2. **pŏtĭor,** us, comp. of potis.

pŏtis, e, adj., *able*, 3, 671; compar.: **pŏtĭor,** ĭus, *better*, *preferable*, 4, 287; adv.: **pŏtĭus,** *preferably; rather*, 3, 654.

Pŏtītĭus, ĭi, m., *the founder of one of the families charged with the sacred rites of Hercules*, 8, 269.

pŏtītus, a, um, p. of 1. potior.

pŏtĭus, s. potis.

Potnias, ădis, adj., f. (Ποτνιαί), *of Potniae*, *a village in Boeotia near which the pasturage affected the cattle with madness; Potnian*, G. 3, 268.

pōto, āvi, ātum *or* pōtum, 1, a., *to drink*, 6, 715; p.: **potus,** a, um, *having been drunk;* in agreement with a noun, *the drinking of*, G. 4, 120; sup.: **potum,** *to drink*, E. 7, 11.

prae, adv. (not in Vergil) and prep., w. abl. (rel. to pro), *before;* **prae se portare,** *to carry*, 11, 544; **prae se iactare,** *to pretend*, 9, 134.

In composition *prae* sometimes has the meaning of *praeter*, 6, 705.

praebĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, a. (prae *and* habeo), *to hold before*, *afford*, G. 2, 216; *give*, G. 3, 301; *offer*, 9, 693.

praecēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, n., *to go before*, 9, 47.

praecelsus, a, um, adj., *very high*, *lofty*, 3, 245.

praeceps, cĭpĭtis, adj. (prae *and* caput), *head foremost; headlong*, 2, 307; *descending*, G. 3, 547; *deep*, 11, 888; *hurried*, *hasty*, *quick*, *speedy*, 4, 573; *flying*, *running swiftly*, 2, 516; 3, 598; *rash*, *impetuous*, *fiery*, 9, 685; prolept., *ready to sink*, 10, 232; subs.: **praeceps,** n., *a steep*, *precipice*, *verge*, 2, 460; **in praeceps,** *headlong; swiftly*, G. 1, 203; *downwards*, 6, 578.

praeceptum, i, n. (praeceptus), *an injunction*, *direction*, *order*, *command*, 6, 236; *warning*, 2, 345; *rule*, *precept*, *maxim*, G. 1, 176.

praceptus, a, um, p. of praecipio.

praecīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3, a. (prae *and* caedo), *to cut off in front;* pa.: **praecīsus,** a, um, *abrupt*, *ragged*, 8, 233.

praecĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3, a. (prae *and* capio), *to take*, *get beforehand*, 10, 277; hence, *dry up*, E. 3, 98; fig., *anticipate*, 6, 105; *await*, 11, 491; *instruct*, *direct*, *order*, 9, 40; *teach*, *prescribe*, 11, 329.

praecĭpĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n. (praeceps), *to cast headlong*, *hurl*, *plunge*, 2, 37; *urge*, *hurry*, *hasten; impel*, *incite*, 2, 317; *break off*, *end swiftly*, 12, 699; *hasten away*, 4, 565; n. (sc. se), *fall headlong*, 6, 351; *descend swiftly*, 2, 9; *run down*, 4, 251.

praecĭpŭē, adv. (praecipuus), *chiefly*, *especially*, *particularly*, *most of all*, 1, 220.

praecĭpŭus, a, um, adj. (praecipio), *taken first; foremost, chief,* 11, 214; *distinguished,* 5, 249; *most distinguished,* 8, 177.

praecīsus, a, um, p. of praecido.

praeclārus, a, um, adj., *very clear* or *bright; illustrious, splendid,* 4, 655.

praeco, ōnis, m., *a herald,* 5, 245.

praecordĭa, ōrum, n. (prae *and* cor), *the diaphragm* or *midriff; the vital parts; the heart,* 9, 413; *the heart* as the seat of courage, 2, 367; *spirit, heart,* 9, 596; as the seat of the understanding, G. 2, 484.

praeda, ae, f., *booty, spoil,* 1, 528; *prey, game,* 1, 210; often in the pl., as 7, 749.

praedīco, dixi, dictum, 3, a., *to say beforehand; foretell, prophesy, predict,* 3, 252; *forewarn,* 3, 436; p.: **praedictus,** a, um, *foretold;* subs.: **praedictum,** i, n., *the thing foretold; a prediction, prophecy,* 4, 464.

praedictum, s. praedico.

praedisco, 3, a., *to learn beforehand,* G. 1, 252.

praedīves, ĭtis, adj., *very rich, opulent, wealthy,* 11, 213.

praedo, ōnis, m. (praedor), *a robber,* 10, 774.

praedor, āri, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a. (praeda), *to commit robbery, prowl, rob,* G. 1. 130.

praedulcis, e, adj., *very sweet; pleasing, dear,* 11, 155.

praedūrus, a, um, adj., *very hard; hardy, sturdy, powerful,* 10, 748.

praeĕo, īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, irreg. n. and a., *to go before;* p.: **praeiens,** ĕuntis, *going before, preceding,* 5, 186.

praefĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, irreg. a., *to carry before, bear,* 7, 237; *offer,* 11, 249; *present, exhibit,* 10, 211; *put before* or *first,* 5, 541; *choose rather, prefer,* E. 3. 4.

praefĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3, a. (prae *and* facio), *to put at the head* or *in command; to place* or *set over,* w. acc. and dat., 6, 118.

praefīgo, fixi, fixum, 3, a., *to fasten before, in front of,* w. acc. and dat., 11, 778; *on the end,* 9, 466; *to tip, head, point,* 5, 557; *bind up, muzzle,* G. 3, 399.

praefixus, a, um, p. of praefigo.

praefŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3, a., *to dig before* or *in front of,* 11, 473.

praefor, fātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a., *to address first,* 11, 301.

praefulgĕo, fulsi, 2, n., *to shine* or *glitter at the end,* 8, 553.

praegnans, antis, and **praegnas,** ātis (prae *and* geno), *with young, pregnant,* 7, 320.

praelābor, lapsus sum, 3, dep. n. and a., *to glide forward* or *along; roll* or *rush along by,* G. 3, 180.

praelātus, a, um, p. of praefero.

praelum, i, s. prēlum.

praelium, s. proelium.

praemĕtŭo, 3, a. and n., *to fear beforehand, dread* (old reading, *permetuens*), 2, 573.

praemissus, a, um, p. of praemitto.

praemitto, mīsi, missum, 3, a., *to send before, in advance* or *forward; dispatch,* 6, 34.

praemĭum, ĭi, n. (prae *and* emo), *that which is taken first* or *as the best; prize,* 5, 70; *reward, recompense,* 1, 461; *gift, blessing,* 4, 33.

praenăto, 1, n. and a., *to swim in front of* or *by;* fig., *flow by, along by,* 6, 705.

Praeneste, is, n. and f., *a town in Latium on a lofty hill about twenty miles S. E. of Rome;* now *Palestrina,* 7, 682.

Praenestīnus, a, um, adj. (Praeneste), *of Praeneste,* 7, 678.

praenuntĭa (-cia), ae, f. (praenuntius), *a harbinger, forerunner,* 11, 139.

praepes, ĕtis, adj. (rt. pet, as in peto and πέτομαι), *hastening before; swift, fleet,* 3, 361: *winged,* 5, 254.

praepinguis, e, adj., *very fat; rich,* 3, 698.

praereptus, a, um, p. of praeripio.

praerĭpĭo, rĭpŭi, reptum, 3, a. (prae *and* rapio), *to snatch, seize before another; seize quickly; snatch away,* 4, 516.

praerumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3, a., *to burst* or *break off in front;* pa.: **praeruptus,** a, um, *broken* or *torn off; precipitous, abrupt, steep,* 1, 105.

praesaepe (praesēpe), is, n. (rel. to praesaepio), *an inclosure, fold, stall, stable, pen,* 7, 17; *hive,* 1, 435.

praesāgus, a, um, adj. (praesagio),

divining, prophetic, 10, 177; *foreboding*, w. gen., 10, 843, et al.

praescisco, 3, a., *to find out beforehand*, G. 4, 70.

praescĭus, a, um, adj. (praescio), *foreknowing, prescient*, 6, 66; *foreboding, ill-boding*, 12, 452.

praescrībo, scripsi, scriptum, *to write before; write at the head; show inscribed* or *prefixed*, E. 6, 12.

praesens, ntis, pa. (praesum), *being before, present in person; present before one*, 3, 174; *propitious*, 9, 404; E. 1, 42; *immediate, instant*, 1, 91; *prompt*, 12, 152; *ready, effective, sure*, G. 2, 127; *urgent, powerful*, 12, 245.

praesentĭa, ae, f. (praesens), *a being present; presence*, 9, 73.

praesentĭo, sensi, sensum, 4, a., *to feel, perceive beforehand*, 4, 297.

praesēpe, s. praesaepe.

praesertim, adv. (prae *and* 2. sero), *first determined; chiefly, especially*, G. 2, 310.

praeses, ĭdis, c. (praesideo), *one presiding; an arbiter; arbitress*, 11, 483.

praesĭdĕo, sēdi *or* sīdi, 2, n. and a. (prae *and* sedeo), *to sit before; preside over, rule over*, w. dat., 3, 35.

praesĭdĭum, ĭi, n. (praesideo), *protection*, 11, 58.

praestans, antis, comp.: **praestantior,** us, s. praesto.

praesto, stĭti, stătum *or* stĭtum, 1, n. and a., *to stand before; surpass; represent* (others, *surpass*), 11, 438; impers.: **praestat,** praestĭtit, *it is, was better, preferable, more fitting, important*, 1, 135; pa.: **praestans,** ntis, *excellent, superior, distinguished*, 5, 361; *beautiful*, G. 4, 538; w. gen., 12, 19.

praesūmo, sumpsi *or* sumsi, sumptum *or* sumtum, 3, a., *to take beforehand; anticipate*, 11, 18.

praetendo, tendi, tentum, 3, a., *to hold out before*, G. 4, 230; *stretch forth, extend, wave*, 8, 116; *stretch, extend before*, 3, 692; *oppose*, 9, 599; fig., *pretend, promise*, 4, 339.

praetentus, a, um, p. of praetendo.

praeter, adv. and prep. w. acc. (prae), *by, beyond, before*; adv., *besides, along by, past*, 10, 399; prep., *beyond*, 7, 24.

praetĕrĕā, adv., besides these things; *besides, moreover*, freq.; *then too*, 1, 647; *hereafter*, 1, 49.

praetĕrĕo, īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, irreg. n. and a., *to pass by, to come to an end*, G. 2, 322; *to go, pass by*, 5, 156; *outstrip*, 4, 157; pa.: **praetĕrĭtus,** a, um, *past*, 8, 560.

praetĕrĭtus, a, um, p. of praetereo.

praeterlābor, lapsus sum, 3, dep. n. and a., *to glide, flow along by*, 6, 874; *sail past* or *by*, 3, 478.

praetervĕhor, vectus, 3, pass. of praeterveho, as dep. a., *to go by; pass, sail by*, 3, 688.

praetexo, texŭi, textum, 3, a., *to weave in front; to fringe*, 6, 5; fig., *palliate, cloak*, 4, 172; *conceal*, 4, 500.

praetōrĭum, ĭi, n. (praetorius), *the general's tent; headquarters; the king's pavilion*, G. 4, 75.

praeūro, ussi, ustum, 3, a., *to burn at the point*. 7. 524.

praeustus, a, um, p. of praeuro.

praevălĭdus, a, um. adj., *very strong*, G. 2, 190.

praevectus, a, um, p. of praevehor.

praevĕhor, vectus sum, 3, dep., *to ride before, ride up*, 7, 166.

praevĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4, n. and a., *to come before, precede* (separated by tmesis), E. 8, 17.

praeverto (-vorto), verti, versum, 3, a., *to turn before; to preoccupy, prepossess* (others, *surprise*), 1, 721; *surpass*, 7, 807; pass. as dep. (only in pres.): **praevertor (-vortor),** *to surpass, outstrip*, 1, 317.

praevĭdĕo, vīdi, vīsum, 2, a., *to see beforehand; foresee*, 5, 445.

prātum, i, n., *a meadow*, 6, 674; *marsh*, G. 1, 384.

prāvus, a, um, adj., *crooked*; subs.: **pravum,** i, n., *perverseness, wrong, evil. falsehood*, 4, 188.

prĕces, um, s. prex.

prĕciae (**prĕt-**), ārum, f., *a kind of grape; the preciae* or *pretiae*, G. 2, 95.

prĕcor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a., *to pray; entreat. invoke, implore, beseech, supplicate*, 4, 521; *pray for*, 3, 144; w. dat., 8, 127; pa.: **precans,** ntis, *suppliant*, 7, 237.

prĕhendo (prendo, praehendo),

di, nsum, 3, a., *to lay hold of; seize*, 2, 592; *catch*, 3, 450; *seize*, *hold* for defense, 2, 322; *overtake*, *reach*, 6, 61.

prĕhensus, a, um, p. of prehendo.

prēlum (praelum), i, n. (premo), *a wine-press*, G. 2, 242.

prĕmo, pressi, pressum, 3, a., *to press*, freq.; *plant*, G. 4, 131; *tread upon*, 2, 380; *trample*, 5, 331; *press together*, *close*, 6, 155; *press after*, *pursue*, 1. 324; *overflow*, *overwhelm*, 1, 246; *press upon*, 2, 530; *follow up* in speech, 7, 119; *stab*, *slay*, 9, 330; *shut in*, G. 4, 297; *hem in*, 11, 545; *suppress*, *keep down*, *conceal*, 1, 209; 12, 322; *obscure*, *withdraw*, 4, 81; *restrain*, *curb*, 1, 63; *check*, *discourage*, 11, 402; *repress*, 4, 332; *reduce*, *prune*, G. 1, 157; *subject*, *reduce*, *oppress*, 1, 285; **premere vestigia,** *arrest the footsteps*, 6, 197; *plant one's footsteps on*, *tread on* (with abl. of place), 11, 788.

prendo, s. prehendo.

prenso (prĕhenso), āvi, ātum, 1, intens. a. (prendo), *to grasp*, 2, 444.

prensus, a, um, p. of prehendo.

presso, āvi, ātum, 1, intens. a., *to press hard; squeeze*, *press; milk*, E. 3, 99.

pressus, a, um, p. of premo.

prĕtium, ĭi, n. (rel. to πρίαμαι, *to buy*), *price*, 4, 212; *value*, *worth*, 9, 232; *money; bribe*, 6, 622; *reward*, *punishment*, 12, 352; *prize*, 5, 292; *ransom*, 9, 213,

prex, prĕces, f., not used in nom. and gen. sing. (precor), *a prayer*, *supplication*, *entreaty*, 2, 689.

Prĭămēius, a, um, adj. (Priamus), *of Priam*, 2, 403; *Priam's*, 7, 252.

Prĭămĭdes, ae, m., Πριαμίδης, *son of Priam*, 3, 295.

Prĭămus, i, m., Πρίαμος. 1. *Priam*, *son of Laomedon*, *king of Troy*, 1, 458, et al. 2. *A Trojan youth*, *son of Polites and grandson of King Priam*, 5, 564.

Priāpus, i, m., Πρίαπος, *the god of generation; god of vineyards and gardens*, G. 4, 111.

prīdem, adv. (obsol. pris *and* dem), *some time before* or *since; long ago*, *long since*, 2, 647, freq.

prīmaevus, a, um, adj. (primus *and* aevum), *first in age; eldest born*, 9, 545; *youthful*, 10, 345; *early*, 7, 162.

prīmĭtĭae (-ĭcĭae), ārum, f. (primus), *the first fruits; first offerings*, 11, 16; *beginnings*, *first essays*, 11, 156.

prīmōris, e, adj. (primus), *first;* subs.: **prīmōres,** um, *the chiefs*, *princes*, *nobles*, 9, 309.

prīmus, a, um, num. adj.. superl. of prior (from absol. pris or pri, and superl. suffix -mus), *first*, in space, time, order, degree, or dignity (usually referring to three or more); *first*, *foremost*, 5, 151; *front*, *fore-*, 5, 566; *nearest*, 2, 32; *first part of*, 1, 541; *edge*, *border*, *outskirt of*, 9, 244; *extremity of*, G. 3, 399; *chief*, 9, 785; *earliest*, *first*, 1, 345; *for the first time*, 11, 573; as an adv., 1, 442; 6, 810, et al.; *in the earliest times*, 1, 1; G. 1, 12; **prima proelia,** *the beginning of battle*, 12, 103; subs.: **primum,** i, n., *the chief concern*, *affair*, *work*, 8, 408; **prīmi,** ōrum, m., *foremost*, *first*, 2, 494; **prima,** ōrum, n., *the first place*, *front*, *van*, 10, 157; *first prize*, 5, 194; *first things* or *elements*, E. 6, 33; adv.: **prīmum,** *first*, 2, 375; **ut prīmum,** *as soon as*, 1, 306; **primo,** *at first*, *in the beginning*, 4, 176; **in prīmis** or **imprīmis, cum primis,** *especially*, *chiefly*, 1, 303; G. 1, 178; **ad prima,** *to*, i. e., *in the first* or *highest degree*, *very*, G. 2, 134.

princeps, ĭpis, adj. (primus *and* capio), *first; chief; foremost*, 5, 160; subs. m., *a chief*, *leader*, *commander*, *prince*, 1, 488; *progenitor*, *founder*, *ancestor*, 3, 168.

princĭpĭum, ĭi, n. (princeps), *a beginning*, *commencement*, E. 8, 11; abl. adverbially: **princĭpĭo,** *in the beginning*, *at first*, *in the first place*, 2, 752.

prior, us, ōris, (superl.: **prīmus,** wh. see), (obsol. pris or pri, and comp. suffix -or), *first* or *foremost* of two, 5, 155; *first* in order of time, 1, 581; *earlier*, *former*, *first*, 3, 213; *old*, *ancient*, 4, 464; *original*, *native*, G. 2, 59; *beforehand*, *anticipating* (others, *excelling*), 11, 760; *superior*, 11, 292; subs.: **prĭōres,** m., *ancestors*, 3, 693; *the ancients*, *ancient poets*, G. 3, 292; adv.: **prĭus,** *before*, *sooner*, *rather*, 2, 190; **priusquam,** s. quam.

priscus, a, um, adj. (obsol. pris), *old, former, ancient*, 7, 706; **Prisci Lăt-īni,** *the ancient Latins, occupying Latium prior to the foundation of Rome*, 5, 598.

pristīnus, a, um, adj. (id.), *primitive, pristine, former*, 6, 473; *recent*, 10, 143; subs.: **pristīna,** ōrum, n., *former, first condition*, 12, 424.

pristis, is, f. (another form for *pistrix*). 1. *A sea-monster*, 10, 211. 2. **Pristis,** *the Pristis, one of the ships of Aeneas*, 5, 154.

prius, s. prior.

priusquam, adv., *before that, before*, 1, 472.

Prīvernum, i, *a city of Latium*, now *Piperno*, 11, 540.

Prīvernus, i, m., *a Rutulian warrior*, 9, 576.

1. **prō,** prep. w. abl. (πρό), *before, in front of*, 12, 661; *on the front* of an elevated place; *on*, 9, 575; *in defense of*, 8, 653; *on account of, for the sake of*, 6, 821; *in place of, instead of, for*, 1, 659; *for, in return for*, 3, 604; *in preference to*, 5, 483; **pro se,** *according to his strength*, 5, 501.

2. **prō (prōh),** interj. denoting wonder, surprise, lamentation, distress, agony; *O! ah! alas!* 4, 590.

prŏăvus, i, m., *a great-grandfather; sire, ancestor*. 3, 129.

prŏbo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (probus), *to try, put to proof; approve*, 5, 418; *permit, allow*, 4, 112.

Prŏcas, ae, m., *one of the Alban kings, and father of Numitor and Amulius*, 6, 767.

prŏcax, ācis, adj. (proco), *bold, insolent;* fig., *wild, raging*, 1, 536.

prŏcēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, n., *to go* or *come forth* or *forward; advance, proceed, go on*, 2, 760; *move*, 4, 587; *elapse, pass by*, 3, 356; *continue*, 5, 461.

prŏcella, ae, f. (pro *and* cello), *a gale, storm, squall, tempest*, 1, 102.

prŏcer, ĕris, m. (in the sing. found only in the acc.), *a chief, noble;* pl.: **prŏcĕres,** um, *elders, nobles, princes*, 1, 740.

prŏcērus, a, um, adj., *high, lofty*, E. 6, 63.

prŏcessus, ūs, m. (procedo), *a going forward; progress, lapse of time*, G. 3, 504.

Prŏchȳta, ae, f., Προχύτη, *an island near the Bay of Naples*, now *Procida*, 9, 715.

prŏclāmo, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a., *to cry out; declare, announce, proclaim*, 5, 345.

Procnē (Prognē), es, f., Πρόκνη, *daughter of Pandion, king of Thebes, sister of Philomela, and wife of Tereus; changed into a swallow; a swallow*, G. 4, 15.

Prŏcris, ĭdis, f., Πρόκρις, *Procris, a daughter of Erectheus, married to Cephalus, king of Phocis, by whom she was accidentally killed in a forest whither she had followed him out of jealousy*, 6, 445.

prŏcŭbo, cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, 1, n., *to lie along, be spread out* or *extended*, G. 3, 145.

prŏcūdo, cūdi, cūsum, 3, a., *to hammer out, forge; sharpen*, G. 1, 261.

prŏcul, adv., *far off, at a distance*, 2, 42; *at some little distance, apart*, E. 6, 16; *far hence, away*, 6, 258; *from a distance, from far*, 10, 401; *high, aloft*, 5, 642; with ablat., G. 2, 459.

prōculco, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (pro *and* calco), *to tread down, trample upon*, 12, 534.

prōcumbo, cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, 3, n., *to lie down*, G. 3, 466; *to bend, lean forward, lie along*, 8, 83; *bend down, lie prostrate*, G. 1, 111; *fall upon*, 11, 150; *bend to, ply* the oars, 5, 198; *to fall in death* or *battle*, 2, 426; *fall down, sink in ruins*, 2, 505.

prōcūro, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to care for; attend to; refresh*, 9, 158.

prōcurro, cŭcurri *or* curri, cursum, 3, n., *to run forth* or *forward*, 12, 267; *advance, sally forth*, 9, 690; *roll, rush along*, 11, 624; *jut, run out, project*, 5, 204.

prōcursus, ūs, m. (procurro), *a running forward, onward course, career*, 12, 379; *charge, onset*, 12, 711.

prōcurvus, a, um, adj., *curved forward; curving*, 5, 765.

prŏcus, i, m. (procor), *one who asks; a wooer, suitor*, 4, 534.

prōdĕo, īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, irreg. n., *to*

go forth; move forward or *along*, 6, 199; *advance, project*, 10, 693.

prōdesse and **prōdest,** s. prosum.

prōdĭgium, ĭi, n. (formed like adagium from aio ?), *a prognostic, sign, prodigy, wonder, portent*, 3, 366; *monster*, 8, 295.

prōdĭgus, a, um, adj. (prodigo), *lavish, wasteful; consuming too much*, G. 4, 89.

prōdĭtio, ōnis, f. (prodo), *a giving forth, betrayal; treachery, treason; allegation* or *charge of treason*, 2, 83.

prōdĭtus, a, um, p. of prodo.

prōdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3, a., *to put, bring, give forth; propagate*, 4, 231; *give up, desert, betray*, 1, 252; *expose*, 12, 42; *discover*, 9, 374; *give over, sentence*, 2, 127; *announce, disclose, make known*, 10, 99.

prōdūco, duxi, ductum, 3, a., *to lead, draw forth, carry, bring*, E. 1, 73; *conduct, lead forth* (others, *lay out*), 9, 487; *breed, produce*, 12, 900; *prolong, protract*, 2, 637.

proelium (prael-), ĭi, n. (in Vergil always pl.); *a battle, conflict, contest, combat, fight*, 5, 375, et al.; *charge*, 11, 631.

Proetĭdes, um, f. (Proetus), *the daughters of Proetus, king of Tiryns; on account of their pride visited by Juno with madness, in which they imagined themselves to be changed into cows*, E. 6, 48.

prŏfānus, a, um, adj. (pro *and* fanum), *in front* or *outside of the sacred inclosure; not sacred;* **profanos facere,** *to desecrate*, 12, 779; subs.: **profani,** ōrum, m., *the unconsecrated; uninitiated, profane*, 6, 258.

prŏfecto, adv. (pro *and* factum), *as a fact; in truth, truly, indeed, surely, certainly*, 8, 532.

prŏfectus, a, um, p. of proficiscor.

prŏfĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, irreg. a., *to carry forward* or *forth; extend*, 6, 795; *postpone, delay*, 12, 395.

prŏfĭcio, feci, 3, n. and a. (pro *and* facio), *to cause to advance; to gain ground; get advantage, gain*, E. 8, 20.

prŏfĭciscor, fectus sum, 3, dep. n., *to put one's self forward; set out, depart*, 1, 340; *proceed, spring from*, 8, 51.

prōflo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to blow; breathe forth noisily*, by snoring, 9, 326.

prōflŭo, fluxi, fluxum, 1, n., *to flow along, run*, G. 4, 25.

prŏfor, ātus, 1, dep. a. and n., *to speak out; say; speak*, 1, 561.

prŏfŭgus, a, um, adj. (profugio), *fleeing forth; fugitive, exiled*, 1, 2.

prŏfundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, n., *to pour forth; pour, shed*, 12, 154.

prŏfundus, a, um, adj., *deep*, 5, 614; *lofty, deep-vaulted*, 1, 58; subs.: **profundum,** i, n., *the deep, the sea*, 12, 263.

prōgĕnies, ēi, f. (progigno), *lineage, progeny, race*, 1, 19; *offspring*, 5, 565; *son*, 7, 97.

prōgigno, gĕnŭi, gĕnĭtum, 3, a., *to beget; bear, bring forth*, 4, 180.

Prognē, s. Procne.

prōgrĕdior, gressus sum, 3, dep. n. (pro *and* gradior), *to go, come forward* or *forth*, 4, 136; *advance*, 3, 300; *move on*, 12, 219.

prōgressus, a, um, p. of progredior.

prōh, s. pro.

prŏhĭbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, a. (pro *and* habeo), *to hold before* or *off, prohibit; to keep, ward off*, 1, 525; *withhold, debar*, 7, 313; *prevent, hinder, forbid*, 5, 631.

prōĭcio (proiicio), iēci, iectum, 3, a. (pro *and* iacio), *to throw* or *cast forth*, E. 7, 42; *to throw* or *fling down*, 5, 402; *throw away*, 6, 835; *plunge*, 5, 859; *stretch out*, E. 1, 76; *expose*, 11, 361; w. dat., 12, 256; pa.: **proiectus,** a, um, *projecting, jutting*, 3, 699.

prōiectus, a, um, p. of proicio.

proiicio, s. proicio.

prŏinde (dissyll. in poetry), *just so; then, therefore*, 11, 383.

prōlābor, lapsus sum, 3, dep., *to slip forward, tumble down*; p.: **prōlapsus,** a, um, *fallen, in ruins*, 2, 555.

prōles, is, f. (pro *and* rt. ol, whence olo and olesco), *that which springs forth; offspring, race, progeny*, 1, 75; *lineage*, 3, 180; *breed*, G. 3, 101; of plants, G. 2, 3.

prōlixus, a, um, adj. (pro *and* laxus), *large, long* (an old reading for *promissa*), E. 8, 35.

prōlūdo, lūsi, lūsum, 3, n., *to play*

or *practice beforehand; prepare for*, 12, 106.

prōlŭo, lŭi, lūtum, 3, a., *to wash forth* or *out, cast out*, G. 3, 543; *wash away*, 12, 686; *wet, drench, fill*, 1, 739.

prōlŭvies, ēi, f. (proluo), *a flowing forth; excrement, discharge*, 3, 217.

prōmĕrĕor, mĕrĭtus sum, 2, dep. a. and n., *to merit for one's self* by favors given; *deserve, merit, put under obligation*, 4, 335.

prōmĕrĭtus, a, um, p. of promereor.

Prŏmētheus (trisyll.), ĕi, m., Προμηθεύς (he who thinks before), *one of the Titans, son of Iapetus and Clymene, and brother of Epimetheus. For bringing down fire from heaven to animate the body of a man which he had made of clay, he was chained to Caucasus by command of Jupiter, where his entrails were continually preyed upon by a vulture, or, according to some, by an eagle, until it was killed by Hercules*, E. 6, 42.

prōmissus, a, um, p. of promitto.

prōmitto, mīsi, missum, 3, a., *to let go, send forth* or *down; promise*, 4, 228; *vow, pledge*, 2, 96; p.: **prōmissus,** a, um, *promised, betrothed*, 12, 31; pa.: *long, hanging*, E. 8, 35; subs.: **promissum,** i, n., *a promise*, 2, 160; *a thing promised; prize*, 5, 386.

prōmo, prompsi (promsi), promptum (promtum), 3, a. (pro *and* emo), *to take, give, bring forth, exhibit, put forth*, 5, 191; with **se,** *come forth*, 2, 260; impers.: **promptum est,** *it is easy*, G. 2, 255.

Promŏlus, i, m., *a Trojan*, 9, 574.

prōmŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2, a., *to move forward; push forward*, 10, 195.

promptus (promtus), a, um, p. of promo.

prōnŭba, ae, f. (pro *and* nubo), *aiding in marriage-rites; presiding over marriage; bridal*, 4, 166; *bridesmaid*, 7, 319.

prōnus, a, um, adj., *inclined, stooping* or *bending forward*, 3, 668; *leaning*, 8, 236; *descending, falling*, 11, 485; *going down*, 9, 713; *flowing down*, G. 1, 203; *favorable, safe* (others, *descending shoreward*), 5, 212.

prŏpāgo, ĭnis, f. (pro *and* pango), *that which is fastened forward* or *along; the layer of a vine*, G. 2, 63; *offspring, progeny, race, lineage*, 6, 870; 12, 827.

prŏpe, adv. (comp.: **prŏpius,** superl.: **proximē**) and prep. (pro); adv. comp.: **prŏpius,** *more nearly, closely, plainly*, 12, 218; *more attentively, more propitiously, favorably*, 1, 526; prep. w. acc., *near, by*, G. 4, 278.

prŏpĕrē, adv., s. properus.

prŏpĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n., *to hurry forward, get ready, prepare promptly, make in season* or *in haste*, G. 4, 171; *to hasten; make haste*, 1, 745; *be eager for, desire much*, 7, 57; impers.: **prŏpĕrāri,** *one hastens, they are hastening, stirring*, 4, 416.

prŏpĕrus, a, um, adj. (perhaps for proferus fr. pro *and* fero), *forward; prompt, active*, 12, 85; adv.: **prŏpĕrē,** *hastily, in haste, speedily*, 6, 236.

prōpexus, a, um, adj. (pro *and* pecto), *combed out; hanging down, long*, 10, 838.

prŏpinquo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n. (propinquus), *to bring near; render favorable*, 10, 254; *to draw near, approach*, w. dat., 2, 730, et al.

prŏpinquus, a, um, adj. (prope), *near, neighboring, near at hand*, 3, 381; *not remote*, 11, 156; *near of kin, related*, 2, 86.

prŏpior, ĭus, adj. comp. (id.), *nearer*, 3, 531; *more like*, G. 3, 58; subs.: **prŏpiōra,** ōrum, n., *nearer places; the inner course* or *track*, 5, 168; adv. **prŏpius,** s. prope; superl.: **proximus (-ŭmus),** a, um, *the nearest* in place, time, or rank; *next*, 1, 157; *next, most nearly like* or *equal*, E. 7, 22.

prōpōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3, a., *to place before; place in view; offer*, 5, 365.

prŏprius, a, um, adj. (rel. to prope?), *peculiar to any one; one's own*, 1, 73; *characteristic, peculiar, fitting, proper*, G. 2, 35; *lasting, permanent, enduring*, 6, 871.

propter, adv. and prep. w. acc. (prope), *near to, by the side of*, G. 3, 14; *on account of, for the sake of*, 4, 320; after its case, 12, 177.

prōpugnācŭlum, i, n. (propugno), *a defense, rampart, fortification, bulwark* (Forbiger, *breakwater*), 4, 87.

prōra, ae, f., πρώρα, *the extreme forward part of a ship; the prow,* 1, 104.

prōrĭpĭo, rĭpŭi, reptum, 3, a. (pro *and* rapio), *to snatch forth;* w. pers. pron. expressed or understood, *rush forth, hasten away,* 5, 741; *steal away,* E. 3, 19; *rush forth* (in some MSS. for prorupit), 10, 796.

prōrumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3, a. and n., *to cause to burst forth; cast forth,* 3, 572; *spring forth* (others, proripuit), 10, 796; *rush, run, burst into,* 7, 32; p.: **prōruptus,** a, um, *breaking, starting out,* 7, 459; pa., *dashing, rushing, broken,* 1, 246.

prōruptus, a, um, p. of prorumpo.

prōscaenĭum, ĭi, n., προσκήνιον, *the platform before the stage-scene; place of acting; the stage;* pl.: **proscaenia,** ōrum, *stage,* G. 2, 381.

prōscindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3, a., *to cut* or *tear up in front; break up; plow,* G. 2, 237; *plow up, throw up in ridges* (the first plowing), G. 1, 97.

prōscissus, a, um, p. of proscindo.

prōsĕquor, sĕcūtus *or* quūtus sum, 3, dep. a., *to follow on after; follow, pursue,* 6, 476; *attend,* 3, 130; *greet,* 11, 107; *pursue* in description, *describe,* G. 3, 340; without an obj., *go on,* 2, 107.

Prŏserpĭna, ae, f., Περσεφόνη, *Proserpine, daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, carried away by Pluto from Enna in Sicily, and made queen of Hades.* 4, 698, et al.

prōsĭlĭo, ŭi, īvi *or* ĭi, 4, n. (pro *and* salio), *to leap* or *spring forth,* 5, 140.

prospecto, āvi, ātum, 1, intens. n. and a. (prospicio), *to look forth; look forth upon; gaze at,* 7, 813; *behold, look for, await,* 10, 741.

prospectus, ūs, m. (prospicio), *a looking forth, view,* 9, 168; *sight, prospect, view,* w. dat. of the object, 1, 181.

prosper, or, more frequently, **prospĕrus,** a, um, adj. (pro *and* spes), *favorable to one's hope; propitious, favorable, auspicious,* 3, 362.

prospĭcĭo, spexi, spectum, 3, n. and a. (pro *and* specio), *to look forth, forward; to see afar, in the distance,* G. 4, 352; *descry, see,* 3, 648; *to see beforehand,* G. 1, 394; *to look forth* or *out upon,* w. dat., 1, 127.

prōsŭbĭgo, 3, a., *to cast up, throw, tear up in front; tear up,* G. 3, 256.

prōsum, prōfŭi, prōdesse, irreg. n., *to be advantageous, useful, profitable; to benefit, profit, avail,* 5, 684; impers.: **prōdest,** etc., *it is profitable, useful,* etc., G. 1, 84.

prōtectus, a, um, p. of protego.

prōtĕgo, texi, tectum, 3, a., *to cover in front; cover,* G. 2, 489; *shelter, protect,* 2, 444.

prōtendo, tendi, tensum *or* tentum, 3, a., *to stretch forth* or *out; extend,* 5, 377; *lengthen, make in length,* G. 1, 171.

prōtentus, a, um, p. of protendo.

prōtĕnus, s. protinus.

protĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3, a., *to rub before; trample upon* or *down, crush to pieces,* 12, 330.

prōterrĕo, terrŭi, terrĭtum, 2, a., *to frighten forth* or *away; put to flight,* 12, 291.

Prōteus (dissyll.), ĕi *or* ĕos, m., Πρωτεύς, *a sea-god who often changed his form; keeper of the sea-calves, flocks,* or *seals of Neptune,* G. 4, 388; **Protei Columnae,** *the island of Pharos, the boundary of Egypt,* 11, 262.

prōtĭnus (**protĕnus**), adv. (pro *and* tenus), *forward* in space, *before one,* E. 1, 13; *right on, continuously,* 3, 416; in time, *continuously, in order,* 6, 33; *forthwith,* 2, 437; *suddenly,* 10, 340; *right on, thenceforward,* 7, 601; *proceeding, next,* G. 4, 1.

prōtrăho, traxi, tractum, 3, a., *to draw, drag, bring, forth,* 2, 123.

prōturbo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to push, thrust away,* 9, 441; *repel,* 10, 801.

prōvectus, a, um, p. of proveho.

prōvĕho, vexi, vectum, 3, a., *to carry forward* or *forth;* pass.: **provĕhor,** vectus sum, *to be borne, to ride, to sail forth* or *away,* 3, 72; *proceed, continue,* 3, 481.

prōvĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4, n., *to come forth, proceed from,* 12, 428.

prōventus, ūs, m. (provenio), *a coming forth; crop, increase,* G. 2, 518.

prōvĭdĕo, vīdi, vīsum, 2, a. and n., *to see before; provide, prepare, get ready,* G. 1, 167.

prōvīsus, a, um, p. of provideo.

prōvŏco, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to chal*

lenge, dare, vie with (the old reading was *tum vocet*), G. 3, 194.

prŏvolvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3, a., *to roll forward* or *along*, 10, 556; *roll, whirl over* or *along*, 12, 583.

proxĭmus (ŭmus), a, um, adj., superl. of propior, wh. see.

prūdens, ntis, adj. (providens), *foreseeing; wise*, G. 2, 315.

prūdentĭa, ae, f. (prudens), *a foreseeing; wise foresight, prudence, wisdom*, 3, 433.

prŭīna, ae, f., *a hoar-frost*, G. 2, 263; *winter*, G. 1, 230; *snow*, G. 3, 368.

prūna, ae, f. (rel. to πῦρ), *a live coal*, 5, 103.

prūnum, i, n. (prunus), *a plum, prune*, G. 4, 145.

prūnus, i, f., προύνη, *a plum-tree*, G. 2, 34.

Prȳtănis, is, m., *a Trojan*, 9, 767.

psithĭus (psȳthĭus), a, um, adj., *the designation of a certain kind of grape*, G. 4, 269; subs. f.: **psithia,** ae, *the psithian vine*, G. 2, 93.

pūbens, ntis, adj. (obs. pubeo), *pubescent; full of vigor; full of sap, juicy*, 4, 514; *downy* (in some editions for tabentes), 12, 221.

pūber, s. pubes.

1. **pūbes,** is, f., *the groin, middle*, 3, 427; *the youthful population; youth, young men; youthful band*, 1, 399; *brood, offspring*, 6, 580; *a steer*, G. 3, 174.

2. **pūbes (-ber),** bĕris, adj., *grown up, pubescent;* of plants, *mature, full grown*, 12, 413.

pūbesco, pūbŭi, 3, inc. n. (pubes), *to be growing up*, 3, 491; *to bud, sprout forth*, G. 2, 390.

pŭdendus, a, um, s. pudeo.

pŭdĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, a. and n., *to be ashamed; to make ashamed;* impers.: **pŭdet,** ĭtum est, w. acc. of person, *it shames one; one is ashamed*, 5, 196; *one disdains*, G. 1, 80; p.: **pudendus,** a, um, *that one should be ashamed of; shameful, inglorious*, 11, 55.

pŭdīcitĭa, f. (pudicus), *shamefacedness; modesty, chastity*, G. 2, 524.

pŭdor, ōris, m. (pudeo), *shame; feeling* or *fear of shame*, 5, 455; *modesty; purity, virtue, honor*, 4, 27.

pŭella, ae, f. (puer), *a girl*, 2, 238; *nymph*, E. 5, 59; of the Muses, E. 10, 9.

pŭer, ĕri, m., *a boy*, 1, 267; *youth*, 1, 475; *son, child, boy*, 4, 94; *infant*, 8, 632; *shepherd, youth, swain*, E. 3, 93.

pŭĕrīlis, e, adj. (puer), *pertaining to a boy; a boy's*, 11, 578; *boyish*, 5, 548.

pugna, ae, f. (prhps. fr. pug, rt. of pungo), *a fight, battle, struggle, combat, contest, conflict*, freq.; *war*, 12, 241.

pugnātor, ōris, m. (pugno), *a fighter;* adjectively, *fighting, fierce*, 11, 680.

pugno, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a. (pugna), *to battle, fight, contend, war*, freq.; with cognate acc., 8, 629; *pull against, resist*, w. dat., *struggle with, resist*, 4, 38; 11, 600; impers.: **pugnātur,** *they contend*, 7, 553.

pugnus, i, m. (rel. to pungo), *a fist, hand*, 4, 673.

pulcher (-cer), chra, chrum, adj. (comp.: **pulchrĭor,** us; superl.: **pulcherrĭmus,** a, um), *beautiful, fair, lovely*, 1, 75; *splendid*, 4, 266; *excellent, wise*, 5, 728; *illustrious*, 1, 286; *warlike, valiant*, 7, 657.

pullŭlo, āvi, ātum, inc. (pullus), *to spring out*, G. 2, 17; *sprout, shoot, bristle*, 7, 329.

1. **pullus,** i, m, adj. (rel. to puer), *the young of any kind of animal; a colt*, G. 3, 75.

2. **pullus,** a, um, adj. (rel. to πελλός), *dark-colored, dusky; russet*, G. 3, 389.

pulmo, ōnis, m., *a lung; lungs*, 9, 701.

pulso, āvi, ātum, 1, intens. a. and n. (pello), *to beat much; batter, buffet*, 5, 460; *strike*, 6, 647; *lash*, 3, 555; *beat with the hoofs, dash along*, 11, 660; *violate, insult*, 12, 286; *pulsate, throb*, 5, 138; *rebound*, 4, 313.

1. **pulsus,** a, um, p. of pello.

2. **pulsus,** ūs, m. (pello), *a striking* or *beating; tramp, reverberation*, G. 4, 49; 6, 591.

pulvĕrĕus, a, um, adj. (pulvis), *full of dust, dusty; of dust*, 8, 593.

pulvĕrŭlentus, a, um, adj. (id.), *full of dust; covered with dust, dusty*, 4, 155.

pulvis, ĕris, m., rarely f. (rel. to pello and πάλλω), *dust*, 2, 273; *soil, ground*,

earth, G. 2, 418; *dusty plain*, 7, 163; *dryness*, *drought*, G. 1, 180.

pūmex, ĭcis, m., *pumice-stone; rock abounding in crevices; pumice-stone; porous*, *hollow rock*, 5, 214.

Pūnĭcĕus (Poen-), a, um, adj. (Poeni), *of Punic* or *Phoenician color; reddish*, *red*, *rosy*, *crimson*, 12, 77; *purple-colored*, *purple*, 5, 269.

Pūnĭcus, a, um, adj. (id.), *Punic*, *Carthaginian*, 1, 338.

puppis, is, f., *the hinder part of a ship; the stern*, 5, 12; by synecdoche, *a vessel*, *boat*, *ship*, 1, 69; meton., *crew*, 8, 497.

purgo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (purus *and* ago), *to render pure*, *clean*, or *clear*; **se purgare,** *to dissolve*, *disappear*, 1, 587.

purpŭra, ae, f. (πορφύρα, *the purple-fish*); *purple color*, *purple*, G. 4, 275; *purple border* or *fringe*, 5, 251; *purple clothing*, *purple*, G. 2, 495.

purpŭrĕus, a, um, adj. (purpura), *of purple: purple-colored*, *scarlet*, *red*, *purple*, 1, 337; of blood, 9, 349; *ruddy*, *glowing*, *beautiful*, E. 9, 40; 1, 591; *dark blue*, G. 4, 373.

pūrus, a, um, adj., *free from stain*, *pure*, 7, 489; *clear*, *serene*, 2, 590; *open*, *unobstructed*, 12, 771; *unmixed*, 6, 746; *pointless*, 6, 760; *unmarked*, *without symbol* or *device* (others, *bright*), 11, 711; subs.: **purum,** i, n., *the clear* or *open air*, G. 2, 364.

pŭtātor, ōris, m. (puto), *a pruner*, *vine-dresser*, G. 2, 28.

pŭter, pŭtris, e, adj. (puteo), *fetid*, *foul-smelling; filthy*, *foul*, G. 1, 392; *putrid*, *rotten*, G. 3, 562; *crumbling*, *mellow*, G. 1, 44; *dusty*, 8, 596.

pŭtĕus, ĕi, m., *a pit*, *a hole*, G. 2, 231; *a well*, G. 1, 485.

pŭto, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (putus), *to make clean; make clear*, *trim*, *dress*, *prune*, G. 2, 407; *to consider*, *ponder*, 6, 332; *think*, *imagine*, *believe*, *suppose*, 2, 43.

pŭtris, s. puter.

Pygmălĭon, ōnis, m., Πυγμαλίων, *Pygmalion*, *son of Belus*, *brother of Dido*, *and king of Phoenicia*, 1, 347, et al.

pȳra, ae, f., πυρά, *a funeral pile*, *pyre*, 4, 494.

Pȳracmon (Pȳrag-), ŏnis, m., Πυράκμων, *a Cyclops*, *servant of Vulcan*, 8, 425.

Pyrgi, ōrum, m., Πύργοι, *a tower on the coast of Etruria*, now *San Severa*, 10, 184.

Pyrgo, ūs, f., Πυργώ, *a Trojan woman*, *nurse of the children of Priam*, 5, 645.

Pyrrha, ae, f., Πύῤῥα, *the wife of Deucalion*, E. 6, 41.

Pyrrhus, i, m., Πύῤῥος, *Pyrrhus Neoptolemus*, *son of Achilles*, *killed by Orestes*, 3, 296, et al.

pȳrum, pȳrus, s. pirum, pirus.

Q

quā, adv., interrog., relat., and indef. (ablat. of qui), *in*, *by*, *what way? how?* 1, 676; *where*, *which*, *way*, *side*, *direction*, 2, 463; after a plural, G. 1, 90; for *quacumque*, *any way*, *anywhere; in any way*, *by any means; where*, *in whatever way; so far as*, 12, 147; **si quā,** *if in any way*, 1, 18.

quācumque (-cunque), adv., *by whatever way*, *wherever*, G. 1, 406; *by whatever means*, *by all means*, *in some way or other*, E. 9, 14; *wherever*, separated by tmesis, 11, 762.

quădra, ae, f. (quadrus, sc. forma), *anything quadriform; one of the equal quarters of a wheaten loaf or cake*, 7, 115.

quădrĭfĭdus, a, um, adj. (quatuor *and* findo), *four-cleft*, *split into four parts*, 7, 509.

quădrigae, ārum, f. (quadriiugae fr. quatuor *and* iugum), *a yoke* or *team of four horses*, 8, 642; *a four-horse chariot*, *chariot*, 6, 535.

quădrĭiŭgis, e, adj. (quadriga), *pertaining to a team of four; four-yoked*, 10, 571.

quădrĭiŭgus, a, um, adj. (id.), *pertaining to a team of four; four-horse-*, 12, 162.

quădro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n. (quadrus), *to square; exactly agree*, *correspond*, G. 2, 278.

quădrŭpĕdans (quadrip-), ntis, pa. (obsol. quadrupedo), *going on four feet; galloping*, 8, 596; subs. gen. pl., *horses*, 11, 614.

quădrŭpes (quadrip-), ĕdis, adj. (quattuor *and* pes), *four-footed;* subs.: c., *a quadruped, animal, beast*, 3, 542; *courser, steed*, 11, 875.

quaero, quaesīvi *or* quaesĭi, quaesītum, 3, a., *to seek, search, look for*, 1, 380; *inquire, ask, demand*, 1, 370; *ask* as a gift, 4, 647; *resort to, invoke*, G. 3, 549; *desire*, 7. 449; *seek for gain, acquire*, G. 1, 127; *find* by inquiry, G. 1, 134; *miss*, 10, 395; sup.: **quaesītum,** *to search*, G. 4, 449; p. as subs.: **quaesīta,** ōrum, *acquisitions, stores*, G. 4. 157.

quaesītor, ōris, m. (quaero), *an investigator; examiner; judge*, 6, 432.

quaesītus, a, um, p. of quaero.

quaeso, quaesīvi *or* quaesĭi, 3, a. (archaic form of quaero), *to seek; ask, beg, beseech*, 3, 358.

quālis, e, adj. interrog. and rel. (rt. qua *or* quo), *of what sort? what? of what aspect?* 2, 274; *of such kind as; such as, as*, 1, 430; *such as=many of which*, 7, 200; w. 2. *cum*, G. 3, 196; w. *ubi*, 2, 471.

quālus, i, m., and **-um,** i, n., *a twig-* or *wicker-basket, wine-strainer*, G. 2, 241.

quam, adv. interrog. and rel. (acc. of qua), *how*, E. 2, 20; freq.; *as*, answering to *tam*, expressed or understood, *even as, just as, so far as*, 6, 96; **quam magnus,** *so great as*, 10, 763; **quam magis,** for *quo magis*, G. 3, 309; with a superl., like ὡς, to denote the highest degree possible; **quam primum,** *as soon as possible, instantly*, 4, 631; after the comparative, *than*, freq.; **antequam, priusquam** (often separated by tmesis), *before that, before*, 4, 27; freq.; **postquam,** often separated, *after that, after, as soon as*, 3, 463, et al.

quamquam (quan-), conj., *though, although*, 2, 12; freq.; corrective, *but*, 11, 415.

quamvis, adv. and conj. (quam *and* volo), *as much as you will; however much; however, although, albeit*, w. indic., E. 3, 84; w. subj., 3, 454; freq. w. an adj.

quando, adv., interrog. and rel., and conj. (quam), *when;* indef., *at any time*, 3, 500; conj. of cause, *when, since*, 6, 50; *as, since, because*, 1, 261; 4, 291, et al.; sometimes joined with **si** as one word.

quandŏquĭdem, conj., *since indeed; inasmuch as, because*, E. 3, 55.

quanquam, s. quamquam.

quanto, quantum, s. quantus.

quantus, a, um, adj., interrog. and rel. (quam); interrog., *how great; what*, 1, 719, et al.; rel. with or without *tantus* preceding, *as, so great as, as much as, such as*, in respect to quantity, 3, 641; adv.: **quantum,** *how much, how*, 2, 274; *as much as, as*, G. 2, 378; answering to *tantum*, as, E. 1, 26; **quanto,** *by how much; the more*, G. 4, 411.

quāquam, adv., s. quisquam.

quārē, adv. (abl. of qui *and* res), interrog. and rel., *on account of what thing? why? wherefore? on account of which thing, for which reason, wherefore*, 1, 627.

quartus, a, um, num. adj. (for quatuortus fr. quatuor), *the fourth*, 3, 205.

quasso, āvi, ātum, 1, intens. a. and n. (quatio), *to shake violently; shatter*, 1, 551; 4, 53; *shake*, 5, 855; *shake* by moving the head, E. 10, 25; *brandish*, 9, 521; *quiver, rustle*, G. 1, 74.

quăter, num. adv. (quattuor), *four times*, G. 1, 411.

quăterni, ae, a, adj. num. distr. (id.), *by fours, four by four; of four kinds*, 10, 202.

quătio, *no perf.*, quassum, 3, a., *to shake*, freq.; *brandish*, 11, 767; *flap*, 3, 226; *shatter*, 2, 611; *make tremble*, 5, 200; *thrill, penetrate*, 3, 30; *ransack, beat up, search, scour*, 11, 513; *exhaust*, G. 3, 132; *torment*, 6, 571; *assault*, 9, 608; *spur*, 12, 338.

quattŭor (quātŭor), num. adj. indecl., *four*, 3, 537, freq.

quĕ, conj. enclit (rel. to καί and τε), *and*, freq.; *and indeed*, 7, 51; as an adversative, 4, 96; epexegetical, G. 3, 238, et al.; **que—que, et—que,** *both—and*, freq.; **que—atque,** *both—and*, G. 1,

182; sometimes irregularly placed, 5, 47, et al.; **que—et,** *both—and.*

quĕo, quīvī *or* quĭi, quĭtum, quīre, irreg. n., *to be able, can,* 6, 463.

Quercens, ntis, m., *a Rutulian warrior,* 9, 684.

quercus, ūs, f., *an oak-tree,* 3, 680; meton., *an oak-leaf crown,* 6, 772.

quĕrēla (**quĕrella**), ae, f. (queror), *a complaining; complaint,* 4, 360; *lowing,* 8, 215.

quernus, a, um, adj. (contracted from querceneus, from quercus), *oaken,* 11, 65; *of the oak,* G. 1, 305.

quĕror, questus sum, 3, dep. a. and n., *to complain of, bemoan,* G. 4, 512; *complain,* 1, 385; *moan,* 4, 463; *grieve,* G. 1, 504.

quĕrŭlus, a, um, adj. (queror), *full of complaints; murmuring; chirping,* G. 3, 328.

questus, ūs, m. (id.), *a complaining; moaning; groans,* 7, 501; *mournful sound; strain, note,* G. 4, 515.

qui, quae, quod (dat. pl. *quis* for *quibus,* 1, 95, et al.), interrog. and rel. pron.; interrog., *who, which, what,* E. 1, 19, et al.; rel., *who, which, what, that;* subs., 1, 522, et al.; adj. G. 2, 184, et al.; **ex quo,** *from which, from what, time; after,* 2, 163, et al.; abl.: **quī,** m., f., and n., sometimes used for the regular abl.; hence, **quīcum,** *with whom,* 11, 822.

quiă, conj. (archaic acc. pl. of qui; others, quiam, from abl. quī *and* iam), *because,* 4, 696, et al.; *because forsooth,* 4, 538.

quiănam, interrog. adv., *why? ah! why? wherefore?* 5, 13.

quicquam *or* **quidquam,** s. quisquam.

quīcumque (**-cunque**), quaecumque, quodcumque, indef. rel. (qui *and* indef. adv. cumque), *whoever, whatever, whosoever, whatsoever,* 1, 610; *no matter who; who,* 12, 143; *whatsoever it may be* or *one can,* E. 5, 50; **quācumque,** *in whatsoever way, by any means, in any way,* E. 9, 14.

quid? s. quis.

quīdam, quaedam, quoddam, *or* (subs.) quiddam, pr. indef., *some particular one, some one, some body, something;* translated by the plural, *some,* G. 1, 291.

quĭdem, adv., *indeed, truly, at least, yet,* 3, 628, et al.

quies, ētis, f. (rel. to κεῖμαι), *rest, repose,* 3, 495; *sleep,* 2, 268; *respite, intermission,* 1, 723.

quiesco, ēvi, ētum, 3, n. (quies), *to rest,* 7, 6; *repose, rest* in death, 1, 249; *be hushed, still, quiet,* 4, 523; *cease* from action, 5, 784; *lie,* 10, 836; pa.: **quiētus,** a, um, *at rest, quiet,* 5, 848; *still, calm, tranquil,* 5, 216; *peaceful, in repose,* 4, 379; *gentle, friendly,* 1, 303.

quīn, conj. (qui *and* ne=non), *why not, wherefore not?* E. 2, 71; *yea even; but,* E. 3, 52; *nay but,* 1, 279; *nay even,* 2, 768; *that not,* 5, 456; **quin etiam,** *moreover,* G. 3, 457.

quingenti, ae, a, num. adj. (quinque *and* centum), *five hundred,* 10, 204.

quīni, ae, a, distr. num. (quinque), *five each;* as cardinal, *five,* 2, 126.

quinquāginta, num. adj. indecl. (quinque), *fifty,* 1, 703.

quinque, num. adj. indecl., *five,* G. 1, 233.

quintus, a, um, ordin. num. adj. (quinque), *fifth,* G. 1, 277.

quippe, conj. and adv. (quī *and* pe), *because indeed, for indeed, for,* G. 1, 268; *because forsooth,* 1, 39; *forsooth, while indeed,* 4, 218; *surely, truly, indeed,* 12, 422.

Quirīnālis, ae, adj. (Quirinus), *pertaining to Quirinus* or *Romulus; Quirinal,* 7, 187.

Quirīnus, i, m. (Quiris = Cures), *Quirinus, the name of the deified Romulus,* 1, 292; for *Augustus,* or perhaps *the Roman nation,* G. 3, 27.

Quirītes, ium, m.. *ancient Sabines, especially of the city of Cures,* 7; 710; *Sabines amalgamated with the Romans; Roman citizens; citizens of the hive,* G. 4, 201.

1. **quis,** quae, quid, interrog. pron. (τίς, τί, *who, what*), *who? what? which?* 2, 42, et al.; for *quisque,* G. 2, 256; **quid,** elliptical, *what then? what is it?* 10, 77; **quid,** adv., *as to what? how? why?* 2, 101, et al.; with **num, numquis,** etc. (more correctly written

separately), *whether any, any?* **nescio quis, —quid, —quod,** *I know not who, —what;* often equivalent to *some one, something,* denoting doubt, 2, 735; E. 8, 108, et al.

2. **quis,** qua *or* quae, quid *or* quod, indef. pron., adj., and subs. (id.), *any, some,* 2, 94, et al.; *some one, any one, any body, anything, something,* 1, 413, et al.; **si quis, ne quis,** etc., *if any, lest any,* etc., freq.; adv.: **quid,** *as to anything, in anything, at all,* freq.; **si quid,** *if at all,* freq.

quisnam (quīnam), quaenam, quidnam, emphatic interrog. pron., *who, pray; what, pray; who? what?* 3, 338; separated by tmesis, E. 9, 39.

quisquam, quaequam, quidquam *or* quicquam, indef. pron. subs., *any one, any, anything,* in negative sentences, freq.; adj., *any,* 6, 875, et al.; adv.: **quāquam,** *in any way;* with *haud,* separate or as one word, **haudquāquam,** *by no means,* G. 4, 455.

quisque, quaeque, quodque *or* (subs.) quidque *or* quicque, indef. pron., *each, every; each one, every one, everything,* 2, 130, et al.; in apposition w. pl., 6, 743.

quisquis, quaequae, quidquid *or* quicquid, indef. pron. (quis), *whoever, whosoever, whatever, whatsoever,* 1, 387, et al.

quīvis, quaevis, quodvis, *or* (subs.) quidvis, indef. pron., *who* or *what thou pleasest; any whatever, any,* 8, 577.

quō, adv. interrog. (qui), *where? in what place? to what place? whither?* E. 9, 1; *whereto?* 5, 29; *to what a pass,* E. 1, 72; *wherefore?* 12, 879; relat., *to which place, whereto,* E. 1, 21; *whither,* 6, 43; indef., *wheresoever,* 2, 337; as final conj., *that, to the end that, in order that,* 4, 106; **quo magis,** *by how much more, that the more,* 4, 452.

quōcircā, adv., *for which reason, wherefore, and therefore,* 1, 673.

quōcumque (-cunque), adv., indef., *to whatever place, whithersoever, wherever,* G. 2, 392; *however,* 12, 203; separated by tmesis, 2, 709.

quod, conj. (acc. n. of qui), *as to which thing; in that, that, indeed that, because; but, moreover, however,* freq.; **quod si,** *but if, indeed if, if however,* 6, 133; **quod nisi,** *indeed unless, because unless, and if not, but if not,* or *unless,* G. 1, 155.

quōmŏdo, *or,* separately, **quo modo,** adv. interrog. and rel. (abl. of qui *and* modo), *in what way, manner; how?* 6, 892; *in the same manner as; just as; as,* 5, 599.

quōnam, emphatic interrog. adv., *whither, pray? whither? where?* 2, 595.

quondam, adv. (quum *and* dam), *some time or other; once,* E. 1, 75; *formerly,* 4, 307; *lately, just now,* 11, 819; *at times,* 2, 367; *ever,* 6, 876.

quōniam, conj. (quum *and* iam), *since now; forasmuch as, since, seeing that, because,* 4, 324.

quŏque, conj., *also, too, as well, even,* 1, 407.

quŏt, interrog. and rel. adj. indecl., *how many?* G. 2, 108; *so* or *as many as,* 4, 181, et al.

quŏtannis (or **quot annis**), adv., *every year, yearly,* 5, 59.

quŏtiens (quŏties), interrog. and rel. adv. (quot), *how often? so* or *as often as,* E. 3, 72.

quŏusque, adv., how long (separated by tmesis), 5, 384.

quum, s. 2. cum.

R

răbĭdus, a, um, adj. (rabo), *raving, savage, mad, raging,* 6, 421; *frenzied; frantic, raving,* 6, 80.

răbies, em, e, f. (id.), *madness, frenzy, fury, fierceness,* 2, 357, et al.; of inanimate things, 5, 802, et al.

răcēmus, i, m., *a cluster of grapes,* G. 2, 102; *a grape,* G. 2, 60.

rădio, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n. (radius), *to emit rays of light; flash, beam, be radiant,* 8, 616.

rădius, ii, m., *a staff, rod,* E. 3, 41; *spoke of a wheel,* 6, 616; *beam, ray,* 5, 65; *a shuttle,* 9, 476; *a long slender kind of olive,* G. 2, 86; *the representation of rays on a crown,* 12, 163.

rădix, īcis, f., *a root*, 3, 27, et al.

rādo, rāsi, rāsum, 3, a., *to rub, scrape, graze; peel, shave*, G. 2, 358; *skim along* or *over*, 5, 170; *coast along, sail near to*, 3, 700.

Raetĭcus (**Rhaet-**), a, um, adj. (Raetia), *of Rhaetia, an Alpine region, embracing the Grisons, the Tyrol, and a portion of Lombardy; Rhaetian*, G. 2, 96.

rāmĕus, a, um, adj. (ramus), *of branches, of boughs; branchy* or *branch-*, G. 4, 303.

rāmōsus, a, um, adj. (id.), *full of branches, branching*, E. 7, 30.

rāmus, i, m., *a branch, bough*, 4, 485, et al.; *limb*, 8, 318; *wreath*, 5, 71.

rāna, ae, f., *a frog*, G. 1, 378.

răpax, ācis, adj. (rapio), *seizing upon, grasping; hurrying; swift*, G. 3, 142.

răpĭdus, a, um, adj. (id.), *that tears away; violent, fierce*, E. 2, 10; *flaming, devouring*, G. 4, 263; *swiftly moving, rapid*, 1, 42; *speedy, quick, prompt*, 5, 513.

răpīna, ae, f. (id.), *a plundering; booty, prey*, 8, 263.

răpio, răpŭi, raptum, 3 a. (ἁρπάζω, *rob*), *to seize, snatch*, freq.; *carry off, bear away*, 1, 28; *tear off*, 6, 496; *take*, 2, 675; *kindle* by rapid motion, 1, 176; *rescue*, 1, 378; *plunder, pillage*, 2, 374; *hurry, speed*, 4, 286; *swiftly lead on*, 12, 450; *hasten into, penetrate, range*, 6, 8; *ravish, violate*, 4, 198; *take away* by death, G. 4, 456; subs.: **raptum,** i, n., *plunder, prey, spoil*, 4, 217.

Răpo, ōnis, m., *an Etruscan*, 10, 748.

raptim, adv. (rapio), *rapidly, swiftly*, G. 1, 409.

rapto, āvi, ātum, 1, intens. a. (id.), *to seize violently; drag*, 1, 483; *hurry away, transport*, G. 3, 292.

raptor, ōris, m. (id.), *a plunderer, robber*; adjectively, *plundering*, 2, 356.

raptum, i, n., s. rapio.

raptus, a, um, p. of rapio.

rāresco, 3, inc. n. (rarus), *to become thin; to part* or *begin to stand open; to open*, 3, 411.

rārus, a, um, adj., *the opposite of dense; thin; straying, scattered*, 1, 118; *wide-meshed, distended*, 4, 131; *standing far apart, infrequent, here and there=few*, G. 4, 130; *broken, interrupted, faltering*, 3, 314; *rarely lighted, seen now and then, uncertain* (others, *here and there*), 9, 383; *thin*, E. 7, 46; of soil, *light*, G. 2, 227.

rāsilis, e, adj. (rado), *that can be* or *is rubbed* or *smoothed; polished*, G. 2, 449.

rastrum, i, n., usually pl., **rastri,** ōrum, m. (id.), *a heavy pronged hoe, rake, mattock*, G. 1, 155.

rāsus, a, um, p. of rado.

rătio, ōnis, f. (reor), *a reckoning, calculation; deliberation, purpose*, 2, 314; *plan, method, way, means, manner*, 4, 115; *reason, prudence, judgment*, 8, 299.

rătis, is, f. (rel. to ἐρέτης, *rower*), *a raft, float; bark, boat, ship*, 1, 43, et al.

rătus, a, um, p. of reor.

raucus, a, um, adj. (ὠρύω), *rough-sounding, hoarse*, G. 1, 109; *screaming*, 7, 705; *shrill*, E. 2, 12; *cooing*, E. 1, 58; *roaring, resounding*, 2, 545; adv.; **rauca,** *hoarsely*, 9, 125.

rĕ *or* **rĕd,** inseparable particle, denoting return to the same condition, or else simply transition; *back, up, again, in return, un-*; and sometimes intensive.

rĕbellis, e, adj. (re *and* bellum), *warring* or *making war again*, 12, 185; *rebellious, insurgent*, 6, 858.

rĕbōo, āvi, ātum, 1, n., *to bellow back; re-echo, resound*, G. 3, 223.

rĕcălĕo, 2, n., *to be warm* or *hot*, 12, 35.

rĕcēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, n., *to go back, retire, withdraw*, 12, 129; *recede, retreat*, 2, 633; *stand apart, retire*, 2, 300; *depart*, 2, 595; *disappear*, 3, 72; *vanish*, 5, 526.

rĕcens, ntis, adj., *new, recent, fresh*, 1, 417; *pure*, 6, 635; *newly wrought* or *finished*, 8, 654; foll. by *ab*, *just from*, 6, 450; adverbially: **recens,** *recently, newly, lately*, G. 3, 156.

rĕcensĕo, sŭi, sum *or* sĭtum, 2, a., *to estimate from the beginning; reckon, review, survey*, 6, 682.

rĕcepto, āvi, ātum, 1, intens. a. (recipio), *to take back* or *out; recover*, 10, 383; with *se*, *withdraw, retreat*, G. 1, 336.

1. **rĕceptus,** a, um, p. of recipio.

2. **rĕceptus,** ūs, m. (recipio), *a retreat; place of refuge* (in good MSS. for *recessus*), 11, 527.

rĕcessus, ūs, m. (recedo), *a retiring; recess, cavity*, 8, 193; *retreat, ambush* (others, *receptus*), 11, 527.

rĕcīdīvus, a, um (recīdo), *falling back; returning; rebuilt, restored*, 4, 344.

rĕcīdo, cīdi, cīsum (re *and* caedo), *to cut away; take away*, G. 4, 241; *lop off*, 12, 208.

rĕcinctus, a, um, p. of recingo.

rĕcingo, cinxi, cinctum, 3, a., *to ungird, loosen;* p.: **recinctus,** a, um, *ungirded, loosely hanging*, 4, 518.

rĕcĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3, a. (re *and* capio), *to take back; receive, take*, 2, 524; *take, draw back* or *out*, 9, 348; *take in, let in, admit*, 9, 780; *recover, save*, 1, 178; *rescue*, 6, 111; *take from, inflict on*, 4, 656; *win back, recover, secure*, 6, 818; **recipere gressum,** *to return*, 11, 29; **se recipere,** *to resort*, G. 4, 404.

rĕcīsus, a, um, p. of recido.

rĕclāmo, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a., *to cry out again, re-echo, resound*, G. 3, 261.

rĕclīno, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *recline; rest, lay back* or *down*, 12, 130.

rĕclūdo, clūsi, clūsum, 3, a. (re *and* claudo), *to unshut; to open*, freq.; *throw open*, 3, 92; *reveal, disclose*, 1, 358; *unsheathe*, 4, 646; *cut* or *lay open*, 4, 63; *make clear, illumine*, G. 4, 52.

rĕclūsus, a, um, p. of recludo.

rĕcoctus, a, um, p. of recoquo.

rĕcognosco, nōvi, nĭtum, 3, a., *to know again; look over; survey, review*, 8, 721.

rĕcŏlo, cŏlŭi, cultum, 3, a., *to till again;* fig., *think over, reflect, consider*, 6, 681.

rĕcondo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3, a., *to place again; put back, up*, or *away; hide, conceal*, 1, 681; *bury*, 10, 387; *bury* in oblivion, 5, 302.

rĕcŏquo, coxi, coctum, 3, a., *to boil again; recast, forge anew*, 7, 636; *purify, refine*, 8, 624.

rĕcordor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. and n. (re *and* cor), *to call to mind; remember*, 3, 107.

rector, ōris, m. (rego), *a director, leader, ruler*, 8, 572; *general, commander*, 9, 173; *guide; helmsman, pilot*, 5, 161.

rectum, i, n., s. rego.

rectus, a, um, s. rego.

rĕcŭbo, 1, n., *to be lying back* or *down; recline; be extended; lie*, 3, 392.

rĕcumbo, cŭbŭi, 3, n. (re *and* cubo), *to lie down again; rest, settle upon*, G. 1, 401; *fall back*, G. 3, 86; *sink down*, 9, 713; *depend, rest*, 12, 59.

rĕcurro, curri, cursum, 3, n., *to run back; return, revolve*, 7, 100.

rĕcurso, 1, intens. n., *to rush back; come back, recur to the mind*, 4, 3; *return*, 1, 662.

rĕcursus, ūs, m. (recurro), *a running back; return; retreat*, 5, 583; *a receding, an ebbing*, 10, 288.

rĕcurvus, a, um, adj., *curving back* or *round; bending, crooked, rounding*, 7, 513.

rĕcūso, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (re *and* causa), *to bring a reason against; object; reject, decline*, 5, 417; *refuse*, 2, 607; *shrink back, recoil*, 5, 406.

rĕcussus, a, um, p. of recutio.

rĕcŭtio, cussi, cussum, 3, a. (re *and* quatio), *to strike back; cause to resound;* p.: **recussus,** a, um, *resounding, reverberating*, 2, 52.

rĕdargŭo, gŭi, 3, a., *disprove, confute*, 11, 688.

reddĭtus, a, um, p. of reddo.

reddo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3, a., *to give back; put back, restore*, 12, 785, et al.; *deliver*, 2, 543; *yield up*, G. 3, 495; *pour forth*, 9, 700; *return*, 1, 409; *render, pay*, E. 5, 75; *answer*, 2, 323; *sacrifice*, G. 2, 194; *reproduce, bring back*, 6, 768; *render, make*, 5, 705; **se reddere,** *emerge*, 9, 121; p.: **reddĭtus,** a, um, *being conveyed back; restored*, G. 4, 486; *brought back to the land* or *earth; alighting*, 6, 18.

rĕdemptus, a, um, p. of redimo.

rĕdĕo, īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, irreg. n., *to go, come back, return*, E. 9, 23, et al.; *turn away, bend, diverge*, G. 3, 351; *retreat*, 9, 794.

rĕdĭens, ĕuntis, p. of redeo.

rĕdĭmĭcŭlum, i, n. (redimio), *something bound round; a chaplet, fillet, ribbon*, 9, 616.

rĕdĭmĭo, ĭi, ītum, 4, a., *to bind round; wreathe, crown*, 3, 81; imperf., rĕdīmībat, 10, 538.

rĕdīmītus, a, um, p. of redimio.

rĕdĭmo, ēmi, emptum (emtum), 3, a. (re *and* emo), *to buy back; ransom, redeem*, 6, 121.

rĕdĭtus, ūs, m. (redeo), *a return*, 2, 17.

rĕdŏlĕo, ŭi, 2, n. and a., *to give forth a smell; to be redolent of, fragrant with*, 1, 436.

rĕdūco, duxi, ductum, 3, a., *to lead, bring back*, G. 4, 434, et al.; *restore*, 1, 143; *return*, 9, 257; *draw back*, 5, 478; *rescue*, 4, 375; pa.: **rĕductus,** a, um, *retired, remote, solitary*, 6, 703; *receding*, 1, 161.

rĕductus, a, um, p. of reduco.

rĕdux, ŭcis, adj. (reduco), *led back, brought back, returning*, 1, 390.

rĕfectus, a, um, p. of reficio.

rĕfello, felli, 3, a. (re *and* fallo), *to prove that one is in error; refute, gainsay*, 4, 380.

rĕfĕro, rettŭli (rĕtŭli), rĕlātum, rĕferre, irreg. a., *to bear, carry, bring back*, 4, 392; *bear again*, 5, 564; *cast up, vomit*, 9, 350; *turn*, 12, 657; of solemn rites, *render, pay* (perhaps, *renew*), 5, 605; G. 1, 339; *bring back* as a prize, *win, get*, 4, 93; *put back, stay*, 11, 290; *repeat*, 5, 598; *claim*, 7, 49; *recite, rehearse, celebrate, sing*, E. 6, 42; *answer, reply*, 4, 31; *speak of, mention*, G. 2, 118; *report, relate, announce*, 1, 309; *reflect, re-echo*, E. 6, 84; *inherit*, G. 3, 128; *reproduce, resemble*, 4, 329; *imitate*, 10, 281; *turn, change*, 11, 426; 1, 281; *render, make*, 8, 343; **voce referre;** *speak, utter, exclaim*, 1, 94; **refer. pedem,** *return;* pass.: **referri,** *go back, recede*, 2, 169; *return, revert*, 12, 37.

rēfert, tŭlit, ferre, impers. (rem *and* fero), *it promotes one's interest; it is expedient, of use*, G. 3, 548.

rĕfĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3, a. (re *and* facio), *to make again; restore*, 10, 234; *repair, amend, recruit, refresh*, G. 3, 337; *reanimate, encourage*, 11, 731; *revive*, G. 3, 511.

rĕfīgo, fixi, fixum, 3, a., *to unfasten, loosen*, 5, 527; *take down*, 5, 360; unfasten or take down the tablets of the laws, *render null, annul, abolish*, 6, 622; *construct anew* (another reading for *refingunt*), G. 4, 202; p.: **refixus,** a, um, *loosened, falling*, 5, 527.

rĕfingo, 3, a., *to mold again; make* or *build anew* (others, *refigunt*), G. 4, 202.

rĕfixus, a, um, p. of refigo.

rĕflecto, flexi, flexum, 3, a. and n., *to bend back; bend*, 11, 622; *twist back*, 10, 535; *change*, 10, 632; w. **animum,** *to turn one's thoughts to any object; think of, recollect*, 2, 741.

rĕflexus, a, um, p. of reflecto.

rĕflŭo, 3, n., *to flow back*, 8, 240.

rĕformīdo, *no perf.*, ātum, 1, a., *to fear greatly; dread*, G. 2, 369.

rĕfringo, frēgi, fractum, 3, a. (re *and* frango), *to break back; break off*, 6, 210.

rĕfŭgio, fūgi, 3, n. and a., *to fly*, 3, 258; *flee away*, 6, 472; *recede, stand distant*, 3, 536; *shrink*, 2, 12; w. acc., *start back from*, 2, 380; *shrink from, refuse*, 7, 618; **fugere, refugere,** *to fly to and fro*, 12, 753.

rĕfulgĕo, fulsi, fulsum, 2, n., *to flash back; shine forth, flash, be radiant*, 1, 402; *glitter, glisten*, 6, 204.

rĕfundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, a., *to pour back* or *up; cast, throw up*, 7, 590; *boil up*, 1, 126; *flow back, overflow*, 6, 107; p.: **rĕfūsus,** a, um, *thrown back, beaten back*, G. 2, 163; *poured back, flowing back upon itself, encircling* (others, *beaten back, refluent*), 7, 225.

rĕfūsus, a, um, p. of refundo.

rĕfūto, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to repel; disprove, refute, falsify, disappoint*, 12, 41.

rēgālis, e, adj. (rex), *belonging to a king; regal, kingly, royal*, 1, 687.

rēgia, s. regius.

rēgĭfĭcus, a, um, adj. (rex *and* facio), *made meet for a king; magnificent, royal*, 6, 605.

rēgīna, ae, f. (rex), *a queen*, 1, 9; *princess*, 1, 273.

rĕgio, ōnis, f. (rego), *a direction*, 2, 737; *region, territory, country*, 1, 460; *quarter, tract, place*, 9, 390; **regio viarum,** *the beaten track, open road* or *path*, 11, 530.

rēgius, a, um, adj. (rex), *pertaining*

or *belonging to a king* or *queen*, 1, 696; *the king's*, 1, 677; *royal*, 1, 443; subs.: **regia** (scil. domus), *a palace*, 7, 171.

regnātor, ōris, m. (regno), *one who reigns; sovereign, lord*, 2, 779, et al.

regno, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a. (regnum), *to exercise sovereignty; to be king, to reign*, 1, 141; *rule, govern*, 3, 14; impers.: **regnātur,** etc., *there is kingly rule*, 1, 272.

regnum, i, n. (rex), *kingly sway; royal power* or *glory* (others, the kingdom), 1, 268; *dominion, rule, sovereignty*, 1, 78; *the territory of a king; realm, kingdom, dominion*, 3, 333; *royal seat*, 1, 270; pl., *realms, kingdom*, 11, 461; *royal power*, 4, 591; *royal abode*, 12, 567; of lands and fields, E. 1, 70.

rĕgo, rexi, rectum, 3, a., *to rule, govern, guide, control, direct*, et al.; *help, prosper*, 12, 405; pa.: **rectus,** a, um, *straight, direct* (*directly along*), 6, 900; *straight forward*, 8, 209; **recto litore, flumine,** *directly along the shore, along the stream*, 6, 900; 8, 57; subs.: **rectum,** i, n., *right*, 1, 604.

rĕgressus, ūs, m. (regredior), *a going back*, fig., *turn, change, retrieve*, 11, 413.

rĕĭcĭo (reiicio), iēci, iectum, 3, a. (re *and* iacio), *to throw back* or *off*, 5, 421; *drive back, rout*, 11, 630; *put* or *turn behind*, 11, 619; of the eyes, *turn from, avert*, 10, 473.

reiecto, āvi, ātum, 1, a. freq. (reicio), *to cast back* or *up* (an old reading for *eiecto*), 5, 470.

reiectus, a, um, p. of reicio.

rĕlābor, lapsus sum, 3, dep. n., *to slip back; retreat*, 10, 307.

rĕlātu, sup. of refero.

rĕlātus, a, um, p. of refero.

rĕlaxo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to loosen; widen, rarefy*, G. 1, 419; *open*, G. 1, 89.

1. **rĕlēgo,** āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to send away, remove*, G. 3, 212; *consign, give in charge*. 7, 775.

2. **rĕlĕgo,** lēgi, lectum, 3, a., *to gather again; pass by, survey again; coast again*, 3, 690.

rĕlictus, a, um, p. of relinquo.

rĕlĭgĭo (rell-), ōnis, f., *reverence for divine things; piety, devotion*, 2, 715; *sanctity*, 8, 349; *worship, sacred ceremonial, observance*, 3, 409; *sacred thing, symbol, token*, 2, 151; *object of worship; divinity*, 12, 182; *augury*, 3, 363.

rĕlĭgĭōsus (rell-), a, um, adj. (religio), *devout; sacred, holy*, 2, 365.

rĕlĭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to tie back* or *up; to picket*, 9, 352; *moor*, 7, 106.

rĕlino, lēvi, 3, a., *to unseal, unstop; open, take out*, G. 4, 229.

rĕlinquo, līqui, lictum, 3, a., *to leave behind*, 3, 190; *commit*, 7, 123; *spare, leave*, 2, 659; *give up, relinquish*, 4, 432; *lose*, G. 4, 328; *desert, abandon*, 2, 28; *neglect*, G. 4, 127; *leave out of sight, unnoticed*, 2, 454; *depart from the heart, release, be dismissed*, E. 1, 31.

rĕlĭquiae (rell-), ārum, f. (relinquo), *the things left; remnant*, 1, 30; *relics, remains*, 4, 343.

rĕlūcĕo, luxi, 2, n., *to shine back* or *again*, or *brightly; glow, flash*, 2, 312; *to take fire*, 12, 300.

rĕluctor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n., *to struggle against; resist*, G. 4, 301.

rĕmensus, a, um, p. of remetior.

rĕmĕo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n., *to go back, return*, 2, 95.

rĕmētior, mensus sum, 4, dep. a., *to measure again; retrace, recross*, 2, 181; *survey, observe again*, 5, 25.

rēmex, ĭgis, m. (remigo *or* remus-ago), *an oarsman, a rower*, 4, 588; *a band of oarsmen, crew, oarsmen*, 5, 116.

rēmĭgĭum, ĭi, n. (remex), *a rowing; oarage, rowing-movement*, 1, 301; *body of rowers, oarsmen; a crew* (others, *oars*), 3, 471; **remigium alarum**= alae, *wings*, 6, 19; pl.: **rēmĭgia,** ōrum, *oars*, G. 1, 202.

rĕmĭniscor, 3, dep. n. and a. (re *and* rt. men), *to call to mind; recall, remember, think of*, 10, 782.

rĕmissus, a, um, p. of remitto.

rĕmitto, mīsi, missum, 3, a., *to let go back; send back*, 2, 543, et al.; *send up*, 5, 99; *relax*, G. 1, 202; *render liquid, dissolve*, G. 4, 36; *repay*, 4, 436; *yield up, resign*, 10, 828; *give up*, 11, 346; *forego, lay aside*, 5, 419; *give back, re-echo*, 12, 929; **se remittere,** *to submit, yield*, 12, 833.

rĕmordĕo, *no perf.*, morsum, 2, a. *to bite again and again*; fig., *harass*

torment, vex, afflict, 1, 261; *disturb, concern*, 7, 402.

rĕmōtus, a, um, p. of removeo.

rĕmŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2, a., *to move away; remove, take away*, 1, 723; *withdraw, hide*, G. 1, 131.

rĕmūgio, 4, n., *to bellow again* or *loudly; to resound, re-echo*, 6, 99, et al.

rĕmulcĕo, mulsi, mulsum, 2, a., *to stroke back; fondle; hide*, 11, 812.

Rĕmŭlus, i, m. 1. *A Rutulian, brother-in-law of Turnus*, 9, 593. 2. *Remulus, a Tiburtine*, 9, 360. 3. *A second Rutulian*, 11, 636.

rĕmurmŭro, 1, a., *to give back a murmur; resound*, 10, 291.

1. **rēmus,** i, m. (ἐρετμός), originally *steering-oar; an oar*, 1, 104.

2. **Rĕmus,** i, m., *the twin brother of Romulus, by whom, tradition says, he was murdered for leaping over the new walls of Rome in mockery*, 1, 292.

3. **Rĕmus,** i, m., *a Rutulian warrior*, 9, 330.

rĕnarro, 1, a., *to relate again; recount*, 3, 717.

rĕnascor, nātus sum, 3, dep. n., *to be born again; to be reproduced; grow again*, 6, 600.

rĕnātus, a, um, p. of renascor.

rĕnīdĕo, 2, n., *to shine brilliantly; glitter, beam, flash*, G. 2, 282.

rĕnŏvo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to renew; revive, suffer again*, 2, 3; *brave, risk, dare, again*, 2, 750.

rĕor, rătus sum, 2, dep. a., *to reason; reckon; think, believe*, 3, 381; p.: **rătus,** a, um, *active, having thought, believing*, 11, 712; pass., *determined by reckoning, settled, fixed*, 9, 104; 10, 629.

rĕpello, reppŭli (rĕpŭli), rĕpulsum, 3, a., *to push* or *drive back; repel*, 2, 13; *reject, refuse, disdain*, 4, 214; *spurn* (*shoot up* or *rise from*), G. 4, 233.

rĕpendo, pendi, pensum, 3, a., *to weigh again* or *in return; to compensate for, balance*, 1, 239; *repay, requite, return*, 2, 161.

rĕpens, ntis, adj., *sudden*, 12, 313; adv.: **rĕpentĕ,** *suddenly, unexpectedly*, 1, 594.

rĕpentĕ, s. repens.

rĕpercussus, a, um, p. of repercutio.

rĕpercŭtio, cussi, cussum, 3, a., *to strike back; reflect*, 8, 23.

rĕpĕrio, reppĕri (rĕpĕri), rĕpertum, 4, a. (re *and* par, rt. of pario), *to find again; find by searching, discover, find out, detect* (others, *devise*), 4, 128; *find*, 6, 343; *discover, invent*, G. 2, 22; p.: **rĕpertus,** a, um, *found*, 6, 343; *acquired*, 6, 610.

rĕpertor, ōris, m. (reperio), *a finder; inventor*, 7, 772; *author, creator; father*, 12, 829.

rĕpertus, a, um, p. of reperio.

rĕpĕtītus, a, um, p. of repeto.

rĕpĕto, pĕtīvi *or* pĕtĭi, pĕtītum, 3, a., *to seek again; return to*, 2, 749; *call back*, 7, 241; *renew* (others, *bring again*), 2, 178; *summon back*, G. 1, 39; *trace back*, 7, 371; *retrace*, G. 4, 286; *call to mind, recollect*, 3, 184; *speak of again, mention*, 10, 36; *repeat*, 3, 436.

rĕplĕo, ēvi, ētum, 2, a., *to fill again; fill up, fill*, 2, 679, et al.

rĕplētus, a, um, p. of repleo.

rĕpōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum (postum), 3, a., *to lay, place, put back, replace*, 3, 231; *lay aside* or *down*, 5, 484; *dismiss*, G. 2, 416; *put, lay up, store away*, w. abl., 4, 403; *lay, deposit, place*, 6, 220; w. dat., 11, 594; *restore*, w. *in* and acc., 1, 253; *restore, make good*, G. 2, 202; *return, repay*, 12, 878; *to alternate, change, shift* in stepping (others, *move swiftly*), G. 3, 76; p.: **rĕposĭtus** (**rĕpostus**), a, um, *replaced;* hence, *sumptuous* (i. e., *of many courses*), G. 3, 527; *treasured up, cherished*, 1, 26; *buried*, 6, 655; *remote*, 3, 364.

rĕporto, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to carry back*, G. 3, 375; *announce, report*, 2, 115.

rĕposco, 3, a., *to demand back, demand again; require*, 11, 240; *demand in return*, 2, 139; *ask*, 6, 530; *summon*, 10, 374; *re-assert*, 12, 573; w. two accusatives, *demand back from*, 7, 606.

rĕpŏsĭtus (**rĕpostus**), a, um, p. of repono.

reppŭli, s. repello.

rĕprĭmo, pressi, pressum, 3, a. (re *and* premo), *to press back; stop, restrain, withhold*, G. 1, 132; *check, arrest*, 2, 378.

rĕpugno, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a., *to fight against, resist*, 11, 749.

rĕpulsus, a, um, p. of repello.

rĕquies, ētis *or* ēi, f., *repose, rest*, 3, 393; *respite*, 4, 433; *support, comfort*, 9, 482; *cessation*, 12, 241.

rĕquiesco, quiēvi, quiētum, 3, n. and a., *to be completely at rest; rest, cease*, 2, 100; *sleep, abide*, E. 1, 80; perhaps active, *cause to rest, stay* (*cursus*, more probably Grk. acc. after *mutata*), E. 8, 4.

rĕquīro, quīsīvi *or* quīsĭi, quīsītum, 3, a. (re *and* quaero), *to seek much* or *earnestly; seek out, search for*, 3, 170; *demand; ask, question*, 2, 390; *inquire*, 2, 506; G. 2, 227; *regret*, G. 3, 70; *speak with regret of, mourn* (others, *inquire about*), 1, 217.

res, ĕi, f., *a thing*, in the most general sense; *object*, 1, 450; *treasure, store*, 12, 589; *state, situation, condition*, 1, 563; *circumstance; fortune*, 1, 204; *subject, theme*, G. 2, 174; *affair, business, interest*, 9, 227; *a side, party, cause*, 3, 54; 11, 400; *conflict*, 9, 154; *misfortune, calamity*, 1, 462; *commonwealth, state, empire, dominion, power*, 1, 268; *action, deed, exploit, achievement*, 1, 641; *adventure, fortune*, 4, 290; pl., *the universe*, 10, 40; *the world*, 1, 282; *nature, creation*, 9, 131; **res summa,** *the public interest, common weal*, 11, 302; *the chief conflict* (others, *the commonwealth*), 2, 322.

rescindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3, a., *to tear off* or *away, rase, tear down*, 6, 583; *lay open*, 12, 390; *cut open, lance*, G. 3, 453.

rĕsĕco, secŭi, sectum, 1, a., *to cut off*, G. 2, 78.

rĕsĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *unbolt; open*, 7, 613.

rĕservo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to keep back* or *in reserve; save, keep, reserve*, 4, 368; *keep in store for, bring back upon*, 8, 484.

rĕses, ĭdis, adj. (resideo), *that remains seated; fig., inactive, slothful, quiet*, 6, 813; *sluggish, torpid, dormant*, 1, 722.

rĕsĭdĕo, sēdi, 2, n. (re *and* sedeo), *to be* or *remain seated; remain behind*, 2, 739; *encamp*, 8, 503.

rĕsīdo, sēdi, 3, n., *to sit* or *settle down; seat one's self*, 1, 506; *settle, take up one's abode*, 5, 702; *retreat*, 9, 539; *sink back, subside*, G. 2, 480; 7, 27; *come to an end*, 9, 643; of passion, *become quiet, calm, subside*, 6, 407.

rĕsigno, āvi, ātum, *to unseal;* fig., *to open*, of the eyes (others, *seal up, close*), 4, 244.

rĕsisto, stĭti, 3, n., *to remain standing*, G. 4, 424; *stand revealed*, 1, 588; *oppose, withstand, resist*, 2, 335; *interpose*, 2, 599; *halt, stop, falter*, 4, 76; *be stiff* or *rigid*, G. 3, 502.

rĕsolvo, solvi, sŏlūtum, 3, a., *to untie, loosen, unbind*, 3, 370; *break apart*, 9, 517; *dispel*, 8, 591; of the lips, *open*, 3, 457; of the body, *relax, unbend, extend*, 6, 422; of separation of body and spirit, *dissolve, separate, release*, 4, 695; G. 4, 225; *relieve, dismiss*, G. 1, 302; *unravel, disclose*, 6, 29; *break, violate*, 2, 157.

rĕsŏlūtus, a, um, p. of resolvo.

rĕsŏno, āvi, 1, n. and a., *to sound again* or *loudly; re-echo, resound*, 4, 668; *murmur*, E. 7, 13; w. acc., *make resound, fill*, 7, 12; *sing, echo the name of*, E. 1, 5; or *the song of*, G. 3, 338.

rĕsorbĕo, 2, a., *to suck back, draw back*, 11, 627.

rĕspecto, freq. 1, n. and a. (respicio), *to look back* or *again; look behind*, 11, 630; *regard, care for*, 1, 603.

rĕspergo, spersi, spersum, 3, n. and a. (re *and* spargo), *to sprinkle over; besprinkle, stain*, 7, 547.

rĕspĭcio, spexi, spectum, 3, n. and a. (re *and* specio), *to look back, again*, or *around*, 2, 564; *behold*, 2, 615; *look back upon*, 5, 3; *look back and observe* or *notice*, 2, 741; 9, 389; *look at again and again*, 3, 593; *consider*, 12, 43; *regard, care for, be mindful of*, 4, 225; *favor*, E. 1, 28; *heed*, G. 1, 425.

rĕspīro, āvi, ātum, 1, n., *to breathe again; to breathe*, 9, 813.

rĕsplendĕo, 2, n., *to shine brightly; glitter*, 12, 741.

rĕspondĕo, spondi, sponsum, 2, n. and a., *to promise in return; answer, respond*, 6, 474; *to be in accord with, correspond, agree*, 1, 585; *to correspond in position, stand opposite*, 6, 23; *meet the desire; succeed*, G. 2, 64; *sing in response*, E. 7, 5; *answer, re-echo*, E. 10, 8

rĕsponso, 1, intens. a. and n. (respondeo), *to make answer; echo, reply,* 12, 757.

rĕsponsum, i, n. (respondeo), *an answer, reply,* 2, 376; *oracular answer, response,* 6, 799.

rĕstinctus, a, um, p. of restinguo.

rĕstinguo, stinxi, stinctum, 3, a., *to put out, quench,* 2, 686; *relieve, quench,* E. 5, 47.

rĕstitŭo, stĭtŭi, stĭtūtum, 3, a. (re *and* statuo), *to place again,* G. 2, 272; *re-establish, restore,* 6, 846.

rĕsto, rĕstĭti, 1, n., *to remain in place; to stand, stop,* G. 4, 490; *to be left,* 2, 142; *remain,* 1, 556; *remain for infliction, wait to be repeated, be in reserve,* 10, 29; w. abl., 1, 679.

rĕsulto, *no perf.,* ātum, 1, intens. n. (resilio), *to leap back* or *again, rebound,* 10, 330; *re-echo, reverberate, resound,* 5, 150.

rĕsŭpīnus, a, um, adj., *bent back; lying extended on the back; supine, thrown backwards,* 1, 476; *stretched out,* 3, 624.

rĕsurgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3, n., *to rise again,* 1, 206; *revive, return,* 4, 531.

rĕtardo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n., *to delay, hinder, check, stop,* G. 3, 253.

rēte, is, n., *a net,* 4, 131.

rĕtectus, a, um, p. of retego.

rĕtĕgo, texi, tectum, 3, a., *to uncover; leave uncovered, unprotected,* 12, 374; *bring to light, reveal, disclose,* 1, 356; of the sunlight, *uncover, unveil, illuminate,* 4, 119.

rĕtento, āvi, ātum, 1, intens. a. (retineo), *to hold back; restrain, retard,* 5, 278.

rĕtexo, texŭi, textum, 3, a., *to weave again;* fig., *compass again, repeat,* 12, 763.

rĕtĭnācŭlum, i, n. (retineo), *that which holds back; a halter, rein,* G. 1, 513; *cable, rope,* 4, 580; *a band, willow tie,* G. 1. 265.

rĕtĭnĕo, ŭi, tentum, 2, a. (re *and* teneo), *to hold back; hold, retain, restrain,* 5, 669.

rĕtorquĕo, torsi, tortum, 2, a., *to twist back; throw, fold* or *double, back,* 12, 400; *turn* or *hurl back,* or *away,* 12, 485; *change,* 12, 841.

rĕtortus, a, um, p. of retorqueo.

rĕtracto, āvi, ātum, 1, freq. a. and n., *to handle again; gripe* or *grasp again,* 10, 396; *take up again, resume,* 7, 694; *recall,* 12, 11; neut., *hesitate, hold back,* 12, 889.

rĕtrăho, traxi, tractum, 3, a., *to draw back,* 10, 307; *lead back, recall,* 5, 709.

rĕtro, adv. (re), *back, backwards,* 2, 753.

rĕtrorsum or **rĕtrorsus,** adv. (retro *and* versus fr. verto), *backwards, back; again,* 3, 690.

rĕtundo, tŭdi, tunsum *or* tūsum, 3, a., *to beat back;* pa.: **retunsus (retusus),** a, um, *beaten* or *pounded back; blunted; blunt,* G. 2, 301.

rĕtunsus (-tūsus), a, um, p. of retundo.

rĕus, i, m. (res), a party to a *res, lawsuit* or *action; a defendant; the accused;* hence, fig.: **reus voti,** *liable in respect to a vow; bound by one's vow,* 5, 237.

rĕvĕho, vexi, vectum, 3, a., *to carry, convey* or *bring, back,* 8, 37.

rĕvello, velli, vulsum (volsum), 3, a., *to pull back; pluck out, tear out* or *off,* 4, 515; *rend, rip, tear open,* 12, 98; *snatch, bring away, rescue,* 4, 545; *disturb, violate,* 4, 427.

rĕverto (-vorto), 3, n., and **revertor (-vortor),** versus sum, 3, dep. n., *to turn back; go, come back, return,* 3, 101; *come back, sprout, spring forth again,* G. 2, 312.

rĕvincio, vinxi, vinctum, 4, a., *to bind back,* 2, 57; *bind fast,* 3, 76; *bind around, wreathe, festoon,* 4, 459.

rĕvinctus, a, um, p. of revincio.

rĕvīresco, vīrŭi, 3, inc. n., *to become green again; sprout, grow, flourish again,* G. 2, 313.

rĕvīso, 3, a. and n., *to look at again; visit again, return to see; return to,* 2, 760; *revisit,* 3, 318.

rĕvŏco, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to call back, summon back; order back,* 5, 167; *rehearse,* 7, 40; *recall,* 1, 202; *restore,* 1, 235; *save,* 5, 476; *recover, renew, revive,* 1, 214; *retrace,* 6, 128.

rĕvŏlo, 1, n., *to fly back,* G. 1, 361.

rĕvolvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3, a., *to roll*

back, 5, 336; fig., *bring back*, *recall*, *repeat*, 2, 101; *retrace*, 9, 391; *go over again*, *suffer again*, 10, 61; *turn*, *change again*, 6, 449; pass.: **revolvor,** *fall back*, *fall down*, 9, 476; p.: **rĕvŏlūtus,** a, um, *rolling*, 10, 660; *returning*, *following*, 10, 256.

rĕvŏlūtus, a, um, p. of revolvo.

rĕvŏmo, vŏmŭi, 3, a., *to vomit back* or *up*; *vomit*, 5, 182.

rĕvulsus, a, um, p. of revello.

rex, rēgis, m., *a king*, freq.; *chief*, *ruler*, *sovereign*, 1, 65; *prince*, 9, 223; *king* (now known as *queen*) of bees, G. 4, 21; of things: *chief*, *king*, of rivers, G. 1, 482; of mountains, G. 2, 98.

Rhădămanthus, i, m., Ῥαδάμανθος, *son of Jupiter and Europa, and one of the judges in Hades*, 6, 566.

Rhaebus (Rhoebus), i, m., *the name of the war-horse of Mezentius*, 10, 861.

Rhaetĭcus, s. Raetĭcus.

Rhamnes, ētis, m., *a Rutulian chief*, 9, 325, et al.

Rhēa, ae, f., *a priestess*, *mother of Aventinus*, 7, 659, et al.

Rhēnus, i, m., *the river Rhine*, 8, 727.

Rhēsus, i, m., Ῥῆσος, *a Thracian king allied with the Trojans*, 1, 469.

Rhīpaeus, s. Rīphaeus.

Rhīpeus, s. Rīpheus.

Rhŏdĭus, a, um, adj. (Rhodos), *of Rhodes, a large island near the S. W. coast of Asia Minor*; *Rhodian*, G. 2, 102.

Rhŏdŏpē, es, f., Ῥοδόπη, *the name of a mountain-chain running south-easterly from Mount Haemus in Thrace*, the modern *Despoto Dagh*, E. 6, 30, et al.

Rhŏdŏpēĭus, a, um, adj. (Rhodope), *of Rhodope*; *Thracian*, G. 4, 461.

Rhoebus, s. Rhaebus.

Rhoecus, s. 1. Rhoetus.

1. **Rhoetēus (-tēĭus),** a, um, adj., Ῥοίτειος, *of Rhoeteum, a promontory on the coast of the Troad*; *Rhoetean*, 6, 505; *Trojan*, 12, 456.

2. **Rhoeteus** (dissyll.), ĕos, m., *a Rutulian slain by Pallas*, 10, 399.

1. **Rhoetus** (Ribbeck reads **Rhoecus**), i, m., *a Centaur*, G. 2, 456.

2. **Rhoetus,** i, m., *king of the Marrubii, and father of Anchemolus*, 10, 388.

3. **Rhoetus,** i, m., *a Rutulian slain by Euryalus*, 9, 344.

rīdĕo, rīsi, rīsum, 2, n. and a., *to laugh* or *smile*, 5, 358; *laugh at*, *deride*, 5, 181; pa.: **ridens,** *flourishing*, *beautiful*, of things, E. 4, 20.

rĭgens, ntis, p. of rigeo.

rĭgĕo, rĭgŭi, 2, n., *to be stiff*, 4, 251; pa.: **rĭgens,** ntis, *stiff*, 1, 648.

rĭgēsco, rĭgŭi, 3, inc. n. (rigeo), *to become stiff*; *stiffen*, *freeze*, G. 3, 363.

rĭgĭdus, a, um, adj. (id.), *stiff*, *inflexible*, *unbending*, E. 6, 28; of iron weapons, 12, 304.

rĭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to moisten*, *wet*, *bedew*, 6, 699; *bespatter*, *stain*, 12, 308.

rĭgor, ōris, m. (rigeo), *stiffness*, *hardness*, *temper*, G. 1, 143.

rĭgŭus, a, um, adj. (rigo), *watering*, *irrigating*, G. 2, 485.

rīma, ae, f., *a cleft*; *crack*, *chink*, *fissure*, 1, 123.

rīmor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. (rima), *to force open in cracks* or *chinks*; *to tear* or *till*, G. 3, 534; fig., *to ransack*, *explore*, *search*, 6, 599.

rīmōsus, a, um, adj. (id.), *full of cracks* or *crevices*; *chinky*, *riddled*, G. 4, 45; *leaky*, 6, 414.

rīpa, ae, f., *the shore*, *border*, or *bank* of a stream, 6, 314; for *flumen*, 7, 106.

Rīphaeus (Rhīpaeus, Rīpaeus), a, um, adj. (Riphaei), *pertaining to the Riphaean mountains in Scythia*; *Riphaean*, G. 1, 240, et al.

Rīpheus (Rhīpeus), (dissyll.), ĕi, m., *a Trojan slain in the sack of Troy*, 2, 339.

rīsus, ūs, m. (rideo), *a laughing*; *laughter*, G. 2, 386; *smiles*, E. 4, 60.

rītē, adv. (ritus), *according to the ritual*; *properly*, *fitly*, *rightly*, 6, 145; *justly*, *meetly*, 3, 36; *well*, 3, 107.

rītus, ūs, m., *a form of religious ceremonial*; *a form*, *rite*, 12, 836; *custom*, *manner*, 7, 741; abl.: **rītu,** *in the manner of*, *like*, 11, 611.

rīvus, i, m., *a small stream*; *a rill*, *brook*, *rivulet*, *stream*, 3, 350; *a vein*, G. 2, 165.

rōbīgo (rūbīgo), ĭnis, f., *rust*, G. 1, 495; *blight, mildew*, G. 1, 151.

rōbur (rōbus), ŏris, n., *hard oak* or *wood*, 6, 181; *a tree*, 8, 315; meton., *timber*, G. 1, 162; *wood*, G. 2, 25; *trunk*, G. 2, 305; *a club*, G. 3, 420; *a wooden structure; fabric*, 2, 260; fig., *sturdiness, strength*, G. 3, 332; *firmness, courage, vigor*, 2, 639; pl.: **robora**, *wood, timber*, 4, 399; *vigor, flower*, 8, 518.

rōbustus, a, um, adj. (robur), *hardy, sturdy*, G. 2, 264; *strong, giving strength, hearty, nourishing*, G. 1, 219.

rŏgĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, freq. a. (rogo), *to ask again and again; question*, 1, 750.

rŏgo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to ask, inquire*, 2, 149; *desire, request*, 7, 229; *beg*, E. 5, 88.

rŏgus, i, m., *a funeral pile*, 4, 640.

Rōma, ae, f., *Rome*, 1, 7, et al.

Rōmānus, a, um, adj. (Roma), *belonging to Rome; Roman*, 1, 33; subs.: **Rōmānus**, i, m., *a Roman*, 1, 234.

Rōmŭlĕus, a, um, adj. (Romulus), *of Romulus; Romulean*, 8, 654.

Rōmŭlĭdae, ārum, m. (id.), *descendants* or *people of Romulus; Romans*, 8, 638.

1. **Rōmŭlus**, i, m. (Roma), *Romulus, the eponymous founder of Rome, son of Mars and Rhea Silvia* or *Ilia*, 1, 276, et al.

2. **Rōmŭlus**, a, um, adj. (Romulus), *of Romulus; Romulean*, 6, 876.

rōro, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a. (ros), *to be moist with dew*; fig., *to drop, drip*, 8, 645.

rōs, ōris, m., *dew*, freq.; *water, brine*, G. 4, 431; *moisture*, 5, 854; *rosemary*, G. 2, 213; **rores**, *spray*, G. 1, 385; *drops of blood*, 12, 339.

rŏsa, ae, f. (rel. to ῥόδον), *a rose*, 12, 69.

rŏsārium, ĭi, n. (rosa), *a bed of roses*, G. 4, 119.

roscĭdus, a, um, adj. (ros), *covered with dew; dewy*, 4, 700; *wet*, 7, 683.

rŏsētum, i, n. (rosa), *a bed* or *garden of roses*, E. 5, 17.

1. **rŏsĕus**, a, um, adj. (id.), *pertaining to roses; rose-colored; rosy*, 1, 402.

2. **Rŏsĕus (Rŏsĭus)**, a, um, adj. (Rosea), *of Rosea, a region* or *district near Reate*, now *le Roscie; Rosean*, 7, 712.

rostrātus, a, um, adj. (rostrum), *beaked; adorned with beaks*, 8, 684.

rostrum, i (rodo), *a bill, beak*, 6, 597; *the beak of a ship*, 5, 143; pl.: **Rostra**, ōrum, n., *the platform* or *tribunal for magistrates and orators in the Roman forum, so called because adorned with the beaks of the captured ships of Antium; the Rostra*, G. 2, 508.

rŏta, ae, f., *a wheel*, 1, 147; fig., *circle* or *orbit* of time, 6, 748; pl., *chariot*, G. 3, 114; *cart*, G. 3, 170.

rŏto, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a. (rota), *to move like a wheel; whirl about*, 10, 362; *to brandish*, 10, 577.

rŭbens, entis, p. of rubeo.

rŭbĕo, rŭbŭi, 2, n., *to be red, blush; redden*, G. 1, 431; *glow, redden*, 12, 77; p.: **rŭbens**, entis, *red*, E. 10, 27; *blooming*, G. 2, 319.

rŭber, bra, brum, adj. (rubeo) *red; crimson*, G. 3, 359; *ruddy*, 12, 247; **litore rubro**, *shore of the Mare Rubrum* or *Persian Gulf*, 8, 686.

rŭbesco, rŭbŭi, 3, inc. n. (id.), *to grow* or *turn red*, G. 2, 34; *begin to glow, redden*, 3, 521.

rŭbĕus, a, um, adj. (rubus), *of brambles* or *belonging to a bramble-bush; bramble-*, G. 1, 266 (Ribbeck makes *Rubeus* here a proper adjective, from the name of the Apulian town Rubi).

rŭbĭcundus, a, um, adj. (rubeo), *ruddy; golden*, G. 1, 297.

rūbīgo, s. robigo.

rŭbor, ōris, m. (rubeo), *redness; a blush*, G. 1, 430; *glow*, 12, 66.

rŭbus, i, m., *a bramble*, E. 3, 89.

1. **rŭdens**, ntis, m., *a rope; cord*; pl.: **rŭdentes**, tum *or* tĭum, *cordage*, 1, 87.

2. **rŭdens**, ntis, p. of rudo.

rŭdīmentum, i, n. (rel. to rudis), *a beginning; first lesson*, 11, 157.

rŭdis, e, adj., *uncultivated; rough*, G. 2, 211.

rŭdo, īvi, ītum, 3, n. and a. (p. gen. pl. rudentum, 7, 16), *to send forth a loud, rough sound; bellow, roar*, of men, 8, 248; of beasts, 7, 16; of the roaring sound of the rushing water, 3, 561.

Rŭfrae, ārum, f., *a town of Campania*, now *Lacosta Rufaria*, 7, 739.

rūga, ae, f., *a wrinkle*, 7, 417.

rŭīna, ae, f. (ruo), *a falling down; fall, overthrow; convulsion, commotion, destructive force*, 1, 129; *onset, shock*, 11, 613; pl., *ruin, overthrow, destruction*, 1, 238; *remains, ruins*, G. 4, 249; **dare, trahere ruinam,** *to fall in ruins*, 2, 310; *bring destruction*, 12, 454.

rūmĭnor, 1, dep. a. and n., and **rūmĭno,** act. (rumen), *to chew*, E. 6, 54.

rūmor, ōris, m. (ὠρύω), *report, rumor*, 4, 203; *a cheer, shout* (others, *murmur* of the water), 8, 90.

rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3, a., *to break, burst, tear, sever*, freq.; *split*, G. 4, 136; *break through, open, force*, 2, 494; *fill to bursting*, G. 1, 49; *rend, sever, cut, tear*, 3, 640; *dash*, 11, 615; fig., *break off, end*, 4, 569; *interrupt*, 8, 110; *violate*, 4, 292; *utter with fury, shout* or *shriek forth*, 3, 246; *pierce, stun, deafen*, G. 3, 328; pass.: **rumpi,** *to be torn;* of envy, *to burst*, E. 7, 26; *spring*, G. 3, 428; p.: **ruptus,** a, um, *breaking forth, bursting forth*, 2, 416; *darting, flashing*, 8, 391; **se rumpere,** *to dart forth, appear*, G. 1, 446; *to burst*, 11, 549; **rumpere vocem,** *to break silence*, 2, 129.

rŭo, rŭi, rŭtum (rŭĭturus), 3, n. and a., *to fall with violence; tumble down, fall*, freq.; *fall* in battle, 10, 756; *rush down, descend* in showers, G. 1, 324; of the sun, *go down, set*, 3, 508; *rush forward*, 2, 64; of the chariot of Nox, *hasten up; ascend, rise*, 2, 250; *advance*, 10, 256; *plunge, rush*, 2, 353; *flee*, 12, 505; *tremble, quake*, 8, 525; *hasten, pass away*, 6, 539; G. 1, 313; *cause to fall; cast down*, 9, 516; *cast, drive up*, G. 2, 308; *plow*, 1, 35; *cast, throw up*, 1, 85; *throw up* or *together*, 11, 211; *break up, level*, G. 1, 105; **ruere in peius,** *hasten to ruin*, G. 1, 200.

rūpes, is, f. (rumpo), *a rock, cliff, crag, ledge*, freq.; *quarry*, 1, 429; *rocky height*, E. 6, 29.

ruptus, a, um, p. of rumpo.

rursus or **rursum,** adv. (for reversum fr. reverto), *backward; again, anew*, 2, 401; *in turn*, 4, 534.

rus, rūris, n., *the country* as opposed to the town; *land, a farm. field*, freq.; pl.: **rūra,** *the fields*, 1, 430, et al.

ruscum, i, n., and **ruscus,** i, m., *butcher's-broom, a kind of shrub, used, like the willow, for grape-ties*, G. 2, 413.

rusticus, a, um, adj. (rus), *pertaining to the country; rural, rustic*, E. 3, 84; *clownish*, E. 2, 56; subs.: **rusticus,** i, m., *a countryman, husbandman*, G. 2, 406.

rŭtĭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n., *to redden; gleam*, 8, 529.

rŭtĭlus, a, um, adj. (rel. to rubeo), *of a red and gold color* or *flame-color; red, glowing*, G. 1, 454.

Rŭtŭli, ōrum, m., *the Rutulians, an ancient tribe of Latium dwelling south of the Tiber*, 1, 266, et al.

Rŭtŭlus, i, m., *a Rutulian; Turnus*, 7, 409; for the pl., *the Rutulians*, 8, 474; *Volscens*, 9, 442.

S

Săbaeus, a, um, adj. (Saba), *Sabaean, Arabian*, 1, 416; pl.: **Săbaei,** ōrum, m., *the Sabaeans* or *people of Arabia Felix*, G. 1, 57, et al.

Săbellĭcus, a, um, adj. (Sabellus), *Sabine*, G. 3, 255.

Săbellus, a, um, adj. (Sabelli), *of the Sabelli* or *Sabines; Sabine*, G. 2, 167.

Săbīna, s. 2. Săbīnus.

Săbīni, orum, m., *an ancient people occupying the hill-country on the border of Latium, from whom were derived a part of the Roman people* or *Quirites*, 7, 706.

1. **Săbīnus,** i, m., *Sabinus* or *Sabus, the founder of the race of Sabines*, 7, 178.

2. **Săbīnus,** a, um, adj. (Sabini), *Sabine;* subs.: **Sabina,** ae, f., *a Sabine woman*, 8, 635.

săburra, ae, f., *a ballast of sand*, G. 4, 195.

săcellum, i, n. (sacer), *a small sanctuary; chapel; holy cavern* or *grotto*, E. 3, 9.

săcer, săcra, săcrum, adj., *set apart, consecrated, holy, sacred*, 2, 167, et al.; *consecrated to, priest of*, 6, 484; *devoted to the infernal gods; damned, accursed,*

5, 57; subs.: **săcrum,** i, n, *a holy thing;* pl.: **sacra,** orum, n., *sacred symbols, rites,* 12, 13; *sacred rites, ceremonies, sacrifices,* 2, 132; *sacred things, utensils, symbols.* 2, 293; *mysteries,* 3, 112; *charms,* E. 8, 66; **sacra ferre,** *to serve as priest,* G. 2, 476; **sacer ignis,** *the direful fire; fiery plague,* G. 3, 566.

săcerdos, ōtis, c. (sacer), *a priest* or *priestess,* 2, 201; 1, 273; *a poet* or *bard* (as priest of the Muses), 6, 645.

Săces, is, m., *a Latin,* 12, 651.

Săcrānus, a, um, adj., *pertaining to the Sacrani, a Latin people; Sacranian,* 7, 796.

săcrārium, ĭi (sacrum), *sanctuary; sacred court,* 12, 199.

Săcrātor, ōris, m., *an Etruscan,* 10, 747.

săcrātus, a, um, pa. of sacro.

săcrilĕgus, a, um, adj. (sacer *and* lego), *impious,* 7, 595.

săcro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (sacer), *to set apart to the gods; devote, consecrate,* 2, 502; w. acc. and dat., *devote,* 10, 419; pa.: **sacratus,** a, um, *holy,* 3, 371.

săcrum, i, n., s. sacer.

saecŭlum (secŭl-, -clum), i, n., *a generation, race,* G. 1, 468; *century, period, age, time,* 1, 291, et al.

saepe, adv. (comp.: **saepius;** superl.: **saepissime),** *often, frequently,* 2, 108, et al.: **cum saepe,** *when, as often happens,* 1, 148; equivalent to **valde,** 12, 259.

saepes (sēp-), is, f., *a hedge; inclosure; orchard,* E. 8, 37.

saepio (sēp-), saepsi, saeptum, 4, a. (saepes), *to fence in; inclose, surround,* 1, 506; *envelop,* 1, 411; pa.: **saeptus (sēpt-),** a, um, *fenced in; inclosed;* subs.: **saepta,** ōrum, n., *sheepfolds,* E. 1, 34; *corridors,* G. 4, 159.

saeptus, a, um, p. of saepio.

saeta (sēta), ae, f., *a bristle; a stiff hair,* 6, 245; *fur,* G. 3, 383.

saetĭger (sēt-), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. (saeta *and* gero), *bristle-bearing, bristly,* 7, 17.

saetōsus (sēt-), a, um, adj. (saeta), *bristly,* E. 7, 29.

saevio, ĭi, ītum, 4, n. (saevus), *to be fierce; to be furious, rage,* G. 1, 511, et al.; *rave,* G. 4, 456; *be angry,* 6, 544.

saevus, a, um, adj., *fierce, fell, wrathful,* of men, animals, and things; *cruel,* 1, 458; *dreadful, direful, fearful,* 2, 559; *furious,* 9, 792; *stern, bloody,* 6, 824; *formidable, valiant, warlike,* 1, 99; *relentless,* 12, 849; *maddening, angering; bitter,* 1, 25; *mortal,* 12, 857.

Săgăris, is, m., *Sagaris, a slave of Aeneas,* 5, 263.

săgitta, ae, f., *an arrow,* 1, 187, et al.

săgittĭfer, a, um, adj. (sagitta *and* fero), *arrow-bearing,* 8, 725.

săgŭlum, i, n. (sagum), *a soldier's cloak,* 8, 660.

săl, sălis, m., ἅλς, *salt,* G. 3, 403; *brine, salt-water,* 1, 173; meton., *the sea,* 1, 35.

Sălămis, īnis (acc. Salamina), f., Σαλαμίς, *an island opposite Eleusis,* now *Culuri* or *Salamis,* 8, 158.

Sălentīnus, s. Sall.

sălictum, i, n. (salix), *a willow-plantation, willow-bed,* or *willow-hedge,* E. 1, 55.

sălignus, a, um, adj. (id.), *made of willow; willow-,* 7, 632.

Sălĭi, ōrum (salio). *the Salii, or priests of Mars who had charge of the sacred shields called ancilia, which they bore once a year in solemn procession through the city with hymns and dances,* 8, 285.

sălio, ŭi, saltum, 4, n. and a. (rel. to ἅλλομαι), *to leap, spring, jump, dance.* G. 2, 384; *bound,* G. 1, 449; *issue, bubble forth, spring,* E. 5, 47.

săliunca, ae, f., probably *a kind of spikenard, an aromatic plant of the Alpine regions,* now called by the Tyrolese *seliunk,* E. 5, 17.

Sălius, ĭi, m., *Salius, an Acarnanian,* 5, 298, et al.

sălix, ĭcis, f., *a willow: osier,* E. 5, 16.

Sallentīnus (Sălentīnus), a, um, adj., *pertaining to the Sallentini, a people in Iapygia, southeast of Tarentum; Salentine,* 3. 400.

Salmōneus (trisyll.), ĕi, m., Σαλμωνεύς, *Salmoneus, king of Elis, son of Aeolus and brother of Sisyphus; for attempting to imitate the thunder of Jupiter, cast into Tartarus by a thunder-bolt,* 6, 585.

salsus, a, um, adj. (salio), *made salty; salted*, 2, 133; *salt-, briny*, 2, 173.

saltem, adv., *at any rate, at least*, 1, 557.

salto, āvi, ātum, 1, intens. n. and a. (salio), *to dance*, E. 5, 73.

1. **saltus,** ūs, m. (salio), *a leap, bound, spring*, 2, 565; *an ascending*, 6, 515.

2. **saltus,** ūs, m., *woodland pasture, glade, forest*, 4, 72, et al.; *a pass*, E. 6, 56; *lawn*, E. 10, 57; *thicket, grove*, G. 1, 16.

sălūbris (also **saluber,** m.), e, adj. (salus), *health-bringing; healthful*, G. 3, 530; *healing*, 12, 418.

sălum, i, n. (σάλος), *the tossing* or *heaving swell of the sea; the open sea, the main*, 1, 537.

sălūs, ūtis, f. (rel. to salvus), *the state of being well; safety*, 1, 555; *preservation, means of safety, remedy, relief, deliverance*, 1, 451; *relief*, G. 4, 294.

sălūto, āvi, ātum (p. gen. pl. salutantum), G. 2, 462), 1, a. (salus), *to wish safe* or *well; greet, salute*, 3, 524; *welcome, hail*, 12, 257.

salvĕo, 2, n. (salvus), *to be well;* imperat., *all hail! hail!* 5, 80.

salvus, a, um, adj., *safe*, E. 7, 9.

Sămē, es, f., Σάμη, *Same, a name of Cephallenia*, now *Cephalonia, in the Ionian sea, west of the Gulf of Corinth*, 3, 271.

Sămos (-us), i, f., Σάμος, *Samos, an island southwest of Ephesus, near the coast of Ionia*, now *Samo*, 1, 16.

Sămŏthrăcĭa, ae, f., *Thracian Samos* (now *Samothraki*), *a small island about thirty-eight miles south of the Thracian coast, supposed by some to have been colonized from Samos*, 7, 208.

sancĭo, sanxi, sanctum, 4, a. (sacer), *to make sacred; sanction, ratify*, 12, 200; pa.: **sanctus,** a, um, *sacred, holy*, 2, 700; *sacred, venerable*, 1, 426; *unstained, with untarnished honor*, 12, 648.

sanctus, a, um, p. of sancio.

sandyx (-ix), ĭcis, f., σάνδυξ or σάνδιξ, *scarlet* or *vermilion*, E. 4, 45.

sānē, adv. (sanus), *truly, indeed*, 10, 48, et al.

sanguĭnĕus, a, um, adj. (sanguis), *of blood; blood-shot*, 4, 643; *of bloody color* or *aspect, bloody*, 2, 207; *fiery, bloody*, 10, 273; *ruddy, burnished*, 8, 622; *red, purple*, E. 10, 27; *blood-thirsty*, 12, 332.

sanguis, ĭnis, m., *blood*, 3, 30, et al.; *parentage, lineage, descent, race*, 1, 19; *offspring, son*, 6, 835.

sānies, em, e, f. (rel. to sanguis), *putrid, corrupt blood; bloody matter; gore*, 3, 618.

sānus, a, um, adj. (rel. to σάος, σῶς, *sound*), *sound* in body or mind; *sane, right*, E. 8, 67; **male sanus,** *diseased, morbid* with love, *love-sick*, 4, 8.

săpor, ōris, m. (sapio), *taste, flavor*, G. 3, 397; *juice*, G. 4, 267; *odor*, G. 4, 62.

Sārānus, i, s. Serranus.

sarcio, sarsi, sartum, 4, a., *to patch, mend, repair*, G. 4, 249.

Sardŏnĭus (Sardōus), a, um, adj. (Sardi), *Sardinian, Sardonic;* **herba Sardonia,** (probably) *a species of ranunculus found in Sardinia, the concoction of which when drunk produced contortions of the face, giving the appearance of laughter*, E. 7, 41.

sarmentum, i, n. (sarpo), *a twig;* pl.: **sarmenta,** ōrum, *brushwood, fagots*, G. 2, 409.

Sarnus, i, m., *a river running into the Bay of Naples near Pompeii*, now *the Sarno*, 7, 738.

Sarpēdon, ŏnis, m., Σαρπηδών, *Sarpedon, son of Jupiter and Europa, killed at the siege of Troy by Patroclus*, 1, 100, et al.

1. **Sarrānus,** a, um, adj. (Sarra), *of Sarra* or *Tyre; Tyrian*, G. 2, 506.

2. **Sarrānus,** i, m., s. Serranus.

Sarrastes, um, m., *the Sarrastes, a people dwelling near the Sarnus*, 7, 738.

săt, s. satis.

săta, orum, s. 1. sero.

Sătĭcŭlus, i, m. (Saticula), *a Saticulan; of Saticula, a Campanian town*, 7, 729.

1. **sătĭo,** ōnis, f. (1. sero), *a planting;* of cuttings, *laying* or *planting*, G. 2, 319; *seed-time*, G. 1, 215.

2. **sătĭo,** āvi, ātum, 1, a. (satis), *to satisfy; appease*, 2, 587.

sătius, s. satis.

sătis *or* **săt,** adj. and adv., *sufficient, enough;* w. gen., 2, 314; alone as subject, 2, 291; as predicate, 2, 642; E. 7, 34; adv., E. 1, 48, et al.; comp.: **sătius,** *better, preferable,* 10, 59.

sător, ōris, m. (1. sero), *a planter; sire, father,* 1, 254.

sătur, ŭra, ŭrum, adj. (sat), *full, well fed,* E. 10, 77; *fertile,* G. 2, 197; *well stored, plenteous,* G. 3, 214; *rich, deep,* G. 4, 335.

Sătūra, ae, f., *a place in Latium,* probably *on the Pontine marshes,* 7, 801.

Sāturnius, a, um, adj. (Saturnus), *belonging to Saturn; Saturnian,* G. 2, 173; *of the age of Saturn, of the golden age,* E. 4, 6; *sprung from Saturn; Saturnian,* 4, 372; subs.: **Sāturnius,** ii, m., *the son of Saturn,* 5, 799; **Sāturnia,** ae, f., 1. *Daughter of Saturn, Juno,* 1, 23. 2. *The city of Saturnia, built by Saturn on the Capitoline hill,* 8, 358.

Sāturnus, i, m. (1. sero ?), *a deified king of Latium whose reign was the "golden age;" identified by the Romans with the Greek Cronos,* 8, 319, et al.; *the planet Saturn,* G. 1, 336.

sătŭro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (satur), *to fill; glut, cloy, appease,* 5, 608; *satisfy,* E. 10, 30; *enrich,* G. 1, 80.

sătus, a, um, p. of 1. sero.

sătyrus, i, m., σάτυρος, *a satyr, a fabulous being half man and half goat,* E. 5, 73.

saucius, a, um, adj., *wounded,* 2, 223; *pierced,* 4, 1.

saxĕus, a, um, adj. (saxum), *rocky, stony,* 9, 711; *of a rock,* G. 3, 145.

saxōsus, a, um, adj. (id.). *full of rocks; stony,* E. 5, 84; closely connected with a partic., *rocky, with rocks* (in old texts, adv.: **saxosum,** *among the rocks*), G. 4, 370.

saxum, i, n., *a large rough stone, rock,* freq.; *cliff, crag, stone,* 1, 150; 3, 699; **praeruptum saxum,** *a rocky height,* G. 2, 156.

scăber, bra, brum, adj. (scabo), *scabby, scaly, rough,* G. 2, 214; *corroding,* G. 1, 495.

scăbies, em, e, f. (id.), *scabbiness; a scab, mange,* G. 3, 299; *scurf, scales,* G. 2, 220.

Scaea, ae, adj., *western;* **Scaea Porta,** and pl.: **Scaeae Portae** (Σκαιαὶ Πύλαι), *the Scaean* or *western gate of Troy,* 2, 612.

scaena (**scēna**), ae, f., σκηνή, *the stage* of a theatre, 4, 471; *a sylvan scene, view,* 1, 164.

scālae, ārum, f. (scando), *a ladder; scaling ladder,* 2, 442.

scando, scandi, scansum, 3, a., *to climb,* 2, 401; *ascend,* 2, 237.

scătĕbra, ae, f. (scateo), *a bubbling, gushing stream,* G. 1, 110.

scĕlĕro, *no perf.,* ātum, 1, a. (scelus), *to make impious; desecrate, pollute,* 3, 42; pa.: **scĕlĕrātus,** a, um, *foul with crime; polluted, impious, wicked,* 2, 231; *accursed,* 6, 563; *pertaining to the guilty* or *to guilt, due to wickedness,* 2, 576; *sacrilegious,* 9, 137; *baneful,* G. 2, 256.

scĕlus, ĕris, n., *an evil* or *atrocious deed; a crime,* freq.; *wickedness,* 6, 742; meton., *punishment,* 7, 307; like *nefas* for *wretch, imp;* hence, **scelus artificis** = *artifex scelestus, the accursed deceiver,* 11, 407.

scēna, s. scaena.

sceptrum, i, n., σκῆπτρον, *a royal staff; scepter,* 1, 653; freq.; meton., *rule, sway, power, royal court, realm,* 9, 9; 1, 253; *authority,* 11, 238; *reign,* G. 2, 536.

scilicet, adv. (scio *and* licet), *one may know* or *understand; be assured; certainly, in sooth, doubtless; for this purpose,* 6, 750; *ay, even this, for,* G. 1, 282; *indeed, but,* G. 3, 266; ironical, *forsooth,* 2, 577, et al.

scilla, ae, f., σκίλλα, *the sea-onion* or *squill, a marine bulbous plant,* G. 3, 451.

scindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3. a. (σχίζω), *to cut asunder; split,* 6, 182; *part, separate, divide,* 1, 161; *tear,* 9, 478; *plow,* G. 1, 50; fig., *divide,* 2, 39.

scintilla, ae, f. (σπινθήρ), *a spark,* 1, 174.

scintillo, āvi, ātum, 1, n. (scintilla), *to emit sparks; sparkle, gleam, flash,* G. 1. 392.

scio (taken by Forbiger as a monosyll. in Vergil), īvi *or* ii, ītum, 4, a., *to*

know, understand, 1, 63, et al.; *know how, be able, can*, G. 4, 489.

Scīpiădes, ae, m. (Scipio), *one of the Scipios, a Scipio*, 6, 843.

scissus, a, um, p. of scindo.

scītor, ātus sum, 1, dep. intens. a. (scio), *to seek to know; ascertain; inquire*, 2, 105; p.: **scītans,** ntis (others, scitatum), *consulting, to consult*, 2, 114.

scŏpŭlus, i, m., σκόπελος, *a projecting ledge of rock; a high cliff* or *rock*, 1, 180; *crag*, 1, 45; *ledge, reef*, 1, 145; *detached rock, fragment of rock*, 12, 531.

Scorpius (-ios), i, and **Scorpio,** ōnis, m., σκόρπιος, σκορπίων, *the Scorpion, one of the signs of the zodiac*, G. 1, 35.

scrŏbis (scrobs?), is, m., and less freq. f., *a ditch, pit, trench*, G. 2, 260.

scrūpĕus, a, um, adj. (scrupus), *consisting of jagged stones; flinty*, 6, 238.

scūtātus, a, um, adj. (scutum), *equipped* or *armed with a shield*, 9, 370.

scūtum, i, n. (σκύτος, *hide*), *an oblong shield carried by the Roman legionary; a shield* in general, 1, 101, et al.

Scȳlăcēum (-ium), i, n., Σκυλακεῖον, *a town on the Bruttian coast*, now *Squillace*, 3, 553.

Scylla, ae, f., Σκύλλα. 1. *A dangerous rock on the Italian side of the Straits of Messana opposite Charybdis*, 3, 420; personified as a monster, half woman and half fish, 3, 424. 2. *The name of one of the ships of Aeneas*, 5, 122. 3. *Scylla, the daughter of Nisus, king of Megara*, changed into *the lark called Ciris* (see 4. *Nisus*), G. 1, 405; by the poets, as by Vergil in E. 6, 74, sqq., confounded with 1. Scylla.

Scyllaeus, a, um, adj. (Scylla), *pertaining to Scylla; Scyllaean*, 1, 200.

scȳphus, i, m., σκύφος, *a cup, goblet, bowl*, 8, 278.

Scȳrius, a, um, adj. (Scyros), *of Scyros, an island in the Aegean N. E. of Euboea; Scyrian*, 2, 477.

Scȳthia, ae, f., Σκυθία, *the country of the Scythians; the regions of Asia and Europe north of the Black Sea; Scythia*, E. 1, 66.

1. **sē,** reflex. pron., s. sui.

2. **sē,** or, before vowels, **sēd,** an inseparable particle, identical with *sine*, denoting privation or separation; often meaning *without, apart, aside*.

Sēbēthis, ĭdis or ĭdos, f., *the daughter of Sebethus, a river* or *river-god of Campania*, 7, 734.

sēcerno, crēvi, crētum, 3, a., *to separate*; p.: **sēcrētus,** a, um, *separated*; pa.: *apart, retired, solitary*, 2, 299; *secret; unnoticed*, 4, 494; subs.: **sēcrētum,** i, n., *anything apart; a solitary place, recess, cave*; pl.: **sēcrēta,** ōrum, *solitude, chamber*, 8, 463; *secret abode*, 6, 10; *resort*, G. 4, 463.

sēcessus, ūs, m. (secedo), *a going apart; a retreat, retirement; a recess*, 1, 159.

sēcius, s. secus and setius.

sēclum, s. saeculum.

sēclūdo, clūsi, clūsum, 3, a. (2. se and claudo), *to shut apart, off, out; shut up*, 3, 446; *shut out, dismiss*, 1, 562; pa.: **sēclūsus,** a, um, *sequestered, retired*, 6, 704.

sēclūsus, a, um, p. of secludo.

sĕco, sĕcŭi, sectum, 1, a., *to cut*, freq.; of a track or path, G. 2, 278; *lacerate, tear*, G. 3, 444; *cut off*, 4, 704; *engrave, carve*, 3, 464; *cut through, cleave*, 5, 218, et al.; of the channel of a river, 8, 63; *sail through, pass*, 8, 96; *speed*, 6, 899; *shape out* mentally, *form*, 10, 107.

sēcrētum, i, s. secerno.

sēcrētus, a, um, p. of secerno.

sector, ātus sum, 1, dep. intens. a. (sequor), *to pursue continually; hunt*, E. 3, 75.

sectus, a, um, p. of seco.

sēcŭlum, s. saeculum.

sēcum, s. sui.

sĕcundo, 1, a. (secundus), *to direct favorably; aid, favor, prosper; make auspicious*, 3, 36.

sĕcundum, adv. and prep. (sequor), *nigh, along*, G. 3, 143.

sĕcundus, a, um, adj. (id.), *the following; second*, 5, 258; *inferior*, 11, 441; *presiding over* or *invoked at the second tables*, G. 2, 101; *favorable, fair*, 4, 562; *swiftly flying*, 1, 156; *fortunate, prosperous*, 1, 207; *successful*, 2, 617; *joyful*, 8, 90; 10, 266; *auspicious, propitious*, 4, 45; *easily flow*

ing, *downwards ;* **secundo amni** *or* **fluvio,** *with the current* or *down the stream*, G. 3, 447.

sĕcūris, is, f. (seco), *an axe*, 2, 224, et al.

sēcūrus, a, um, adj. (2. se *and* cura), *free from anxiety ; untroubled, no longer fearing*, 1, 290 ; *tranquil, undisturbed*, G. 2, 467 ; *peace-giving, peaceful*, 6, 715 ; with gen., *reckless, regardless*. 1, 350 ; *safe from*, 7, 304.

sĕcius, s. secus and setius.

sĕcus (compar. **sĕquius, sĕcius,** or **sētius,** the last form according to Corssen from a different root), (sequor), *following, late ; otherwise, differently ;* **non** or **haud secus,** *not otherwise, not less ; likewise, even so*, 2, 382, et al.: *none the less, nevertheless*, 5, 862 ; **haud** or **non secus ac,** *not otherwise than*, G. 3, 346, et al. Also setius.

sĕcūtus, a, um, p. of sequor.

1. **sĕd (sĕt),** conj. (etymologically the same as 2. sē, sēd, and sine, *apart from ;* hence), *except that ; but, yet*, freq.; **sed enim,** *but indeed, however*, 1, 19, et al.; denoting a return to the matter of discourse, E. 1, 19, et al.: **sed autem,** *but yet*, 2, 101.

2. **sēd,** s. 2. se and sine.

sēdātus, a, um, pa. of sedo.

sĕdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2, n. (ἕζομαι), *to sit*, 1, 56 ; *sit still*, G. 3, 456 ; *sit inactive*, 9, 4; *alight*, 6, 192 ; fig., *to be fixed, settled, resolved*, 4, 15 ; *to suit, be pleasing*, 5, 418 ; **circum sedere,** *to encamp about ; to besiege*.

sēdes, is, f. (sedeo), *a seat* of any kind, freq.; meton., *an habitation, abode, dwelling* (pl. for sing.), 2, 634 ; *destined* or *proper place*, 2, 232; *foundation*, 2, 465 ; of the sea, *bottom*, 1, 84 ; *temple, shrine*, 2, 742 ; *palace*, 2, 760 ; *final resting-place, grave, tomb*, 6, 328 ; *realm*, 7, 52.

sĕdīle, is, n. (id.), *a bench, seat*, 1, 167.

sēdĭtĭo, ōnis, f. (2. sed *and* eo ?), *a mutiny ; faction*, 11, 340 ; *uprising, riot ; outbreak, tumult*, 1, 149.

sēdo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n. (sedeo), *to cause to sit, to render quiet ;* pa. : **sēdātus,** a, um, *composed, calm, quiet*, 9, 30 ; of the mind, 9, 740.

sēdūco, duxi, ductum, 3, a., *to lead apart* or *away ; to separate*, 4, 385.

sĕges, ĕtis, f., *a field of grain; standing corn*, 2, 304 ; *seed*, G. 1, 212 ; *nursery plant* or *plantation*, G. 2, 267 ; *a tilled field*, G. 1, 47 ; *crop, harvest, growth of spears*, 3, 46 ; *pasture land*, 4, 129 ; *vineyard*, G. 2, 411.

segnis, e, adj., *tardy, sluggish, dilatory, backward*, 11, 736; *slothful, inactive*, 3, 513 ; *mean-spirited, cowardly*, 9, 787; *helpless*, 10, 700 ; fig., *idle, exhausted*, G. 1, 72 ; *barren*, G. 1, 151 ; comp.: **segnior,** *less glorious, less divine*, 4, 149 ; *less rapid*, 7, 383.

segniter, adv. (segnis), *sluggishly ;* comp.: **segnius,** *more backward, less furiously ; less impetuously*, 12, 525.

segnĭtĭes, ēi, f. (id.), *sloth, tardiness, delay*, 2, 374.

segnius, s. segnis and segniter.

Sĕlīnus, untis, f., Σελινοῦς, *Selinus*, now *Selinonto, a town on the southwestern coast of Sicily*, 3, 705.

sella, ae, f. (sedeo), *a seat ; chair ; chair of state*, 11, 334.

sĕmel, adv., *once, even once*, 3, 431 ; *once for all, finally*, 11, 418.

sēmen, ĭnis, n. (1. sero), *seed*, G. 1, 104, et al.; meton., *a young animal, whelp*, G. 2, 152 ; *a vine transplanted*, G. 2, 268 ; *young shoots*, G. 2, 302 ; fig., *a spark, an element*, 6, 6; pl.: **sēmĭna,** *seeds of things, vital germs, elements*, 6, 731.

sēmentis, is, f. (semen), *a sowing* or *seeding ; seed-time*, G. 1, 230.

sēmēsus (sēmessus, sēmiēsus), a, um, adj. (semi *and* 1. edo), *half-eaten*, 3, 244.

sēmiănĭmis (in hexam. poetry pron. semyanimis), e, adj., *half alive ; dying*, 4, 686.

sēmifer, fĕra, fĕrum, adj., *half wild; savage; half brute*, 10, 212; subs.: **semifer,** fĕri, m. (scil. homo), *half beast*, 8, 267.

sēmiēsus, s. semesus.

sēmĭhŏmo, ĭnis, m. (in hexam. poetry the oblique cases are pronounced semyomin-), *a half-man*, 8, 194.

sēmĭnex (nom. not in use), ĕcis, adj. (semi *and* nex), *half slain, half dead*, 5 275.

sēmino, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (semen), *to plant, sow ; produce*, 6, 206.

sēmipūtātus, a, um, adj. (puto), *half pruned, half dressed*, E. 2, 70.

sēmita, ae, f. (se *and* meo), *a by-way, lane*, 9, 383 ; *path*, 1, 418.

sēmiustus, s. semustus.

sēmivir, viri, adj., m., *half man, effeminate, unmanly*, 4, 215.

semper, adv., *always, ever*, 2, 97, et al.

sēmustus (sēmiustus), a, um, adj. (semi *and* uro), *half burned, half consumed*, 3, 578.

sēnātus, ūs, m. (senex), *the council of elders ; a senate*, 1, 426.

sĕnecta, ae, f. (id.), *old age*, 5, 395.

sĕnectūs, ūtis, f. (id.), *old age*, 5, 416 ; *personified*, 6, 275.

sĕnex, sĕnis, adj., *old, aged, hoary*, 7, 180 ; subs. (gen. pl. : sĕnum, 9, 309), *an old man*, 4, 251 ; comp. : **sĕnior,** ōris, *older ; very aged*, 5, 179 ; *hoary*, 5, 704 ; subs., *a very aged person ; old man*, 5, 409 ; *sire*, 2, 509 ; of beasts, *an old horse*, G. 3, 97.

sēni, ae, a, distrib. num. adj. (sex), *six by six, six each ;* as a cardinal, *six*, 1, 393, et al.

sĕnior, s. senex.

sensus, ūs, m. (sentio), *feeling ; emotion*, 4, 408 ; *faculty of sense : sense*, 7, 355 ; *taste*, G. 2, 247 ; *inclination, affection*, 4, 22 ; *spirit, soul*, 6, 747 ; *thought, purpose*, 12, 914 ; pl., *senses, reason*, E. 8, 68.

sententia, ae, f. (id.), *a feeling* or *thinking ; opinion ; resolution, design, purpose*, 1, 237 ; 11, 21 ; *judgment*, 2, 35 ; *plan*, 4, 287 ; *idea, thought*, 1, 582.

sentio, sensi, sensum, 4, a., *to perceive* by the senses ; *hear*, 3, 669 ; *see*, 4, 588 ; *perceive*, 1, 125 ; of the intellect and moral faculties, *understand, know*, 3, 360 ; *think*, 10, 584 ; *will, desire*, 10, 623 ; w. acc. of person, *know*, 7, 434.

sentis, is, m. and f., *a thorn, brier, bramble*, 2, 379.

sentus, a, um, adj. (sentis), *thorny ; rugged ; squalid*, 6, 462.

sĕpĕlio, pĕlīvi *or* pĕlīi, pultum, 4, a., *to perform the rites of sepulture*, whether by interring (*humare*) or cremation (*cremare*) ; *to bury*, 3, 41 ; p. : **sĕpultus,** a, um, *buried*, 4, 34 ; of slumber, 6, 424, et al.

sēpes, s. saepes.

sēpio, s. saepio.

septa, ōrum, s. saeptus.

septem, num. adj. (ἑπτά), *seven*, freq.

septemgĕmĭnus, a, um, adj., *sevenfold*, said of the Nile on account of its seven mouths, 6, 800.

septemplex, icis, adj. (septem *and* plico), *sevenfold*, 12, 925.

Septemtrio, or, by tmesis, **Septem trio,** s. trio.

septēni, ae, a, distr. num. adj. (septem), *seven by seven, seven each ;* as a cardinal, *seven*, 5, 85.

Septentrio or **Septemtrio,** or, by tmesis, **Septem trio,** s. trio.

septimus (septŭmus), a, um, ordin. num. adj. (septem), *the seventh*, 1, 755.

septus, s. saepio.

sĕpulcrum (-chrum), i, n. (sepelio), *a place of burial ; tomb, sepulchre, grave*, G. 1, 497 ; *burial, sepulture*, 2, 542.

sĕpultus, a, um, p. of sepelio.

sĕquax, ācis, adj. (sequor), *prone to follow ; following, pursuing, swiftly pursuing ; darting, lambent*, 8, 432 ; *rapid*, 5, 193 ; *penetrating*, G. 4, 230 ; *persistent*, G. 2, 374.

sĕquestra, ae, f. (id.), *one with whom something is placed in trust ;* **sequestra pace,** *a mediatory peace ; a truce*, 11, 133.

sĕquius, adv., s. secus and setius.

sĕquor, secutus sum, 3, dep. a. (ἕπομαι, accompany), *to follow*, 1, 185 ; *follow closely*, G. 1, 33 ; *pursue*, 5, 227 ; *seek after, pursue*, 3, 327 ; *track, hunt*, G. 1, 308 ; of cutaneous plague, *pour over, cover*, G. 3, 565 ; *seek to reach, seek*, 4, 381 ; 10, 193 ; *desire, seek*, E. 6, 40 ; *pursue* a plan or course, 3, 368 ; *compass, attain, find*, 6, 457 ; *follow* in narrative, *recount*, 1, 342 ; *mention*, G. 2, 434 ; *relate, record*, E. 6, 74 ; *be obedient to, follow*, G. 4, 448 ; of words responding to the will, 12, 912 ; *yield to the hand*, 6, 146 ; *submit, yield to*, G. 2, 52 ; *attend, favor*, 8, 15 ; p. : **sequens,** ntis, *running, flowing*, G. 1, 106.

sēra, s. serus.

sĕrēno, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n. (serenus), *to make clear* or *calm*, 1, 255; **spem sĕrēnāre,** *to exhibit the calm* or *cheerful look of hope*, 4, 477.

sĕrēnus, a, um, adj. (rel. to Σείριος, summer-like), *clear, calm, tranquil, serene*, 3, 518, et al.; *fair*, 2, 285; subs.: **serenum,** i, n. (sc. caelum), *a clear sky*, G. 1, 393.

Sēres, um (acc. pl., -as), m., Σῆρες, *the Seres* or *Chinese, a people of Eastern Asia*, G. 2, 121.

Sĕrestus, i, m., *a companion of Aeneas*, 1, 611, et al.

Sergestus, i, m., *commander of one of the ships of Aeneas*, 1, 510, et al.

Sergius, a, um, adj. (Sergius), *of Sergius, founder of the Roman* gens Sergia; *Sergian*, 5, 121.

sĕrīes, em, e, f. (2. sero), *a chain of things, train, row, succession, series*, 1, 641.

sĕrĭus, a, um, adj. (prhps. rel. to severus), *grave, important, serious*, E. 7, 17.

sermo, ōnis, m. (2. sero), *the joining of words; language, conversation, talk, discourse*, 1, 217; *report, rumor*, 4, 189; *speech, words*, 12, 223; *a language*, 12, 834.

1. **sĕro,** sēvi, sătum, 3, a., *to sow* or *plant; sow*, G. 1, 299; with indefinite object omitted, 6, 844; *scatter, spread, disseminate*, 12, 228; p.: **sătus,** a, um, *planted*, G. 2, 141; *standing*, E. 8, 99; *bladed*, G. 3, 176; *begotten of, born of, sprung from*, with abl., 2, 540; *offspring, son of*, 5, 244; *daughter of*, 7, 331; subs.: **săta,** ōrum, n., *things sown* or *planted; grain, growing corn; crops*, 3, 139; *plants*, G. 2, 423; *blades*, G. 1, 113.

2. **sĕro** (sĕrŭi), sertum, 3, a. (εἴρω, bind), *to join together; interweave, plait; interchange words;* **multa serere,** *to interweave many things, talk, commune much*, 6, 160; subs.: **serta,** ōrum, n., *things entwined; garlands, festoons, wreaths*, 1, 417, et al.

serpens, ntis (gen. pl. serpentum, 8, 436), m. and f. (serpo), *a creeping thing; snake, serpent*, 2, 214, et al.

serpillum, s. serpyllum.

serpo, psi, ptum, 3, n. (ἕρπω), *to creep, glide*, 5, 91; *to be entwined*, E. 8, 13; *steal on* or *over*, 2, 269.

serpyllum (serpill-, serpull-), i, n. (ἕρπυλλον), *wild thyme*, E. 2, 11.

serra, ae, f. (seco), *a saw*, G. 1, 143.

Serrānus (Sārānus, Sarrānus), i, m. 1. *Serranus, a surname in the Attilian gens*, 6, 844. 2. *A Rutulian*, 9, 335.

sertum, i, **serta,** ōrum, n., s. 2. sero.

1. **sĕrum,** i, n., *whey*, G. 3, 406.

2. **sērum,** s. serus.

sērus, a, um, adj., *late*, freq.; *late in life*, 6, 764: *slow, tardy*, 2, 373; *too late*, 5, 524; translated adverbially, E. 1, 28; adv.: **serum,** *late*, 12, 864; adv.: **sera** (n. pl.), *at a late season, late*, G. 4, 122.

serva, ae, f., *a female slave, slave*, 5, 284.

servans, ntis, s. servo.

servĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4, n. (servus), *to be a slave;* with dat., *to serve, obey*, 2, 786.

servĭtĭum, ĭi, n. (id.), *slavery, bondage*, 3, 327.

servo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to save*, 3, 86, et al.; *reserve*, 1, 207; *retain, keep*, 6, 200; *hold*, 7, 179; *continue, maintain*, 10, 340; *guard*, 2, 450; *preside over*, G. 4, 383; *keep, cherish*, 1, 36; *preserve, inherit*, 7, 52; *sit by*, 2, 568; *dwell, abide by*, 6, 402; *give heed to, watch, observe*, 6, 338; 11. 200; pa.: **servans,** ntis (superl.: **servantissimus,** a, um), *observant*, w. gen., 2, 427.

sescenti (sexcenti), ae, a, num. adj. (sex *and* centum), *six hundred*, 10, 172.

sēsē, s. sui.

sĕt, s. 1. sed.

sēta, ae, f., s. saeta.

sētĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, adj., s. saetiger.

sētius, adv., the more correct form of secius (see secus), *less, the less;* **non setius,** *not the less*, G. 3, 367; **nec setius,** *and just as much*, G. 2, 277.

sētōsus, a, um, adj., s. saetosus.

seu, s. sive.

1. **sĕvērus,** a, um, adj. (σέβω, revere), *stern, strict, exacting; controlled by inflexible laws* or *fate; fatal, dreadful*, 6, 374.

2. **Sĕvĕrus,** i, m., *a mountain in the Sabine country,* now *Vissa,* 7, 713.

sex, num. indecl. adj. (ἕξ), *six,* 9, 272, et al.

sexcenti, s. sescenti.

sī, conj. (*ai, ei*), *if,* freq.; causal, *if indeed, since,* 2, 102; equivalent to *cum,* 5, 64, et al.; *whether,* w. subj., 4, 110; w. indic., 1, 578; for *O si, would that,* w. subj., 6, 187.

sībilo, 1, n. and a. (sibilus), *to hiss,* 7, 447.

1. **sībilus,** i, m., *a hissing; whispering,* E. 5, 82.

2. **sībilus,** a, um, adj. (1. sibilus), *hissing,* 2, 211, et al.

Sĭbylla (Sĭbulla), ae, f., Σίβυλλα, *a prophetess, a sibyl; the Cumaean sibyl, Deiphobe,* 3, 452, et al.

sīc, adv., *in this manner; in such a manner; so, thus,* G. 1, 82, et al.; explanatory, 2, 440, et al.; referring to a preceding participle, 1, 225; in invocation, E. 10, 4.

Sīcāni, ōrum, m., Σικανοί, *the Sicanians* or *Sicilians,* 5, 293, et al.

Sīcānia, ae, f., Σικανία, *Sicily,* 1, 557.

Sīcānus (Sīcānius), a, um, adj. (Sicani), *Sicilian, Sicanian,* 5, 24, et al.

sicco, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (siccus), *to make dry, drain, suck,* E. 2, 42; *dry up, wipe away,* 4, 687; *wash,* 10, 834.

siccus, a, um, adj., *dry,* 3, 135; *thirsty, dry, hungry, fasting,* 2, 358; nearly equivalent to *carens* or *privatus,* with abl. foll., *drained* of blood, 8, 261; hence, *thirsting for* blood, 9, 64; subs.: **siccum,** i, n., *dry ground, sand,* or *land,* 10, 301.

Sīcĕlis, īdis, f. (Siculi), *a Sicilian maiden;* adj. pl.: **Sīcĕlīdes,** um, f., *Sicilian,* E. 4, 1.

Sĭchaeus, s. Sychaeus.

sīcŭbi, adv. (si *and* cubi for ubi), *if anywhere,* 5, 677; *wheresoever, where,* G. 3, 333.

Sīcŭlus, a, um, adj. (Siculi), *pertaining to the Siculi, an ancient race, part of which migrated from Latium to Sicily; Sicilian,* 1, 34, et al.

sīcut (sīcŭti), adv., *so as, just as, even as,* 8, 22.

Sīcy̆ōnius, a, um, adj. (Sicyon), *of Sicyon, a town in Peloponnesus near the Isthmus, the country around which abounded in olives; Sicyonian,* G. 2, 519.

sīdĕrĕus, a, um, adj. (sidus), *abounding in stars, starry,* 10, 3; *star-lighted,* 3, 586; *glittering, flashing,* 12, 167.

Sidicīnus, a, um, adj. (Sidicini), *pertaining to the Sidicini,* or *people of Teanum and its territory in the northern part of Campania; Sidicinian,* 7, 727.

sīdo, sīdi, sessum, 3, n. (ἵζω), *to seat one's self; perch, alight,* 6, 203.

Sīdon, ōnis, f., Σιδών, *one of the capitals of Phoenicia,* now *Saida,* 1, 619.

Sīdōnius, a, um, adj., Σιδώνιος, *of Sidon; Sidonian; Phoenician, Tyrian,* 1, 678, et al.

sīdus, ĕris, n., *a constellation,* E. 10, 68; fig., *season,* 4, 309; *star,* 6, 338; *bright aspect; shining, rising,* G. 3, 324; *weather; storm,* 12, 451; pl.: **sīdĕra,** um, *weather, vicissitudes of weather,* 5, 628.

Sīgēus (-gēius), a, um, adj. (Sigeum), *pertaining to Sigeum, a promontory and town in the Troad* (now *Yenischer*), *at the mouth of the Dardanelles, about five miles N. W. of Troy; Sigean,* 2, 312.

signĭfico, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n. (signum *and* facio), *to make a sign, signal, beckon,* 12, 692.

signo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (signum), *to distinguish* by a mark or symbol, 6, 780; *mark, mark out; indicate, designate,* 2, 697; *impress, print,* G. 3, 171; *inscribe, record,* 3, 287; of the mind, *observe, mark, notice,* 2, 423.

signum, i, n., *a sign, mark, impress; a brand,* G. 1, 263; *token,* 1, 443; *sign,* 3, 388; *signal,* of games, 5, 315; of battle, 10, 310; *goal,* 5, 130; *figure,* 1, 648; *standard,* 7, 628; meton., a body of men following a standard, *troop, battalion,* 11, 517; *a statue,* G. 3, 34.

Sīla, ae, f., *an extensive forest in the country of the Bruttii in Southern Italy,* 12, 715.

Sĭlărus, i, m. (Σίλαρις), *a river flowing into the sea south of Salerno, between Campania and Lucania,* now *the Sele,* G. 3, 146.

sĭlens, ntis, p. of sileo.

sĭlentium, ĭi, n. (silens), of the absence of any kind of sound; *noiselessness. silence, stillness*, 1, 730; pl., 2, 255.

Sīlēnus, i, m., Σειληνός, *an old satyr, who had charge of Dionysus* or *Bacchus in his youth, and was always his companion*, E. 6, 14.

sĭlĕo, ŭi, 2, n. and a., *to be, keep, remain silent*, 2, 126; *be hushed, calm, still*, 1, 164; w. acc., *to pass over in silence; leave unmentioned, unsung*, 10, 793; impers.: **silētur,** *it is, they are, hushed*, G. 4, 189; pa.: **sĭlens,** ntis (gen. pl. -tum, 6, 432), *still, silent, noiseless, voiceless*, 6, 264.

sĭler, ĕris, n., *a brook-willow, osier*, G. 2, 12.

sĭlesco, 3, inc. n. (sileo), *to become still*, 10, 101.

sĭlex, ĭcis, m. and f., *a hard stone, flint*, 1, 174; *rock*, 6, 602; *crag*, 6, 471.

sĭlĭqua, ae, f., *a pod, husk*, G. 1, 195.

silva (syl-, -ua), ae, f. (ὕλη), *a forest, wood*, or *grove*, 6, 444, et al.; *stubble*, 10, 406; *a silvan* or *rustic theme*, E. 4, 3; fig., *forest* or *mass of spears*, 10, 887.

Silvānus (Sylv-), i, m. (silva), *Silvanus, the god who presides over woods*, E. 10, 24, et al.

silvestris (sylv-), e, adj. (id.), *pertaining to the woods and fields; woody, sylvan, in the wood*, E. 3, 70; *sylvan, pastoral*, E. 1, 2; *living in the forest*, 9, 673.

Silvĭa, ae, f. (id.), *daughter of Tyrrheus*, 7, 487.

silvĭcŏla (sylv-), ae, c. (silva *and* colo), *an inhabitant of the woods*, 10, 551.

Silvius (Syl-), ĭi, m., *the name of several of the descendants of Aeneas, who were kings of Alba*, 6, 763.

sĭmĭlis, e, adj. (comp.: **sĭmĭlĭor,** ĭus; superl.: **simillimus,** a, um (ἅμα, ὁμός), *like, similar*, 1, 136, et al.

Sĭmŏīs, Sĭmŏentis, m., Σιμόεις, *a river which falls into the Scamander near Troy*; now *the Mendes*, 1, 100, et al.

simplex, plĭcis, adj. (fr. sem *or* sam, *once, and* plico), *uncompounded, simple; unmixed*, 6, 747; *single, one, the same*, G. 2, 73; *one, single*, G. 3, 482; *simple*, G. 3, 528.

sĭmŭl, adv. (ἅμα, ὁμός), *at once, together, at the same time*, 1, 144, et al.; w. abl. (*cum* being omitted), 5, 357; **simul ac** or **atque,** *as soon as*, 4, 90; without *ac, as soon as, when*, E. 4, 26, et al.; w. *et*, 1, 144; **simul—simul,** *and at the same time—and*, 1, 631; *both—and*, 1, 513, et al.; *as soon as—then, no sooner—than*, 12, 268.

sĭmŭlācrum, i, n. (simulo), *an effigy, an image*, 2, 172; *phantom, specter, ghost, apparition*, 2, 772; *shadow, spirit*, G. 4, 472; *representation, image*, 5, 585.

sĭmŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (similis), *to make similar; imitate*, 6, 591; *pretend*, 2, 17; *to make a false show of, feign*, 1, 209; p.: **sĭmŭlātus,** a, um, *made to imitate, counterfeiting*, 4, 512; *dissembling*, 4, 105; *imitating, resembling*, 3, 349.

sĭmus, a, um, adj., σιμός, *flat-nosed*, E. 10, 7.

sīn, conj. (si *and* 2. ne), *but if, if on the contrary*, 1, 555, et al.

sĭne (archaic, **sē** or **sēd**), prep. with abl., *without*, 1, 133, et al.; connecting substantives, 6, 292; 10, 636; after its case, G. 1, 161. For se *or* sed in composition, s. 2. se.

singŭli, ae, a., distrib. num. adj. (rel. to simul and simplex), *one by one; one each; separate, single*, 3, 348, et al.; subs.: **singula,** ōrum, n., *all things individually*, 1, 453; *everything, every object* or *part*, 8, 618.

singulto, *no perf.*, ātum, 1, n. and a. *to sob, rattle in the throat, gulp*, 9, 333.

singultus, ūs, m., *a gasp*, G. 3, 507.

sinister, tra, trum, adj., *left*, 7, 689; *on the left side* or *left hand*, 6, 548; fig., *wrong-headed, perverse*, 11, 347; *adverse, inauspicious, unlucky, ill-boding*, E. 9, 15; *noxious*, G. 1, 444; subs.: **sinistra,** ae, f. (sc. manus), *the left hand*, 2, 443, et al.

sĭno, sīvi, sĭtum, 3, a., properly *to lay down* (so only in pono for po-sino); *to allow, permit, suffer*, 1, 18; *leave off, forbear*, 10, 15; with inf. or subj. following, *suffer, let*, 10, 433; 5, 163; *not to hinder, not to forbid*, G. 4, 7; *spare*, 10, 598; *leave*, w. acc. and dat., 9, 620.

Sĭnon, ōnis, m., Σίνων, *a Greek, son of Aesimus*, 2, 79, et al.

sīnum, i, n. (and **sīnus,** i, m.), *a large drinking-vessel with bulging sides; a pail* or *bowl*, E. 7, 33.

sĭnŭo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (sinus), *to make into a fold* or *folds; to coil, wind*, 2, 208; of a horse, *to bend* or *fold* the legs in lifting or pacing, G. 3, 192.

sĭnŭōsus, a, um, adj. (id.), *winding, tortuous*, 11, 753.

sĭnus, ūs, m., *a fold*, 1, 320; *coil*, G. 3, 424; fig., *sail, canvas*, 5, 16; *a slit* or *notch*, G. 2, 76; *bosom*, 4, 686; *a gulf* or *bay*, 1, 243; *winding stream, a winding*, 6, 132; *a winding, curvature, depth*, 1, 161; G. 4, 420; *curving billow*, G. 3, 238; 11, 626; *border, tract of country, region*, G. 2, 123.

sīqua, s. qua.

sīquando, s. quando.

sīquis, s. quis.

Sīrēnes, um, f., Σειρῆνες, the *Sirens, fabulous beings, in the form of birds with the faces of virgins, dwelling on dangerous rocks near the coast of Campania, to which they attracted mariners by their songs*, 5, 864.

1. **Sīrĭus,** ĭi, m., Σείριος, *Sirius* or *Canicula, the dog-star*, 3, 141.

2. **Sīrĭus,** a, um, adj. (Sirius), *of the dog-star; Sirian*, 10, 273.

sisto, stĭti (stěti ?), stătum, 3, a. and n. (ἵστημι), *to cause to stand, put, set, place*, w. abl. of place, 2, 245, et al.; *place before one, bring*, 4, 634; *fix, plant*, 10, 323; *stop*, 12, 355; *arrest, stay*, 6, 465; *support, sustain, maintain*, 6, 858; *set, place*, 6, 676; n., *stand still*, G. 1, 479; *to stop, remain, abide*, 3, 7; *stand* in fight, 11, 873.

sistrum, i, n., σεῖστρον, *a metallic rattle, consisting of a small frame of horse-shoe form with sliding cross-bars, used by the priests of Isis*, 8, 696.

Sīthŏnĭus, a, um, adj. (Sithonii), *of the Sithonians, a Thracian people; Thracian, Sithonian*, E. 10, 66.

sĭtiens, ntis, s. sitio.

sĭtio, īvi *or* ĭi, 4, n. and a. (sitis), *to thirst; to be parched*, G. 4, 402; pa.: **sĭtiens,** ntis, *thirsty, parched with thirst*, G. 4, 425; *eager*, G. 3, 137.

sĭtis, is, f., *thirst; dryness, drought*, 4, 42; *heat, fever*, G. 3, 483.

sĭtus, ūs, m. (sino), *position; order*, 3, 451; *being let alone;* of fallow land, *rest*, G. 1, 72; *neglect, roughness, squalor, mold*, 6, 462; *rust, decrepitude, dotage*. 7, 440.

sīve *or* **seu,** conj. (si *and* ve), *or if*, freq.; *or*, 5, 69; elliptical, 11, 327; **sīve (seu)—sīve (seu),** *whether—or*, 1, 569, 570; *either—or*. 4, 240, 241.

sŏbŏles, s. suboles.

sŏcer, ěri, m., *a father-in-law*, 6, 830, et al.; pl.: **sŏcěri,** ōrum, *parents-in-law, parents*, 2, 457.

sŏcia, ae, f. (socius), *a companion*, E. 6, 20.

sŏcio, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (socius), *to make one a socius; to share, unite, associate*, 1, 600; *join in marriage*, 12, 27.

1. **sŏcĭus,** ĭi, m., *an associate, ally*, 9, 150; *companion, friend, comrade*, 1, 198, et al.

2. **sŏcĭus,** a, um, adj. (socius), *allied, friendly*, 3, 15; *confederate*, 2, 613; *of one's country* or *countrymen*, 5, 36; *kindred*, 3, 352.

sŏdālis, e, c., *a comrade, companion*, 10, 386.

sōl, sōlis, m., *the sun*, 1, 431, et al.; *a day*, 3, 203; *sunlight*, 2, 475; *summer*, G. 1, 48; *summer's heat*, G. 1, 48; as a god: **Sol,** 1, 568, et al.; pl.: **soles,** *days*, 3, 203; *rays of the sun*, G. 1, 398.

sōlācium (sōlātium), ĭi, n. (solor), *a soothing; solace, consolation*, 5, 367.

sōlāmen, ĭnis, n. (id.), *a means of consoling; a solace*, 3, 661; *consolation*, 10.

sōlātium, s. solacium.

sōlemnis and **sōlennis,** s. sollemnis.

sŏlěo, sŏlĭtus sum, 2, n., *to be wont, accustomed*, 2, 456; p.: **sŏlĭtus,** a, um, *having been accustomed, wont*, 9, 591; pa., *wonted, usual, habitual*, 7, 357, et al.; subs.: **sŏlĭtum,** i, n., *custom;* **praeter solitum,** *unusually*, G. 1, 412.

sōlers, s. sollers.

sōlicito, s. sollicito.

sōlicitus, s. sollicitus.

sŏlĭdo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (solidus), *to make firm* or *solid*, G. 1, 179.

sŏlĭdus, a, um, adj. (ὅλος), *the whole, whole, entire*, 6, 253; *massive*, 2, 765; *solid, hard*, 6, 552; *sound, unimpaired,*

2, 639; subs.: **sŏlĭdum,** i, n., *solid wood*, G. 2, 79; *solid ground*, G. 2, 231; fig., 11, 427.

sŏlĭtum, i, n., s. soleo.

sŏlĭtus, a, um, p. of soleo.

sŏlĭum, ĭi, n., *a seat*, 8, 178; *throne*, 1, 506.

sollemnis (sŏlemnis, sollennis, sŏlēnis), e, adj. (sollus, *whole, and* annus), *coming at the completion of a year; annual; stated; ceremonial; religious, solemn*, 5, 53; *festive*, 2, 202; *customary*, 12, 193; subs.: **sollemne,** is, n., pl.: **sollemnia,** ium, *solemnities, sacrificial rites, offerings*, 5, 605.

sollers (sŏl-), rtis, adj. (sollus *and* ars), *skilled, skillful; watchful*, G. 4, 327.

sollĭcĭto (sŏl-), āvi, ātum, 1, a. (sollicitus), *to stir up, agitate*, of the sea, G. 2, 503; of the ground, G. 2, 418; *try to pull out*, 12, 404; *make anxious, disquiet, disturb*, 4, 380; w. acc. for *ad aliquid, incite to*, G. 3, 131.

sollĭcĭtus (sŏl-), a, um, adj. (sollus, *whole, and* cieo), *wholly excited;* of the water, *aroused, stirred up*, G. 4, 262; of the mind, *solicitous, troubled, burdened with care, anxious*, 3, 389.

sōlor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., *to solace, console*, 5, 770; *assuage, comfort, aid, relieve*, 5, 41; *console one's self for*, 1, 239.

solstĭtĭum, ĭi, n. (sol *and* sto), *the standing still* or *stopping of the sun; solstice; summer solstice; summer*, G. 1, 100; *midsummer's heat*, E. 7, 47.

1. **sŏlum,** i, n., *the bottom* or *ground of anything; soil, earth, ground*, 1, 367, et al.; *land*, 3, 698; *foundation*, 10, 102; *the water beneath a ship*, as its support; *the water, sea*, 5, 199; *support, table*, 7, 111; pl.: **sola,** *soils, fields*, G. 1, 80.

2. **sōlum,** adv., s. solus.

sōlus, a, um, adj., *alone, sole, only*, 1, 664, et al.; *alone* of all animals, G. 4, 153; *solitary*, 4, 82; *lonely*, 4, 462; *remote, solitary*, 11, 545; *one only, an only*, 7, 52; adv.: **solum,** *only*, E. 5, 48.

sŏlūtus, a, um, p. of solvo.

solvo, solvi, sŏlūtum, 3, a. (2. se *and* luo), *to unbind, loosen*, 6, 652, et al.; *unfurl*, 4, 574; *unfasten, cast off*, 5, 773; *unyoke, unharness*, G. 2, 542; *uncoil*, G. 3, 424; of the hair, *undo, dishevel*, 3, 65, et al.; *reduce to pulp, dissolve*, G. 4, 302; *break up, demolish*, G. 4, 214; *dissolve, confound, mix*, 12, 205; *separate, divide*, 5, 581; fig., *set free, release, disenthrall*, 4, 487; *exempt, release*, 10, 111; *break*, 10, 91; *pay, fulfill, perform*, 3, 404; *dispel, cast off, banish*, 4, 55; 1, 463; *unnerve, relax*, G. 4, 199; *paralyze*, 1, 92; 12, 951; of sleep or drunkenness, *relax*, 5, 856; *drown*. 9, 189; pass.: **solvor,** *sink*, 4, 530.

somnĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. (somnus-fero), *sleep-bringing; soothing*, 7, 758.

somnĭum, ĭi, n. (somnus), *a dream*, 5, 840; personified, 6, 283.

somnus, i, m. (ὕπνος), *sleep, slumber*, 1, 680, et al.; *a dream*. 1, 353; *night*, 1, 470, et al.; personif.: **Somnus,** *the god of sleep*, 5, 838, et al.

sŏnans, ntis, s. sono.

sŏnĭpes, ĕdis, adj. (sonus *and* pes), *noisy-hoofed;* subs., m., *horse, courser, steed*, 4, 135.

sŏnĭtus, ūs, m. (sono), *a sounding; noise*, 2, 732, et al.; *roaring*, 2, 209; *thunder*, 6, 586; *clang, din*, G. 1, 474.

sŏno, sŏnŭi, sŏnĭtum, 1, n. and a., *to sound, resound*, freq.; *murmur*, 3, 442, et al.; *chirp*, 12, 477; *rattle*, 4, 149; *tramp*, G. 3, 191; *roar*, 1, 246; *thunder*, 2, 113; w. acc., *indicate by sound, betray, reveal*, 1, 328; *boast*, 12, 529; pa.: **sŏnans,** ntis, *sounding, resounding, murmuring, rustling, rattling*, freq.

sŏnor, ōris, m. (sono), *a noise, sound; clash, clang, din*, 9, 651.

sŏnōrus, a, um, adj. (sonor), *loud-sounding; roaring*, 1, 53; *ringing, resounding*, 12, 712.

sons, ntis, adj., *hurtful; guilty*, 6, 570.

sŏnus, i, m. (sono), *a sound, noise*, 2, 728; passim.

Sŏphŏclēus, a, um, adj. (Sophocles), *of Sophocles; Sophoclean, tragic*, E. 8, 10.

sōpĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4, a. (sopor), *to put to sleep;* p.: **sōpītus,** a, um, *lulled to sleep*, 1, 680; *slumbering*, 5, 743.

sŏpor, ōris, m. (rel. to ὕπνος), *sleep; sound, deep slumber*, 2, 253; personified, 6, 278.

sŏpōrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. (sopor *and* fero), *somniferous, sleep-bringing*, 4, 486.

sŏpōro, *no perf.*, ātum, 1, a. (sopor), *to cause to sleep* or *to render sleepy; to make soporific; to drug*, 5, 855.

sŏpōrus, a, um, adj. (id.), *sleep-bringing, drowsy*, 6, 390.

Sōracte, is, n., and **Sōractes,** is, f., *Soracte* or *Soractes* (now *Monte di S. Silvestro*), *in Etruria northeast of Rome, on which in ancient times was a temple of Apollo*, 7, 696.

sorbĕo, ŭi, 2, a. (ῥοφέω), *to suck; absorb, draw on*, 3, 422.

sorbum, i, n. (sorbus), *the berry of the sorbus; sorb-apple, service-berry*, G. 3, 380.

sordĕo, 2, n., *to be dirty, foul*; fig., *to be mean, despised*, E. 2, 44.

sordĭdus, a, um, adj. (sordeo), *unclean, filthy, unsightly, squalid*, 6, 301; *mean, humble*, E. 2, 28.

sŏror, ōris, f., *a sister*, 1, 322; pl.: **sŏrōres,** um, *the Muses*, E. 6, 65; **sorores Tartareae,** *the Furies*, 7, 327.

sors, tis, f., *a lot*, 5, 490, et al.; *fate, lot, destiny, fortune, condition*, 6, 114; *hazard*, 12, 54; *luck, success, victory*, 12, 932; *oracular response, oracle*, 4, 346; 7, 254; *allotment, designation*, 6, 431; *division, part*, 10, 40.

sortĭor, ītus sum, 4, dep. n. and a. (sors), *to cast lots; obtain, get, take by lot*, 3, 634; *share*, 8, 445; *distribute*, 3, 510; *assign, allot, appoint*, 3, 376; *select, choose*, 2, 18; 12, 920; *select, substitute* by choosing with care, G. 3, 71.

1. **sortītus,** a, um, p. of sortior.

2. **sortītus,** ūs, m. (sortior), *a drawing of lots; allotment*, 3, 323.

sospes, ĭtis, adj., *saved; safe*, 11, 56; *alive*, 8, 470.

spādix, īcis, c., σπάδιξ, *a branch of the date-palm broken off with its fruit*; adj., *date-colored, chestnut, bay*, G. 3, 82.

spargo, sparsi, sparsum, 3, a., *to scatter, strew*, E. 5, 40, et al.; *cast in fragments*, 3, 605; *spread over*, G. 2, 347; *disperse*, 1, 602; *shower, hurl*, 12, 51; *sprinkle*, 4, 512; *besprinkle, bedew, stain*, 8, 645; *spot*, E. 2, 41; *infuse*, 4, 486; fig., *spread abroad, disseminate*, 2, 98; *bring over* or *upon, diffuse*, 7, 754.

sparsus, a, um, p. of spargo.

Sparta, ae, f., Σπάρτη, *Sparta*, or *Lacedaemon, in Laconia*, now *Misitra*, G. 3, 405, et al.

Spartānus, a, um, adj. (Sparta), *Spartan*, 1, 316.

spărus, i, m., *a rustic weapon having an iron head with projecting hook or blade, something like a halberd; a hunting spear*, 11, 682.

spătĭor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. (spatium), *to walk about* or *to and fro; move about*, 4, 62.

spătĭum, ĭi, n. (σπάω, *draw*), *room, space, distance*, 5, 321, et al.; *course, voyage*, 10, 219; *place, direction*, 5, 584; *respite, time*, 4, 433; pl.: **spătĭa,** ōrum, *course, track*, 5, 316; G. 1, 513; *bounds, limits*, G. 4, 147.

spĕcĭes, ēi, f. (specio), *aspect, appearance*, 6, 208; *sight*, 2, 407; *form*, G. 4, 406; *mental state, impression*, G. 1, 420; *kind, species*, G. 2, 103; in a moral sense, *reputation, propriety, honor*, 4, 170.

spĕcĭmen, ĭnis, n. (id.), *a means of seeing* or *knowing; token, symbol, emblem*, 12, 164; *experiment, trial, proof*, G. 2, 241.

spectācŭlum, i, n. (specto), *a striking object of sight; a sight, show, spectacle*, 6, 37; *marvelous object, marvel*, G. 4, 3.

spectātor, ōris, m. (id), *a beholder*, 10, 443.

specto, āvi, ātum, 1, intens. a. and n. (specio), *to look at, view, gaze at*, 5, 655; fig., *examine, prove, try, test, approve*, 8, 151; *estimate*, 9, 235; n., *look on*, 10, 760; *have regard*, w. *ad*, E. 3, 48.

spĕcŭla, ae, f. (id.), *a look-out; watch-tower*, 4, 586; *eminence, hill*, 3, 239; *a height*, 11, 526; *top*, E. 8, 60.

spĕcŭlātor, ōris, m. (speculor), *a look-out; scout, spy*, 12, 349.

spĕcŭlor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. and n. (specula), *to look out, mark, survey, behold, espy*, 7, 477; *watch, consider, observe*, 1, 516.

spĕcus, ūs, m., f., and n., *a cave, cavern*, G. 4, 418; *cavity, deep wound*, 9, 700.

spēlaeum (-ēum), i, n., σπήλαιον, *a cavern, den*, E. 10, 52.

spēlunca, ae, f. (σπῆλυγξ), *a cavern,* 1, 60; *grot,* G. 2, 469; *retreat,* 5, 213.

Sperchēos (-ēus, -īus), ĕi *or* ī, m., Σπερχεῖος, *the Sperchius* (now *the Hellada*), *a river rising in Mt. Othrys, and flowing through Thessaly into the Maliac Gulf,* G. 2, 487.

sperno, sprēvi, sprētum, 3, a., *to sever, remove;* fig., *reject, despise, scorn, disdain,* 4, 678; *insult,* 1, 27.

spēro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (spes), *to hope,* w. acc.; *hope for,* 1, 451; *expect, fear,* 1, 543; E. 8, 26; *look for, expect,* 4, 419; w. acc. and inf., 9, 158; w. inf. fut., 4, 382; w. inf. pres., 4, 338.

spes, ĕi, f., *hope, expectation, prospect,* freq.

spīcĕus, a, um, adj. (spica), *of the wheat-ear;* bristling with the *ears of wheat; bearded,* G. 1, 314.

spīcŭlum, i, n. (dim. of spicum), *a sharp point;* meton., *an arrow,* E. 10, 60, et al.; *a dart, javelin, spear,* 5, 307; *sting,* G. 4, 74.

spīna, ae, f., *a thorn,* 3, 594, et al.; *the vertebrae, spine, backbone,* 10, 383.

spīnētum, i, n. (spina), *a clump of thorns; thorny brake* or *underwood,* E. 2, 9.

spīnus, i, f. (id.), *the black-thorn tree,* G. 4, 145.

Spīo, ūs, f., Σπειώ, *Spio, one of the Nereids,* 5, 826.

spīra, ae, f., σπεῖρα, *a fold, coil,* especially of serpents, 2, 217, et al.

spīrābĭlis, e, adj. (spiro), *that may be breathed; vital,* 3, 600.

spīrācŭlum, i, n. (id.), *a breathing-place;* fig., of Hades, *breathing vent, mouth,* 7, 568.

spīrāmentum, i, n. (id.), *a means of breathing;* of the lungs, *breathing-cell, air-duct, channel,* 9, 580; *a cranny,* G. 4, 39; *pore,* G. 1, 90.

spīrĭtus, ūs, m. (id.), *a breathing; breath; air; blast,* 12, 365; *life, soul, spirit,* 4, 336; *inspiration,* E. 4, 54; *divine air, mien,* 5, 648.

spīro, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a., *to breathe, blow,* 5, 844; *palpitate,* 4, 64; *pant; breathe heavily,* 7, 510; fig., of water, *to steam, foam,* G. 1, 327; *heave, boil,* 10, 291; of odors, *breathe forth, exhale, emit;* w. acc., 1, 404; p.: **spirans,** ntis, *breathing fragrance,* G. 4, 31; pa., *life-like, breathing,* 6, 847.

spissus, a, um, adj., *compact, thick, dense,* 2, 621; *hardened,* 5, 336; *closely worked* or *wrought,* G. 2, 241.

splendĕo, ŭi, 2, n., *to shine, gleam,* 7, 6.

splendesco, dŭi, 3, inc. n. (splendeo), *to become shining, to become bright,* G. 1, 46.

splendĭdus, a, um, adj. (id.), *gleaming, shining; bright, brilliant; splendid, sumptuous, stately,* 1, 637.

spŏlio, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (spolium), *to take the spoils; to strip; despoil,* 12, 297; *plunder, rob,* 5, 661; with acc. and abl., *strip, deprive, despoil of,* 5, 224, et al.

spŏlĭum, ĭi, n., *that which is taken from the body of a slain man* or *beast; spoil, trophy,* 1, 289; **spolia opima,** *the arms* or *spoils taken by a victorious general from the body of a hostile commander slain in battle,* 6, 855.

sponda, ae, f., *the frame of a bedstead* or *couch; a couch,* 1, 698.

spondĕo, spŏpondi, sponsum, 2, a. (rel. to σπένδω, to make a libation, ratify a covenant), *to promise, pledge, give assurance,* 5, 18, et al.

sponsa, ae, f. (spondeo), *one promised as a bride; the betrothed,* 2, 345.

sponte, f., abl. of *spons,* of which only the gen., *spontis,* and abl. occur (rel. to spondeo); *by* or *of one's own will, of its own* or *their own, will,* 4, 341; *of one's self, of itself, of themselves,* 6, 82; *freely, voluntarily, spontaneously,* G. 2, 501; **non sponte,** *helplessly,* 11, 828.

sprētus, a, um, p. of sperno.

spūma, ae, f. (spuo), *froth, foam, spray,* 1, 35; pl., *spray,* 3, 208; *foam,* G. 3, 516; *silver-spume, litharge,* G. 3, 449.

spūmĕus, a, um, adj. (spuma), *foamy, frothy, foaming,* 2, 419.

spūmo, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a. (id.), *to foam,* 3, 534, et al.

spūmōsus, a, um, adj. (id.), *full of foam; foaming,* 6, 174.

spŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, n. and a., *to spit; spit upon,* G. 4, 97.

squālens, entis, p. of squaleo.

squālĕo, ŭi, 2, n., *to be rough, foul.*

neglected, waste, G. 1, 507; p.: **squālens,** ntis, *foul, filthy, neglected, squalid*, 2, 277; *rough*, G. 2, 348; of armor, *scaly, covered with work of scales, embossed*, 10, 314; *spotted, speckled*, G. 4, 13.

squālor, ōris, m. (squaleo), *foulness, roughness, filth, squalor*, 6, 299.

squāma, ae, f., *a scale* of fishes, serpents, bees, etc., G. 4, 93; of the small plates or scales of armor, 11, 488; singular as a collective, *scales*, 5, 88, et al.

squāmĕus, a, um, adj. (squama), *covered with scales; scaly*, 2, 218.

squāmōsus, a, um, adj. (id.), *covered with scales; scaly*, G. 4, 408.

stăbĭlis, e, adj. (sto), *steadfast, lasting, permanent*, 1, 73.

stăbŭlo (usually, **stăbŭlor,** ātus sum, dep.), 1, n. (stabulum), *to be in a stall* or *standing-place; to stall* or *pasture*, G. 3, 224; *to stay, harbor, dwell*, 6, 286.

stăbŭlum, i, n. (sto), *a standing-place, stable, stall*, 2, 499; *pen, fold*, E. 6, 85; G. 4, 433; *a shepherd's dwelling, grange*, 7, 512; *hive*, G. 4, 14; *den, haunt*, 6, 179; *cattle-camp*, 8, 207.

stagno, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a. (stagnum), *to be stagnant, to form a standing pool; to overflow*, so as to form standing pools or lakes; *overflow*, 3, 698; G. 4, 288.

stagnum, i, n. (sto), *a collection of standing water; a pond, pool, lake*, G. 3, 430; *sluggish water* or *stream*, 6, 323; pl.: **stagna,** ōrum, *deep waters* of the sea, 1, 126; *marshy waters, ponds*, G. 1, 384; *waters*, 6, 330.

stătĭo, ōnis, f. (id.), *a standing; place of standing; station, post*, 9, 183; *anchorage*, 2, 23; *resting-place, haunt*, 5, 128; *location*, G. 4, 8.

stătŭo, stătŭi, stătūtum, 3, a. (status), *to station, place, set*, 1, 724; *to place at* or *on the altar; present, offer*, E. 5, 68; *found, build*, 1, 573; *set up*, 8, 271; *restore, stay*, 12, 506; of the mind, *resolve, determine, decide*, 11, 302; *decree, appoint*, G. 1, 353.

stătus, ūs, m. (sto), *a standing; position, state, condition*, 7, 38.

stella, ae, f. (ἀστήρ), *a star*, freq.; *a meteor*, 2, 694; *constellation*, G. 1, 222.

stellans, ntis, s. stello.

stellātus, a, um, s. stello.

stellĭo (stēlio), ōnis, m. (stella), *a spotted newt; lizard*, G. 4, 243.

stello, *no perf.*, ātum, 1, n. and a. (id.), *to cover over with stars; to stud with stars*; pa.: **stellans,** ntis, *starry*, 7, 210; pa.: **stellātus,** a, um, *set with stars*; fig., *glittering, gleaming*, 4, 261.

stĕrĭlis, e, adj. (στερεός, hard), *unproductive, unfruitful*, A. 3, 141; *barren*, 6, 251; *wild*, E. 5, 37.

sternax, ācis, adj. (sterno), *throwing flat; throwing the rider; plunging*, 12, 364.

sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3, a. (στορέννυμι), *to spread out; stretch*, G. 4, 432; *scatter, strew*, E. 7, 54; *spread*, 1, 700; *stretch* on the ground, *strike down, slay*, 1, 190; *cast down, prostrate, devastate*, 2, 306; *make level, smooth, calm*, 5, 763; *spread, cover*, 8, 719; *strew, litter*, G. 3, 298; *overthrow, conquer*, 6, 858; *cast down, dismay*, G. 1, 331; pass.: **sternor,** i, *to stretch one's self, lie down*, 3, 509; pa. subs.: **stratum,** i, n., *that which is spread out; a layer, cover; bed, couch*, 3, 513; *pavement*, 1, 422.

Stĕrŏpes, is, m., Στερόπης, *a lightning-forger; a cyclops at the forge of Vulcan*, 8, 425.

Sthĕnĕlus, i, m., Σθένελος. 1. *Sthenelus, an Argive chief, charioteer of Diomed*, 2, 261. 2. *A Trojan slain by Turnus*, 12. 341.

Sthĕnius, ĭi, m., *a Rutulian slain by Pallas*, 10, 388.

Stīmĭcon (-chon), ōnis, m., *a shepherd*, E. 5, 55.

stĭmŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (stimulus), *to spur; to rouse, urge*, 4, 576; *infuriate, incite*, 4, 302.

stĭmŭlus, i, m., (στίγμα), *a prick; spur*, fig., 6, 101, et al.; *incentive, sting*, G. 3, 210.

stīpes, ĭtis, m. (στύπος, a stock), *a log* or *post, stem, trunk* of a tree, 3, 43; *club*, 7, 524.

stīpo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (rel. to στείβω, tread down), *to tread down, compress; pack together, store up*, 1, 433; *load*, w. acc. and dat., 3, 465; *throng around, attend*, 4, 136; p.: **stīpātus,** a, um,

pressing on, *charging together*, 10, 328; *surrounded*, 4, 544.

stĭpŭla, ae, f., *stubble*, *straw*, G. 1, 289; *a stalk*, G. 1, 315; *a shepherd's pipe*, *syrinx*, or *Pandean reeds*, E. 3, 27.

stīrĭa, ae, f., *an icicle*, G. 3, 366.

stirps, is, f. (rarely m.), *the lower part of the trunk together with the roots of plants and trees; the extremity*, *end*, G. 1, 171; *stock*, *cutting*, G. 2, 24; *root*, G. 2, 209; *branch*, G. 2, 367; *bark*, G. 2, 379; *trunk*, *tree*, 12, 770; fig., *origin*, *descent*, *lineage*, *stock*, *race*, 1, 626, et al.

stīva, ae, f., *a plow-tail* or *plow-handle*, on the right side of the *buris*, G. 1, 174.

sto, stĕti, stătum, 1, n. (ἵστημι), *to stand*, E. 7, 32, et al.; *stand up* or *erect*, 2, 774; *remain standing*, *remain*, 1, 268; *rise*, 6, 554; *stand one's ground*, *fight*, 5, 414; of blood, *to be stanched*, 12, 422; *stand complete*, *be built*, 3, 110; *stand at anchor*, *be moored*, 3, 277, 403; *to be situated*, *lie*, 3, 210; *remain firm*, *persistent*, 7, 374; *to stand out with*, *be filled with*, 6, 300; *to be thick with*, 12, 408; emphatic for *esse*, *to be*, 6, 471, et al.; of the mind, *to be fixed*, 1, 646; *to depend*, 2, 163; impers.: **stat,** *it is fixed*, *determined*, *resolved*, 2, 750, et al.; **stare pro,** *to defend*, 8, 653.

stŏmăchus, i, m., στόμαχος, *the gullet; chest*, *stomach*, 9, 699.

strāges, is, f. (stra, root of sterno), *a prostrating; slaughter*, *havoc*, *carnage*, 6, 829, et al.; **dare** or **edere stragem,** *to make havoc*, 9, 784; G. 3, 247.

strāmen, ĭnis, n. (sterno), *something spread out; a couch*, *litter*, 11, 67.

strātum, i, s. sterno.

strātus, a, um, p. of sterno.

strĕpĭto, 1, intens. n. (strepo), *to make a noise; to rustle*, G. 1, 413.

strĕpĭtus, ūs, m. (id.), *a noise*, G. 3, 79; *an uproar; din*, 6, 559; *stir*, *noise of festivity*, 1, 725; *confused noise*, 1, 422.

strĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3, n. and a., *to make a noise*; of animals, *scream*, E. 9, 36; *murmur*, 6, 709; of music, *resound*, 8, 2; of arms, *ring*, *rattle*, *clash*, 10, 568.

strictūra, ae, f. (stringo), *a mass* or *bar of hot iron*, 8, 421.

strictus, a, um, p. of stringo.

strīdĕo, 2, n., and **strīdo,** strīdi, 3, n., *to produce a grating or shrill sound; to creak*, 1, 449; *gurgle*, 4, 689; *rustle*, 1, 397; *whiz*, *roar*, 1, 102; *hiss*, 8, 420; *twang*, 5, 502; *hum*, *buzz*, G. 4, 310; pa.: **strīdens,** ntis, *squeaking*, E. 3, 27.

strīdor, ōris, m. (strido), *a harsh*, *grating* or *whizzing sound; a creaking*, *whistling*, 1, 87; *din*, *clank*, *rattling*, 6, 558; *humming*, 7, 65; *roaring*, G. 2, 162.

strīdŭlus, a, um, adj. (id.), *hissing*, *whizzing*, *twanging*, 12, 267.

stringo, strinxi, strictum, 3, a. (στράγγω), *to draw tight*, *bind*, G. 1, 317; of a sword, *draw out*, *draw*, 2, 334; *graze*, *touch lightly*, *go near*, 5, 163; *trim up*, *cut*, 1, 552; *pluck*, *strip off*, E. 9, 61; *prune*, G. 2, 368; fig., *touch* the mind, 9, 294; *reap* (acc. to Voss), G. 1, 317.

Strŏphădes, um, f., Στροφάδες, *the Strophades* (now *Strofadia* or *Strivali*), *two small islands in the Ionian Sea off the coast of Messenia, where the Harpies were allowed to remain, where Zetes and Calais turned back from the pursuit of them.* Hence the name, from στρέφειν, *to turn; the islands of turning*, 3, 210.

structus, a, um, p. of struo.

strŭo, struxi, structum, 3, a. (rel. to sterno), *to place side by side* or *upon; to pile up; build*, *erect*, 3, 84; *cover*, *load*, 5, 54; *arrange*, 1, 704; like *instruo*, *to form* or *draw out* a line of battle, 9, 42; fig., *to plan*, *purpose*, *intend*, 4, 271; *bring about*, *effect*, 2, 60.

Strȳmon, ŏnis, m., Στρυμών, *a river of Thrace near the boundary of Macedon*, now *the Struma*, G. 4, 508.

1. **Strȳmŏnĭus,** a, um, adj. (Strymon), *Strymonian*, *Thracian*, G. 1, 120.

2. **Strȳmŏnĭus,** ĭi, m., *an Arcadian follower of Pallas*, 10, 414.

stŭdĭum, ĭi, n. (studeo), *earnest feeling* or *effort; eager* or *deep anxiety*, 12, 131; *desire*, *impatience*, 4, 400; *emulous zeal*, *rival acclamation*, *applause*, 5, 148; *desire*, *purpose*, 2, 39; *application*, *care*, G. 3, 318; *pursuit*, *study*, G. 4, 564; *amusement*, E. 2, 5; *sympathy*, *interest*, 5, 450; *delight*, 11, 789; **abl.:**

stŭdio, *with zeal, earnestly, thoughtfully*, 6, 681, et al.

stultus, a, um, adj. (rel. to stolidus), *foolish, silly*, E. 2, 39.

stūpa, s. stuppa.

stūpĕus, s. stuppeus.

stŭpĕfăcio, fēci, factum, 3, a. (stupeo *and* facio), *to amaze, stupefy, astound, bewilder*, 5, 643; *surprise*, 7, 119.

stŭpĕfactus, a, um, p. of stupefacio.

stŭpĕo, ŭi, 2, n. and a., *to be amazed* or *dazed; to be bewildered, confounded, lost in wonder*, 1, 495; *to be dazzled, fascinated*, G. 2, 508; *to be charmed*, G. 4, 481; *wonder at*, 2, 31.

stŭpŏr, ōris, m. (stupeo), *stupor; insensibility, deadness*, G. 3. 523.

stuppa (stūpa), ae, f. (στύπη, tow), *the coarse part of flax; the calking of a ship; tow*, 5, 682.

stuppĕus (stūpeus), a, um, adj. (stuppa), *made of tow* or *flax; flaxen*, 2, 236; *hempen*, G. 1, 309.

Stȳgius, a, um, adj. (Styx), *pertaining to the Styx; of Hades; Stygian*, 4, 638, et al.

Styx, ȳgis, f., Στύξ, *the hateful; the Styx, the river of Hades which encompassed the final abode of the dead*, 6, 439, et al.

suādĕo, suāsi, suāsum, 2, n. and a. (fr. rt. suad, whence suavis), *to advise, warn, urge, exhort*, 1, 357, et al.; *invite*, 2, 9; *impel, prompt*, 11, 254; *compel, force*, 10, 367.

suāvĕ, adv., s. suavis.

suāvis, e, adj. (rel. to ἡδύς, ἁδύς), *sweet, pleasant, agreeable*, E. 2, 55; n. acc., **suavĕ,** as adv., *sweetly*, E. 3, 63.

sŭb, prep. with abl. and acc. (ὑπό); with abl., *under*, denoting situation; *beneath, under*, freq.; *at the foot of*, 3, 5; in the lower part of a thing, *in*, 1, 453; *down in, deep in*, 1, 36; *by, close to*, 5, 837; *under* or *beneath* (the eddy), G. 4, 529; of time, *in*, 4, 560; *at*, G. 4, 116; *on the verge of*, G. 4, 490; of rank or order, *just behind, next after*, 5, 323; *close to*, in subjection to, subordinate to, *under*, 9, 643; *by reason of, under*, 2, 83; **sub armis,** *in arms, armed*, G. 3, 116; after its case, G. 4, 383; with acc., denoting tendency, *down to*, 4, 243; *down under, into*, 4, 654; *down before*, 6, 191; *near to*, 5, 327; *in the midst of* (others, abl.), 12, 811; of approaching the foot of some high object, *up to* or *close to*, 2, 442; *to* or *towards*, 6, 541; of some object situated above or on high, *up to, towards*, 3, 422, et al.; of time, *just before* or *after; just before*, G. 1, 67; *towards, about*, G. 3, 402; following after, *in reply to*, 5, 394; coming under, subject to, *under*, 4, 618; **sub noctem,** *at nightfall*, 1, 662.

In composition the *b* of *sub* is assimilated to a following *c, f, g, p;* either assimilated or unchanged before *m* and *r;* is sometimes irregularly unchanged before *p;* becomes *s* (for *bs*) in *suscipio, suscito, suspendo, sustineo, sustento, sustuli* (from *sustollo*, see *tollo*); and is lost in *suspicio* and *suspiro*. Everywhere else it is unchanged.

sŭbactus, a, um, p. of subigo.

subdĭtus, a, um, p. of subdo.

subdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3, a., *to put under; place* or *fasten under*, 12, 675; *bury*, 7, 347; *to cause to penetrate*, G. 3, 271.

subdūco, duxi, ductum, 3, a., *to haul, draw up*, 1, 573; w. abl. of place, 3, 135; w. acc. and dat., *draw, rescue from*, 10, 81; *draw, take, away stealthily, withdraw*, 6, 524; *steal from*, E. 3, 6; *draw from beneath*, 3, 565; **se subducere,** of the sloping, vanishing, or leveling-out of the foot of a hill into the plain, *to disappear, vanish*, E. 9, 7.

subductus, a, um, p. of subduco.

sŭbĕo, ii, ĭtum (p. sŭbiens, euntis), 4, n. and a., *to go* or *come under, into*, or *up to;* alone, or with acc. and prep., or with dat.; without a case, *come up*, 2, 216; *go under, bend, stoop down under*, 10, 522; *come after; follow*, 2, 725; *succeed*, G. 3, 67; *grow, spring up*, G. 1, 180; *take one's place*, 12, 471; *enter, penetrate*, G. 2, 349; *enter*, 1, 171; *come into* or *upon the mind, suggest itself, occur*, 2, 560; with acc. and prep., *go, advance towards*, 8, 359; with dat., *come* or *go up to, down to, into*, 5, 203; *succeed to*, 5, 176; *come after, follow*, 10, 371; w. acc., *approach, enter*, 1, 400; *go under a burden, bear*, with abl. of

instrum., 2, 708; *go under* the yoke, *draw*, 3, 113; *enter the mind of*, *strike*, *occur to*, 9, 757; *suffer*, *endure*, E. 10, 66; *approach*, *reach*, 3, 512; *approach*, 7, 22; *meet*, *encounter*, 10, 798; *attack*, 9, 344; pa.: **sŭbĭtus,** a, um, *having come up suddenly; unexpected*, *sudden*, 2, 692; *suddenly*, 3, 225; adv.: **sŭbĭto,** *suddenly*, 1, 88, et al.

sūber, ĕris, n., *the cork-tree*, 7, 742.

subf-, s. suff.

sŭbĕuntis, ti, etc., s. subiens, p. of subeo.

sūbĭcio (subiĭcio), iēci, iectum, 3, a. (sub *and* iacio), *to cast*, *throw*, *place* or *put under*, 2, 236; fig., *to excite*, *kindle*, 12, 66; *to subjoin*, *utter in reply*, *answer*, 3, 314; **se subicere,** *to throw itself up*, *spring*, *shoot up*, G. 2, 19; p.: **subiectus,** a, um, *cast up* (others, *sublata*), G. 4, 385; *cast under*, *put under*, 6, 223; *situated under*, G. 3, 381; *bowed*, *bending*, 2, 721; *put down*, *subdued*, *conquered*, 6, 853.

subiecto, āre, freq. a. (subicio), *to toss* or *cast up*, G. 3, 241.

subiectus, a, um, p. of subicio.

sŭbiens, ĕuntis, p. of subeo.

sŭbĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3, a. (sub *and* ago), *to drive under* or *up; drive*, *push*, *row*, G. 1, 202; *spade down*, *dig deep*, G. 2, 50; *force*, *drive on*, *urge*, *compel*, 5, 794; *subdue*, *subject*, *conquer*, 1, 266; *urge on*, *exasperate*, 12, 494; *plow*, G. 1, 146.

subiĭcio, s. subicio.

sŭbĭto, adv., s. subeo.

sŭbĭtus, a, um, adj., s. subeo.

subiūnctus, a, um, p. of subiungo.

subiungo, iunxi, iunctum, 3, a., *to join under* or *to; harness*, *yoke*, E. 5, 29; *fasten*, 10, 157; fig., *conquer*, 8, 502.

sublābor, lapsus sum, 3, dep. n., *to slip* or *glide beneath*, 7, 354; *sink down*, *decline*, *ebb*, *wane*, G. 1, 200; 2, 169; *pass silently by*, 12, 686.

sublapsus, a, um, p. of sublabor.

sublātus, a, um, p. of tollo.

sublĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3, a., *to gather from beneath; to take*, *pick up stealthily*, *purloin*, *steal; catch*, E. 9, 21.

sublĕvo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to lift from beneath; uplift*, *raise*, 10, 831.

sublĭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to bind under; bind*, *gird on*, 8, 459; *attach*, *fasten*, 11, 11.

sublīmĕ, adv., s. sublimis.

sublīmis, e, adj. (sublĕvo ?), *raised up*, *elevated*, *uplifted*, 11, 602; *aloft; on high*, 1, 259; *through the air*, 1, 415; *on high* (others, *noble*), 6, 720; *to heaven*, 5. 255; *lofty*, G. 1, 242; *of lofty soul*, 12, 788; adv.: **sublīmĕ,** *loftily*, *aloft*, *on high*, 10, 664.

sublūcĕo, 2, n., *to shine faintly; gleam*, G. 4, 275.

sublustris, e, adj. (sub *and* lustro), *faintly gleaming*, *lurid*, 9, 373.

submergo (sum-), mersi, mersum, 3, a., *to plunge beneath; submerge*, *sink*, 1, 40.

submersus (sum-), a, um, p. of submergo.

submitto (sum-), mīsi, missum, 3, a., *to send* or *put under; yield*, 4, 414; *breed*, *rear*, E. 1, 46; G. 3, 73; p.: **submissus (sum-),** a, um, *let down; bowing down*, *kneeling*, *prostrate*, 3, 93; *submissive*, 10, 611: *humble*, 12, 807.

submōtus (sum-), a, um, p. of submoveo.

submŏvĕo (sum-), mōvi, mōtum, 2, a., *to move from beneath; remove*, *drive away*, 6, 316; *raise up*, *uplift*, *suspend high*, E. 6, 38; *separate*, 7, 226.

subnecto (nexŭi, Forcell.), nexum, 3, a., *to tie beneath; to bind under*, 1, 492; *bind*, *fasten*, 4, 139; *tie* or *bind up*, 10, 138; p.: **subnexus,** a, um, *bound under*, *fastened*, 4, 217.

subnixus (subnīsus), a, um, p. of obs. subnitor; *resting* or *seated on*, 1, 506; *sustained*, *defended by*, 3, 402; *held up by* or *bound under* (found in nearly all the MSS. instead of *subnexus*), 4, 217.

sŭbŏles (sŏbŏles), is, f. (subolesco, *to begin to grow*), *a shoot; twig*, *sprout; offspring*, of men, 4, 328; of animals, G. 3, 71; *swarm*, *breed*, G. 4, 100.

subrēmĭgo (surr-), 1, n., *to row lightly*, *swim along*, 10, 227.

subrīdĕo (surr-), rīsi, 2, n., *to smile*, 1, 254, x, 742.

subrĭgo (surrigo, surgo), 3, a. (sub *and* rego), *to raise up*, *erect*, 4, 183; and s. surgo.

subsīdium, ĭi, n. (sub *and* sedeo),

that which remains behind ; a reserve ; support ; relief, 10, 214 ; *aid*, 12, 733.

subsīdo, sēdi, sessum, 3, n. and a., *to sit* or *settle down*, 12, 492 ; *to sink down, fall, subside*, 5, 820 ; *remain*, 5, 498 ; *subside, remain below, be lost* or *disappear* (others, *settle*), 12, 836 ; w. acc., *to lie in wait for, remain*, or *watch for* the spoils of, 11, 268.

subsisto, stīti, 3, n. and a., *to stand after; halt, stand still*, 2, 243 ; *wait, remain*, 11, 506 ; *tarry, remain behind*, 2, 739 ; *stop*, 12, 491 ; *withstand, resist, hold out*, 9, 806.

subsum, *no perf.*, esse, irreg. n., *to be under*, G. 3, 388 ; *to linger*, E. 4, 31 ; *dwell, lie*, G. 2, 49.

subtēmen (subtegmen), ĭnis, n. (subtexo), *that which is woven under* or *passed under* or *across the warp* in weaving ; *the cross thread, weft, woof*, or *filling ; thread*, 3, 483.

subter (supter), prep. w. acc. and abl., and adv. (sub.) ; prep., *below, beneath, under*, 3, 695 ; *beneath*, 4, 182 ; adv., *beneath, under*, G. 3, 298.

subterlābor (or separately: **subter labor**), lapsus sum, 3, dep. n., *to glide* or *flow beneath*, G. 2, 157.

subtexo, texŭi, textum, 3, a., *to weave beneath ; to veil* or *cover from below ; cover, veil*, 3, 582.

subtrăho, traxi, tractum, 3, a., *to draw from beneath ; withdraw*, 6, 465; *sweep away*, 5, 199.

sŭburgĕo (-guĕo), 2, a., *to push up to*, 5, 202.

subvecto, 1, freq. a., *to carry up often, carry up, bring up*, 11, 474; *transport, convey*, 11, 131 ; *carry across*, 6, 303.

subvectus, a, um, p. of subveho.

subvĕho, vexi, vectum, 3, a., *to carry up ;* pass., *ride up, ascend*, 11, 478 ; 5, 721 ; *sail, float up*, 8, 58.

subvĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4, n., *to come up to ; relieve, succor*, 12, 406.

subvolvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3, a., *to roll up*, 1, 424.

succēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, n. and a., *to go, come up to* or *under*, with dat., or acc. and prep., or without a case, *to go up to, visit*, 8, 507 ; *ascend*, 12, 235 ; *come up to, advance to*, 2, 478; *approach*, 7, 214 ; *encounter*, 10, 847 ; *enter*, 1, 627; *creep under, disappear beneath*, 5, 93 ; *to descend* into the earth, *to be buried*, 11, 103 ; *take up, take upon one's self*, 2, 723 ; *go under, be yoked to*, 3, 541 ; *to follow*, 11, 481 ; *come next, succeed*, G. 3, 138 ; *to turn out well ; succeed, come to pass*, 11, 794.

succendo, cendi, censum, 3, a. (sub *and* rt. can in candeo), *to set on fire from beneath ;* fig., *inflame, incite*, 7, 496.

succēpi, s. suscĭpĭo.

successus, ūs, m. (succedo), *a going up, an advance ; success, good fortune*, 2, 386 ; *speed*, 12, 616.

1. **succīdo,** 3, n. (sub *and* cado), *to fall down ; sink down*, 12, 911.

2. **succīdo,** cīdi, cīsum, 3, a. (sub *and* caedo), *to cut beneath ; reap*, G. 1, 297 ; *cut, sever*, 9, 762.

succinctus, a, um, p. of succingo.

succingo (sub-), cinxi, cinctum, 3, a., *to gird beneath ; gird up ; wrap*, 10, 634 ; *gird*, 1, 323.

succĭpĭo, s. suscipio.

succīsus, a, um, p. of 2. succido.

succumbo (sub-), cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, 3, n. (sub *and* cubo), *to fall down ; succumb, yield*, 4, 19.

succurro (sub-), curri, cursum, 3, n., *to run up ; run to assist ;* with dat., *to aid, succor, relieve, help*, 1, 630 ; impers. : **succurrit,** *it comes into the mind, occurs, seems*, 2, 317.

Sūcro, ōnis, *a Rutulian*, 12, 505.

sūcus (succus), i, m. (sugo), *juice*, G. 2, 59 ; *sap*, G. 1, 90 ; *vital juice* or *moisture*, E. 3, 6.

sŭdes (sŭdis), is, f., *a stake*, G. 2, 25 ; *a palisade*, 11, 473.

sūdo, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a., *to sweat*, w. abl., 2, 582, et al. ; *ooze out, distill*, G. 2, 118 ; *emit, distill*, E. 4, 30.

sūdor, ōris, m. (sudo), *sweat*, 2, 174.

sūdus, a, um, adj. (2. se *and* udus), *dry ; clear*, G. 4, 77 ; subs. : **sūdum,** i, n., *clear weather ; clear sky*, 8, 529.

sŭesco (usually dissyll. in poetry), sŭēvi, sŭētum, 3, inc. n. and a. (sueo), *to become accustomed, to be wont, used, accustomed*, 3, 541.

sŭētus, a, um, p. of suesco.

suffectus, a, um, p. of sufficio.

suffĕro (**sub-**), sustŭli, sublātum, ferre, irreg. a., *to carry from beneath, bear up, sustain; resist; withstand*, 2, 492. For the tenses of the perfect stem and participle in the sense of *lift up, take away*, etc., s. tollo.

suffĭcio (**sub-**), fēci, fectum, 3, a. and n. (sub *and* facio), *to make* or *produce underneath* or *within anything; dye; tinge, suffuse*, 2, 210; *raise up, produce, secure, furnish*, G. 4, 202; *supply, lend, afford*, 2, 618; *to be adequate to, sufficient for; strong enough, able*, 5, 22.

suffĭo (**sub-**), īvi, *or* ĭi, ītum, 4, a., *to burn underneath, to fumigāte, perfume*, G. 4, 241.

suffŏdĭo (**sub-**), fōdi, fossum, 3, a., *to dig underneath; pierce, stab, run through* (in some texts, *suffuso*), 11, 671.

suffossus (**sub-**), a, um, p. of suffodio.

suffundo (**sub-**), fūdi, fūsum, 3, a. (sub *and* fundo), *to pour from below; pour through; overspread, suffuse*, 1, 228.

suffūsus (**sub-**), a, um, p. of suffundo.

suggĕro (**sub-**), gessi, gestum, 3, a., *to bring* or *put under* or *up to; supply, reach*, 10, 333; *place beneath, apply to*, 7, 463.

sŭi (gen.), sĭbĭ (dat.), sē *or*, emphasized, sēsē (acc. and abl.), reflex. pron., sing. and pl. (σφε), *of himself, herself, itself, themselves*, etc., freq.; abl. with 1. cum: **secum**, *with one's self*, 4, 29.

sulco, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (sulcus), *to plow*, 5, 158.

sulcus, i, m. (ὁλκός), *a furrow*, 6, 844; *furrow* (others, *foundation ditch*), 1, 425; *a ditch* or *trench*, G. 2, 24; *plowed ground, land, soil*, G. 2, 518; of the private parts of the female of animals, G. 3, 136; *track, train*, 2, 697.

Sulmo, ōnis, m., *a Latin*, 9, 412.

sulphur (**-pur, -fur**), ŭris, n., *sulphur*, 2, 698; pl.: **sulphŭra**, *sulphur*, G. 3, 449.

sulphŭrĕus (**sulp-, sulf-**), a, um, adj. (sulphur), *sulphureous*, 7, 517.

sum, fŭi, esse, irreg. n. (εἰμί), *to be*, as the copula between subject and predicate, freq.; *to exist, to be*, 2, 325, et al.; *to pertain to, belong to; one has* or *possesses*, 3, 433, et al.; impers., *to be possible, one can, one may*, 6, 596; imperat.: **esto**, *be it so, grant*, 4, 35; p. fut.: **fŭtūrus**, a, um, *about to be; future*, 4, 622; subs.: **fŭtūrum**, i, n., *the future*, 4, 508; pl., *things to come*, 6, 12; archaic forms: pres. subj.: **fŭam**, as, at, -ant, *from* fuo, 10, 108; imperf. subj.: **fŏrem**, es, et, -ent, inf.: **fŏre**, 1, 235; **res est alicui cum aliquo**, *one has a contest with one*, 9, 155.

summa, ae, f. (f. of summus, sc. res), *the chief thing; chief point*, 12, 572; *the sum and substance; all, the whole*, 4, 237; **summa belli**, *the command* or *direction of the war*, 10, 70.

summitto, *summissus*, **summŏvĕo, summōtus**, etc., s. submitto, etc.

summus, a, um, s. superus.

sumo, sumpsi (sumsi), sumptum (sumtum), (sub *and* emo), *to take up*, 2, 518; *to take, accept, receive*, E. 5, 88; *to exact, take, inflict*, 2, 576; *adopt, select, choose*, 4, 284; *assume, put on*, G. 2, 387.

sumptus, a, um, p. of sumo.

sŭo, sŭi, sūtum, 3, a., *to sew* or *stitch; to fasten, form compactly; to compact*, G. 4, 33; p.: **sūtus**, a, um; pa. subs.: **sutum**, i, n., *texture, plate*, or *scale* of a coat of mail, 10, 313.

sŭpellex, lectĭlis, f., *household stuff, utensils, furniture*, G. 1, 165.

sŭper, prep. with acc. and abl., and adv. (ὑπέρ); w. acc., *over, above*, 1, 379; *beyond*, 6, 794; *upon, on*, 1, 295, 680; *besides*, G. 2, 373; **super usque**, *even beyond, beyond*, 11, 317; w. abl., *upon*, 1, 700; *over* (*him* or *his body*), 5, 482; *about, of, concerning*, 1, 750, et al.; *for, for the sake of*, 4, 233, et al.; adv., *above*, 4, 684, et al.; *above, from above* (others, *meanwhile*), 10, 384; *moreover*, 4, 606; *besides*, 1, 29; *more than enough*, 2, 642; *remaining, surviving, left* (w. ellipsis of *esse*), 3, 489, et al.; *still* (or *above*), 4, 684; of time, *in, during*, 9, 61.

sŭpĕra, ōrum, s. superus.

sŭpĕraddĭtus, a, um, p. of superaddo.

sŭpĕraddo (addĭdi), addĭtum, 3, a., *to add over and above; put, carve, inscribe upon*, E. 5, 42.

sŭperbĭa, ae, f. (superbus), *haughtiness, pride, arrogance, audacity, insolence*, 1, 529.

sŭperbus, a, um, adj. (super), *overbearing, haughty, proud, insolent, fierce*, 1, 523; *superior, mighty*, 1, 21; *audacious*, 12, 326; *hard, cruel*, 12, 877; *stately, superb, magnificent, splendid*, 1, 639.

sŭpercĭlĭum, ĭi, n., *the eyebrow*, E. 8, 34; fig., *the brow* of a hill, *ridge, summit*, G. 1, 108.

sŭpĕrēmĭnĕo, 2, n. and a., *to rise above, tower above*, 1, 501.

sŭpĕresse, s. supersum.

sŭperfundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, a., in some texts for *superinfundo*, 6, 254.

sŭpĕri, s. superus.

sŭperĭăcĭo, iēci, iectum, 3, a., *to throw above* or *over; overcast, overtop*, 11, 625.

sŭpĕrimmĭnĕo, 2, *to overhang, press upon*, 12, 306.

sŭpĕrimpōno, *no perf.*, pŏsĭtum, 3, a., *to place above; lay upon*, 4, 497.

sŭpĕrinfundo, *no perf.*, fūsum, 3, a., *to pour out upon* (by tmesis), 6, 254.

sŭpĕrinĭcĭo (sŭpĕriniĭcĭo), iēci, iectum, 3, a., *to cast upon*, G. 4, 46.

sŭperinsterno, instrāvi, instrātum, 3, a., *to spread over;* pass., *to cover*, understood by some as used by tmesis in 2, 722.

sŭpernē, adv. (supernus), *from above, out above, above*, 6, 658.

sŭpĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n. (super), *surmount; go over*, 6, 676; *step over*, G. 3, 317; *rise above*, 2, 219; *pass by* or *beyond*, 1, 244; *make one's way through*, 8, 95; *overpower, slay*, 1, 350; *overcome, conquer*, 2, 311; *prevail*, 5, 22; *surmount*, 3, 368; *abound*, G. 1, 189; *remain over and above*, G. 2, 235; *remain, survive, be still living*, 3, 339; *be left; remain*, 12, 873; *be proud, elated, rejoice*, 5, 473; **superare ascensu,** *to mount, ascend*, 2, 303.

sŭperstans, ntis, p. of supersto.

sŭperstes, ĭtis, adj. (supersto), *remaining over; surviving*, 11, 160.

sŭperstĭtĭo, ōnis, f. (id.), *a standing over anything; religious awe; superstition*, 8, 187; *sacred oath, fear-inspiring oath*, 12, 817.

sŭpersto, *no perf. nor sup.*, 1, n., *to stand over*, 10, 540.

sŭpersum, fŭi, esse, irreg., n., *to be over; to be left, remain* (separated by tmesis), 2, 567; E. 6, 6; *continue, be spared*, G. 3, 10; *survive*, 8, 399; *surmount, be fully equal to*, G. 3, 127.

sŭpĕrus, a, um, adj. (super), *above, upper, supreme*, 3, 20; *of the upper world* as opposed to Hades, 2, 91; 10, 40; G. 4, 486; **superae sedes,** *the sky, Olympus*, 11, 532; **supera,** *the upper world*, 7, 562; *the sky, heaven*, 6, 787; subs.: **sŭpĕri,** ōrum, m., *those of the upper world, the living* as opposed to the dead, 6, 481; the gods above, or *gods of Olympus* as opposed to the infernal gods, 1, 4; superl.: **sŭprēmus,** a, um, *the highest*, G. 4, 460; *most exalted* (others, *most remote*), 10, 350; *illustrious*, 7, 220; *extreme*, 3, 590; *last, final*, 2, 11; subs.: **sŭprēmum,** i, n., *the end*, 12, 803; pl.: **sŭprēma,** ōrum, *the last honors, rites*, 6, 213; adv.: **sŭprēmum,** *for the last time*, 3, 68; superl.: **summus,** a, um (fr. supimus, supmus), *the uppermost, topmost, highest*, 2, 463; *extreme, smallest*, G. 2, 28; *end of*, G. 3, 453; *situated on a height; high*, 2, 166; *the highest part of, summit of, top of*, 2, 302, et al.; *surface of*, 5, 819, et al.; *main, chief*, 1, 342; *utmost, greatest*, 5, 197; *supreme*, 1, 665; *most important*, 9, 227; *latest, last*, 2, 324, et al.; **summa res,** *the chief* or *common interest, common weal*, 11, 302; *the chief conflict* (others, *the state, the common weal*), 2, 322; subs.: **summum,** i, n., *the top*.

sŭpervĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4, n., *to come over* or *upon; come unexpectedly*, E. 6, 20; *fall upon*, 12, 356.

sŭpervŏlĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, freq. n. (supervolo), *to fly* or *flutter over*, E. 6, 81.

sŭpervŏlo, āvi, ātum, 1, n., *to fly over* or *above*, 10, 522.

sŭpīno, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (supinus), *to lay a thing on the back; turn, plow up*, G. 2, 261.

sŭpīnus, a, um, adj. (sub), *on the back; bent backward;* of the hands bent back in supplication, *suppliant*, 3, 176.

supplĕo (sub-), ēvi, ētum, 2, a., *to*

fill up; to supply, furnish, 3, 471; *replenish*, E. 7, 36.

supplex (sub-), ĭcis, adj. (supplico), *bending the knee under; kneeling; entreating, suppliant*, 3, 439; subs.: **supplex,** icis, c., *a suppliant*, 2, 542.

supplĭcĭter (sub-), adv. (supplex), *in a suppliant manner; suppliantly; as a suppliant* or *suppliants*, 1, 481.

supplĭcĭum (sub-), ĭi, n. (id.), *a kneeling, to receive blows; punishment*, 4, 383; *penalty*, 6, 740; *hurt, wound*, 6, 499.

suppōno (sub-), pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3, a., *to put, place under*, 6, 24; *put to the throat, thrust under*, 6, 248; p.: **suppositus** or **suppostus,** a, um, *placed under*, G. 3, 492.

suppŏsĭtus (suppostus), a, um, p. of suppono.

sŭprā, prep. w. acc., and adv. (f. supera, sc. parte), *over*, 3, 194; *above*, 12, 839; *upon*, 9, 553; after its case, 4, 240; **supra morem,** *unusually*, G. 2, 227; adv., *above*, 7, 32.

sŭprēmus, s. superus.

supter, s. subter.

sūra, ae, f., *the calf of the leg; the leg*, 1, 337.

surcŭlus, i, m., *a shoot*, G. 2, 87, et al.

surdus, a, um, adj., *deaf*, E. 10, 8.

surgo (subrĭgo, surrĭgo), surrexi *or* subrexi, surrectum *or* subrectum, 3, a. and n. (sub *and* rego), *to raise, prick up*, 4, 183; *rise, spring up, arise*, 3, 513, et al.; of plants, E. 5, 39; as an enemy, 10, 28; *be built with*, G. 3, 29; *to swell* (others, *rise*), 9, 30; *to tower up*, 10, 725; *increase, grow, rise*, 4, 274; *impend, threaten*, 4, 43.

Sŭrĭus, s. Syrius.

surrĭgo, s. subrigo.

sūs, ŭis, com., *a hog, swine*, 1, 635; *sow*, 3, 390; *wild boar* (others, *tame swine*), G. 3, 255.

susceptus, a, um, p. of suscipio.

suscĭpĭo (succĭpĭo), cēpi (succēpi), ceptum, 3, a. (sub *and* capio), *to take up*, 4, 391; *receive, catch*, 1, 175; *conceive, beget*, 4, 327; *undertake*, 6, 629; *reply*, 6, 723; *to take up the new-born child;* pass., *to be born*, 4, 327.

suscĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to stir up, turn up*, G. 1, 97; *to rekindle*, 5, 743; *rouse, incite*, 2, 618; *call forth*, 8, 455; *bring upon*, G. 4, 456.

1. **suspectus,** a, um, p. of suspicio.

2. **suspectus,** ūs, m. (suspicio), *a looking up; upward views; distance upward, height*, 6, 579; *elevation*, 9, 530.

suspendo, pendi, pensum, 3, a., *to hang up*, 6, 859; *hang*, 1, 318; *form* or *mold in arches*, G. 4, 162; *lift the soil* or *plow*, G. 1, 68; p.: **suspensus,** a, um, *suspended*, scarcely touching the ground or water, 7, 810; *hanging*, 8, 190; pa., *in suspense, uncertain, doubtful, in doubt*, 6, 722; *anxious*, 2, 729; *filled with awe*, 3, 372.

suspĭcĭo, spexi, spectum, 3, a. and n. (sub *and* specio), *to look up to*, 6, 668; *gaze upon*, E. 9, 46; *behold, see*, G. 4, 59; *look upon with wonder; admire; survey*, 1, 438; pa.: **suspectus,** a, um, *suspected, conjectured, guessed at*, G. 1, 443; *in suspicion, suspicious, mistrusted*, 2, 36; *causing suspicion, fear, apprehension; distrusted*, 3, 550.

suspīro, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a., *to breathe from beneath* or *deeply; to sigh*, 1, 371.

sustento, āvi, ātum, 1, intens. a. (sustineo), *to uphold; hold up, support, sustain*, 10, 339; *poise*, 10, 304; *second, support*, 11, 224; *maintain*, 12, 662; *bear up against, withstand*, 11, 873.

sustĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, 2, a. (sub *and* teneo), *to hold up; sustain, bear*, 7, 786; *hold up, poise*, 12, 726; *hold, wave*, 7, 398; *check, withstand*, 10, 799; *keep off*, 11, 750; *repel*, 9, 708; *sustain, produce*, G. 2, 297; *maintain, support*, G. 2, 515.

sustŭli, s. tollo.

sŭsurro, āvi, ātum, 1, n. (susurrus), *to make a low whispering, murmuring*, or *buzzing sound; to hum*, G. 4, 260.

susurrus, i, m., *a low, subdued noise; murmur, humming sound* or *drone*, E. 1, 56.

sūtĭlis, e, adj. (suo), *stitched together, sewed; made of stitched hides* or *skins*, 6, 414.

sūtum, i, s. suo.

sŭus, a, um, poss. pron. (sui), *his, her, its, their; his own*, etc., 6, 641, et al.; *proper, appropriate, peculiar; fit*

ting, 5, 54; *favorable, friendly, propitious*, 5, 832; *genial, welcome*, G. 4, 22; emphatic for *eius*, 4, 633; subs.: **sŭi**, ōrum, m., *one's friends, kinsmen, countrymen, followers*, etc., 6, 611, et al.

Sȳbăris, is, m., Σύβαρις, *a Trojan warrior*, 12, 363.

1. **Sȳchaeus** (**Sī-**), i, m., *a Tyrian prince, the husband of Dido*, 1, 343, et al.

2. **Sȳchaeus** (**Sī-**), a, um, adj. (Sychaeus), *pertaining to Sychaeus, of Sychaeus*, 4, 552.

Sȳmaethius, a, um, adj. (Symaethum), *of Symaethum, a river and town on the eastern coast of Sicily; Symaethian*, 9, 584.

Sȳrăcŏsius (**-ūsius**), a, um, adj. (Syracusae), *belonging to Syracuse, the chief city of ancient Sicily; Syracusan, Sicilian*, E. 6, 1.

Sȳrius (**Sūr-**), a, um, adj. (Syria), *of Syria, a country on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean; Syrian*, G. 2, 88.

Syrtis, is, f., Σύρτις, *a sand-bank* or *shoal in the sea*; esp., *Syrtis Major*, now *the Gulf of Sidra, and Syrtis Minor*, now *the Gulf of Cabes, on the northern coast of Africa*, 4, 41; *a sand-bank, shoal*, 1, 111.

T

tābĕo, 2, n., *to melt; drip, be drenched*, 1, 173; *to waste away, be wan*, 12, 221.

tābes, is, f. (tabeo), *a melting, wasting away; repining, woe, grief*, 6, 442.

tābĭdus, a, um, adj. (id.), *melting away; wasting, consuming*, 3, 137.

tăbŭla, ae, f., *a board, plank*, 1, 119.

tăbŭlārium, ĭi, n. (tabula), *the place of tablets* or records; *the office of the public records or archives on the central part of the Capitoline hill overlooking the Forum; the tabularium*, G. 2, 502.

tăbŭlātum, i, n. (tabulatus fr. tabula), *a planking; floor, platform, story*, 2, 464; *the horizontal branches of the vine*, or *those which run from stake to stake*, or *from limb to limb on the same tree; a stage*, G. 2, 361.

tābum, i, n. (tabeo), *corrupt matter; putrid blood; gore*, 3, 29; *poison*, G. 3, 481.

Tāburnus, i, m., *a ridge of the Apennines south of Caudium*, now *Taburno* or *Rocca Rainola*, G. 2, 38.

tăcĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3, n. and a., *to be silent, not to speak*, 2, 94; *to be still, quiet, hushed*, 4, 525; *leave unmentioned*, G. 4, 123; p.: **tăcens**, ntis, *noiseless, silent*, 6, 265; p.: **tăcĭtus**, a, um, *passed over in silence, unmentioned*, 6, 841; *unobserved*, 2, 568; pa., *unexpressed, secret, hidden*, 4, 67; *secret, secretly*, E. 9, 21; *silent, in silence*, 2, 125; *silent, speechless*, 4, 364; *still, noiseless*, 6, 386; *calm*, 1, 502; *quiet, solitary, in the night*, 7, 343; **per tacitum**, *in silence, quietly*, 9, 31.

1. **tactus**, a, um, p. of tango.

2. **tactus**, ūs, m. (tango), *a touching; touch*, 2, 683.

tactu, supine of tango.

taeda, ae, f., *pitch-pine*, 4, 505; *a brand*, 7, 71; *torch, nuptial torch*, 4, 18; *marriage*, 4, 339.

taedet, taedŭit *or* taesum est, 2, impers. a., *it irks, wearies, disgusts* me, thee, etc.; *I* (*thou, he*, etc.) *am wearied, tired*, 4, 451.

taedium, ĭi, n. (taedet), *irksomeness, weariness*; pl., *dislike, aversion*, G. 4, 332.

Taenărius, a, um, adj. (Taenarus), *of Taenarus, Taenarum*, or *Taenara, a promontory of Laconia where there was a cavern supposed to be one of the entrances to Hades; Taenarian*, G. 4, 467.

taenia, ae, f., ταινία, *a band, fillet; hair-band; ribbon, braid*, forming the ends of the *vitta*, 5, 269.

taeter (**tēter**), tra, trum, adj. (taedet), *disagreeable; foul, loathsome*, 3, 228.

Tăgus, i, m., *a Rutulian*, 9, 418.

tālāris, e, adj. (talus), *pertaining to the ankle*; subs.: **tālāria**, ium, n., *sandals; winged sandals*, 4, 239.

tălentum, i, n., τάλαντον, *a Grecian monetary weight* or *sum, varying in different periods and countries; a talent;*

the Attic of 60 *minae* = $1,182.19; *that of Aegina of* 80 *minae* = $1,408.80; *a large sum, weight,* or *amount,* 5, 112, et al.

tālis, e, adj. (probably from a demonstr. rt. **ta,** rel. to **τό**), *such,* in kind or nature; correlative to *qualis, such,* 1, 503; *such, of such sort* or *kind,* 1, 74; without *qualis, such* as has been said, 1, 50; *such* as follows; *this,* 1, 131; *so distinguished, so great,* 1, 335; *so critical,* 11, 303; introducing a comparison, 9, 710.

talpa, ae, f.; m. only in Vergil; *a mole,* G. 1, 183.

Tălos, i, m., *a Rutulian,* 12, 513.

tam (rt. ta as in talis), correlative to *quam, so much, by so much,* 7, 787; without *quam, so as, so much, in such a manner, to such a degree,* freq.; *however,* G. 2, 315.

tămen, conj. (tam), *however, notwithstanding, nevertheless, still, yet,* freq.; *after all,* E. 9, 62; w. ellipsis of the correlative *quanquam,* E. 1, 28, et al.

tamquam (**tanq-**), adv., *so as, just as, as if,* E. 10, 60, et al.

Tănăger, gri, m., *a river in Laconia,* now *the Negro,* G. 3, 151.

1. **Tănăis,** is, m., *the river Don,* G. 4, 517.

2. **Tănăis,** is, m., *a Rutulian,* 12, 513.

tandem, adv. (tam), *at length, at last, finally,* 2, 76, et al.; *pray then, now,* 1, 369.

tango, tĕtĭgi, tactum, 3, a. (obs. tago, τεταγών, seizing), *to touch,* 3, 324, et al.; of lightning, *strike, blast,* E. 1, 17; of touching a shore, *reach, enter, arrive at,* 4, 612; fig., *affect, move,* 1, 462; *encounter, experience,* 4, 551; *overtake, come home to,* 4, 596; supine.: **tactu,** *to be touched,* G. 3, 416.

tanquam, s. tamquam.

tantus, a, um, adj., *so great, such,* regularly followed by *quantus,* G. 4, 101; alone, 1, 606, et al.; explanatory, *so great, such,* 1, 33, et al.; *so great* as usual, *that great,* G. 2, 158; followed by *quam, so great as,* 6, 352, et al.; adv.: **tantum,** *so much,* 6, 877; *just so much; only,* 2, 23; *just then,* E. 6, 16; **tanto,** *by so much, so much,* 6, 79; **post tanto,** *afterwards by so much, so long after,* G. 3, 476; **in tantum,** *to such a degree* or *height, so high,* 6, 876; **tantum—quantum,** *so great* (*such, so much*)—*as,* E. 1, 25, et al.

tăpēte, is, n., and **tăpes,** ētis (acc. pl.: tăpētas), m., *a coverlet; tapestry, hanging; a carpet,* 9, 358; abl. pl.: **tăpētis** (prhps. fr. tăpētum, i), *with housings,* 7, 277.

Tarcho (**-on**), ōnis *or* ontis, m., *an Etrurian prince, ally of Aeneas,* 11, 727, et al.

tardē, adv. (tardus), *slowly,* G. 2, 3.

tardo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n. (id.), *to render slow; hinder, cripple, delay,* 5, 453; *impede, enfeeble,* 6, 731; *hold back, detain, retard,* 11, 21.

tardus, a, um, adj., *slow, sluggish, tardy,* 5, 154; *backward, lingering, coming on late,* 1, 746; *continuing, lingering, indelible,* G. 2, 126; *sluggish, gross, carnal,* 6, 720.

Tărentum, i, n. (Τάρας), *Tarentum, a city of Greek origin* (now *Taranto*), *on the coast of lower Italy,* 3, 551.

Tarpēia (trisyll.), ae, f., *a follower of Camilla,* 11, 656.

Tarpēius (trisyll.), a, um, adj., *pertaining to the Tarpeian rock* or *precipitous part of the Capitoline Mount at Rome; Tarpeian,* 8, 347.

Tarquinius, a, um, adj. (Tarquini), *Tarquinian; the designation of the Roman gens to which belonged Tarquinius Priscus and Tarquinius Superbus,* 6, 817; subs.: **Tarquinius,** ii, *Tarquinius* or *Tarquin,* 8, 646.

Tarquitus, i, m., *a Rutulian slain by Aeneas,* 10, 550.

Tartăra, s. Tartărus.

Tartărĕus, a, um, adj. (Tartarus), *pertaining to Tartarus; Tartarean,* 6, 551; in a general sense, *infernal, Tartarean,* 6, 295.

Tartărus, i, m., pl., **Tartăra,** ōrum, n., Τάρταρος, pl., Τάρταρα, *the lower world, Hades; especially that portion which was set apart for the wicked; Tartarus,* 5, 734, et al.; *depths, recesses,* G. 4, 482.

Tătius, ii, m., *Titus Tatius, a Sabine king, at first hostile to Romulus, but at last joint king with him over Romans and Sabines,* 8, 638.

taurĕus, a, um, adj. (taurus), *of bulls; bull's-*, 9, 706.

taurīnus, a, um, adj. (id.), *of a bull* or *bull's*, 1, 368; *of bull's-hide, leathern*, G. 4, 171.

taurus, i, m., ταῦρος, *a bull, steer, ox, bullock*, 2, 202, et al.; the constellation *Taurus*, G. 1. 218.

taxus, i, f., a *yew-tree*, E. 9, 30.

Tāÿgĕtē, es. f., Ταϋγέτη, *one of the Pleiades*, G. 4, 232.

Tāÿgĕtus, i, m., and **Tāÿgĕta,** ōrum, n., Ταΰγετον, *Taygetus* or *Taygeta, a ridge of mountains in Laconia*, G. 3, 44; G. 2, 488.

tectum, i, n. (tego), *a covering; roof*, 2, 302; *a house*, 1, 425; *building*, 3, 134; 6, 29; *palace*, 1, 632; *habitation, dwelling, abode*, 6, 211; *shelter, haunt, covert*, 6, 8; *home*, G. 4, 434; *battlement*, 9, 558; *cell*.

tectus, a, um, p. of tego.

tēcum, s. tu.

Tĕgĕaeus, a, um, adj. (Tegea, Τεγέα), *of Tegea, a town in Arcadia; Tegean, Arcadian*, 5, 299.

tegmen (tĕgĭmen, tĕgŭmen), ĭnis, n. (tego), *a means of covering; skin, hide*, 1, 275; *clothing*, 3, 594; *shield*, 9, 577; **tegmen crurum,** *close-fitting trousers worn by Phrygians, drawers*, 11, 777.

tĕgo, texi, tectum, 3, a. (στέγω, to cover), *to cover*, 3, 25, et al.; *cover* in the funeral urn, *inclose*, 6, 228; *surround, encompass*, 11, 12; *protect, defend, shield*, 2, 430; *shelter*, 3, 583; *hide, conceal*, 3, 236; *shut up*, 2, 126; *close*, G. 4, 414; *overshadow*, 8, 95.

tegŭmen, s. tegmen.

tēla, ae, f. (for texela fr. texo), *a web; the long thread of a woven fabric; the warp*, G. 1, 294; *web*, 4, 264; *yarn, wool*, G. 3, 562; **licia telae addere,** *to attach the leashes to the warp; commence weaving; to weave*, G. 1, 285.

Tēlĕbŏae, ārum (ûm), m., Τηλεβόαι, *a people of Acarnania, a part of whom migrated to the island of Capreae in the Bay of Naples*, 7, 735.

tellūs, ūris, f., *the earth*, 6, 140; *ground, soil, earth*, 1, 358; *land*, 1, 171; *a land* (of an island), 1, 34; *a country, territory, state, kingdom*, 11, 245; personified, **Tellus,** *the goddess Tellus* or *Earth*, 4, 166.

Tĕlon, ōnis, m., *king of the Teleboans in the island of Capreae*, 7, 734.

tēlum, i, n. (tendo), *a missile weapon*, freq.; *a bolt*, 1, 665; *shaft, arrow*, 1, 191; *spear, lance, javelin*, 1, 99; *weapon*, 2, 447; *point*, 12, 387; *blow* or *caestus*, 5, 438; pl.: **tela,** ōrum, *arms*, E. 9, 12.

tĕmĕrē, adv. (obsol. temerus), *by chance; promiscuously*, 9, 329; *in vain*, 9, 375.

tĕmĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (id.), *to treat recklessly; outrage; desecrate, defile, profane*, 6, 840.

temno, 3, a., *to despise, disdain, scorn, defy*, 1, 665; p.: **temnendus,** a, um, *to be despised;* pa., *insignificant, small*, 10, 737.

tēmo, ōnis, m., *the tongue* or *pole of a plow* or *cart*, G. 1, 171; *wagon, chariot*, 12, 470.

Tempē, n., pl. indecl., Τέμπη, *a valley in Thessaly on the Peneus*, G. 4, 317; fig., *any beautiful valley*, G. 2, 469.

tempĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n. (tempus), *to attemper; combine in due proportions;* with acc., *regulate, adjust; refresh*, G. 1, 110, et al.; *allay, moderate, calm*, 1, 146; *restrain*, 1, 57; with abl. or dat., *abstain from*, 2, 8; with *sibi* and abl. of the thing abstained from, *to spare*, G. 1, 360.

tempestas, ātis, f. (for temportas fr. tempus), *a portion of time; a season; weather*, G. 1, 252, 417; *flashing light; radiance*, 9, 20; *a storm, tempest*, 1, 53; *cloud, tempest* of missiles, 12, 284; *storm* of war, 7, 223; *calamity*, 11, 423; *cloud*, personif.: **Tempestātes,** um, *demons of storms, storms*, 5, 772.

tempestīvus, a, um, adj. (tempestas), *well timed; at the fitting* or *proper time*, G. 1, 256.

templum, i, n. (rel. to τέμνω and τέμενος), *a portion of the heavens marked out or cut off for auguries; a place set apart as holy; holy ground; a shrine, fane, chapel, temple*, 1, 416, et al.

temptāmentum (tent-), i, n. (tempto), *a trial; essay; experiment; approach*, 8, 144.

tempto (tento), āvi, ātum, 1. freq

a. (teneo), *to hold much ; handle, feel ; try, use*, G. 3, 563 ; *make trial* in any way ; *taste*, G. 2, 247 ; *examine, investigate, search out, test, sound, explore*, 2, 38 ; G. 4, 328 ; *seek for, attempt to find, seek*, 3, 146 ; *seek to win* the mind, *approach, conciliate, gain*, 4, 113; *attempt, try, essay*, 2, 334 ; *dare*, E. 4, 32; *assail, attack*, 11, 350 ; *stir up, provoke*, 10, 87; *afflict*, G. 3, 441 ; *hurt*, E. 1, 50.

tempus, ŏris, n. (rel. to τέμνω). 1. *Limited duration; time* in general, G. 3, 284, et al. ; *a period, time*, 1, 278 ; *interval* or *space of time*, 4, 433 ; *crisis, circumstance, juncture*, 7, 37 ; *season, fitting time, opportunity, proper moment*, 4, 294 ; **ex longo** (*tempore*), *in* or *for a long time*, 9, 64. 2. *The temple of the forehead*, 9, 418; commonly pl., 2, 684 ; of animals, 12, 173.

tĕnax, ācis, adj. (teneo), *holding on* or *fast; tenacious*, G. 2, 134; *viscous*, G. 4, 57 ; *adhering to, persistent in*, w. genit., 4, 188.

tendo, tĕtendi, tentum *or* tensum, 3, a. and n. (τείνω), *to stretch ; stretch forth* or *out*, 6, 314 ; *strain, lift, raise*, 2, 405 ; *hold, reach, out* or *up*, 2, 674 ; *hold up in sacrifice, offer*, G. 4, 535 ; *direct*, 1, 410 ; *aim*, 5, 489; *strain, bend*, 7, 164 ; *shoot*, 9, 606 ; *impose, apply*, G. 4, 400 ; *stretch, fill*, 3, 268 ; *distend*, G. 3, 396 ; neut., *reach, extend, descend*, 4, 446 ; *hold, direct one's course, go to, proceed*, 5, 286, et al.; *advance*, 12, 917 ; 9, 795 ; *hasten*, 2, 321 ; *make for, advance*, 2, 205 ; *hold one's flight, fly*, 6, 198 ; *make one's way to, visit* (*ad* omitted), 6, 696 ; *maintain, keep one's course*, 5, 21 ; *stretch the tents ; encamp*, 2, 29 ; *tend, lead*, 6, 541 ; *struggle, endeavor, strive*, 5, 155 ; *contend*, 12, 553 ; *design, purpose, intend*, 1, 18; *essay, try to answer*, 9, 377 ; **quo tenditis,** *what is your purpose?* 5, 670.

tĕnĕbrae, ārum, f., *darkness*, 9, 425 ; *gloom*, 6, 238 ; 2, 92 ; *dark abode*, 6, 545.

tĕnĕbrōsus, a, um, adj. (tenebrae), *dark, dusky, murky*, 5, 839.

Tĕnĕdos, i, f., Τένεδος, *an island in the Aegean about five miles from shore in sight of Troy*, now *Tenedo*, 2, 21.

tĕnĕo, ŭi, tentum, 2, a. and n. (rel. to tendo *and* τείνω), *to hold* in every sense, freq. ; *hold fast, grasp*, 2, 530 ; 12, 754 ; *cling to*, 2, 490 ; *keep, hold*, 1, 482 ; *inhabit*, 1, 12 ; *gain, reach*, 1, 400 ; *seize upon*, 12, 673 ; *occupy, cover*, G. 1, 116 ; *hold one's course through, traverse*, 7, 287 ; *hold, direct* one's way, 1, 370 ; *retain*, 6, 235 ; *to have, inherit*, 5, 121 ; *preserve, maintain, observe*, 3, 408 ; *possess, preside over* as a deity, G. 3, 16 ; *govern, rule*, 1, 236 ; *detain*, 1, 670 ; *hold in, repress*, G. 4, 483 ; *withhold, forbid*, 12, 819 ; *bind, control*, 2, 159 ; *fill, possess*, 1, 132 ; *keep in mind* or *memory*, E. 9, 45 ; neut., *have possession, be master*, 2, 505 ; **prima tenere,** *to take the lead*, 10, 157 ; **se tenere,** *stand fast*, 7, 589.

tĕner, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. (rel. to tendo), *tender*, 2, 406 ; *young*, 11, 578 ; *fluid, elastic*, E. 6, 34 ; *slender*, E. 7, 12 ; *gentle, genial*, G. 2, 331 ; *light, delicate*, 3, 449 ; *thin*, 9, 699 ; **a teneris, in teneris,** m.. *from, in, the young ; from. in, their tender years*, G. 3, 74 ; G. 2, 272.

tĕnor, ōris, m. (teneo), *a holding on ; a continuous course ; course*, G. 2, 337.

tentamentum, s. temptamentum.

tento, s. tempto.

tentōrium, ĭi, n. (tendo), *a tent*, 1, 469.

tĕnŭis, e (sometimes in poetry, as G. 1, 397, pronounced *ten-wis, ten-we*, etc.), adj. (rel. to tendo, τείνω), *stretched out ; slender, thin*, 4, 278 ; *light*, 3, 448 ; *little*, 10. 511 ; *narrow*, G. 4, 38 ; *vapory*, G. 2, 349 ; *scant, brief*, G. 1, 92 ; *airy, ethereal*, 6, 292 ; *clear*, G. 3, 335 ; *delicate, fine*, 4, 264 ; *scanty*, yielding a scanty livelihood, 8, 409 ; *reduced, perishing, sinking*, 5, 690 ; *simple, trivial, humble*, G. 1, 177.

tĕnŭo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (tenuis), *to make thin ; reduce*, G. 3, 129.

tĕnus, prep. w. gen. or abl., placed after its case (rel. to tendo), *as far as ; down to*, G. 3, 53 ; *up to*, 2, 553 ; *down to, to*, 3, 427 ; *to*, 1, 737 ; **hac tenus,** separated by tmesis, *thus far*, 5, 603.

tenvis, e, s. tĕnŭis.

tĕpĕfăcio, fēci, factum, 3, a., pass., tĕpĕfīo, fĭĕri, factus sum, *to make tepid* or *warm ; to heat*, G. 4, 308 ; pass., *to reek*, 9, 333.

tĕpĕfactus, a, um, p. of tepefacio.

tĕpĕo, 2, n., *to be moderately warm; to reek*, 8, 196; pa.: **tĕpens,** ntis, *tepid, warm*, G. 2, 330.

tĕpesco, ŭi, 3, inc. n. (tepeo), *to grow warm*, 9, 701.

tĕpĭdus, a, um, adj. (id.), *lukewarm, tepid; warm*, 3, 66; *smoking, reeking*, 9, 455.

tĕr, num. adv. (tres), *thrice, three times*, 1, 94, et al.

tĕrĕbinthus, i, f., τερέβινθος, *the turpentine-tree; a kind of ebony*, 10, 136.

tĕrĕbro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (terebra), *to bore through; pierce, penetrate*, 2, 38; *take out by boring, bore out*, 3, 635.

tĕres, ĕtis, adj. (tero), *rubbed* or *rounded off smooth; tapering*, 7, 665; *polished*, 5, 313; *well twisted, strong*, 11, 579.

Tēreus (dissyll.), ĕi *or* ĕos, m., Τηρεύς. 1. *A king of Thrace, husband of Procne*, E. 6, 78. 2. *A Trojan*, 11, 675.

tergĕmĭnus, a, um, adj., *of threefold birth; threefold, having three bodies*, 8, 202; *of three forms* or *names; triple*, 4, 511.

tergĕo, tersi, tersum, 2, a., and **tergo,** 3, a. (rel. to tero), *to wipe; clean, polish*, 7, 626.

tergum, i, and **tergus,** ŏris (1, 211; 9, 764), n., *the back* of men or animals, 1, 296, et al.; *the stern* of a ship, 5, 168; *skin, hide*, 1, 211; *gauntlet, hide*, 5, 403; *form, frame, body*, 2, 231; *carcase, body*, 1, 635; *length, long body*, 2, 208; *surface*, G. 3, 361; *ridge, glebe, clod* in plowing, G. 1, 97; *side*, G. 2, 271; *a layer, plate*, 10, 482; pl.: **terga,** ōrum, *members, frame*, 6, 422; *gauntlets*, 5, 419; **a tergo,** *behind*, 1, 186; *stealthily; by stealth*, G. 3, 408; **in tergum,** *to the rear*, 11, 653; **vertere** or **dare terga,** *to run away, retreat*, 6, 491; 9, 794.

tergus, ŏris, n., s. tergum.

termĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (terminus), *to put bounds to; limit*, 1, 287.

termĭnus, i, m. (τέρμα, aim), *a boundary-line; limit, end, destiny*, 4, 614.

terni, ae, a., distr. num. adj. (tres), *three each*, 5, 247; as a cardinal, *three*, 1, 266; once in the sing.: **terno ordine,** *in triple rank, in three tiers*, 5, 120.

tĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3, a. (rel. to τείρω, rub), *to rub; wear*, E. 2, 34; *dash, strike*, 5, 324; *pound, bruise*, G. 4, 63; *thresh*, G. 1, 192; *to make round, turn, form*, G. 2, 444; of time, *spend, pass*, 9, 609; *waste*, 4, 271.

ternus, a, um, s. terni.

terra, ae, f., *the earth*, G. 1, 330; *a land, country*, 3, 13; *land* as opposed to sea or water, 1, 598, et al.; to air, sky, 4, 184, et al.; *ground*, 1, 395; *mold, marl, soil*, G. 2, 92; *kind of land, soil, glebe*, G. 2, 179, et al.; *dirt, dust*, G. 4, 97; *an estate, a farm*, 6, 811; pl.: **terrae,** ārum, *lands* for the sing., 6, 18; *the world, all lands*, 4, 607; **orbis terrarum,** *the world, the whole earth*, 1, 233; **sub terras,** *to the lower world*, 4, 654; **terram petere,** *to fall upon the ground* prostrate in awe and fear, 3, 93; in death, 10, 489; personified, **Terra,** *Earth, the goddess Earth*, G. 1, 278.

terrēnus, a, um, adj. (terra), *made of earth; earthen, of earth*, 11, 850; *earthly, earth-born*, 6, 732.

terrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, a. (τρέω), *to frighten, alarm, appall, terrify*, freq.; *scare away*, G. 1, 156; *threaten, seek to terrify*, 10, 879.

terrĕus, a, um, adj. (terra), *of earth; earth-born* (the reading in many good texts for *ferrea*), G. 2, 341.

terrĭbĭlis, e, adj. (terreo), *frightful, appalling, terrible, fearful*, 6, 299, et al.

terrĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (terrificus), *to affright, terrify*, 4, 210.

terrĭfĭcus, a, um, adj. (terreo *and* facio), *causing terror; dread-inspiring, alarming, terrifying, dreadful, dread*, 5, 524.

terrĭto, 1, freq. a. (terreo), *to fill with alarm; affright, alarm*, 4, 187.

terrĭtus, a, um, p. of terreo.

terror, ōris, m. (terreo), *fright, fear, dread, alarm*, 7, 552, et al.

tertĭus, a, um, ord. num. adj. (tres), *the third*, 1, 265, et al.

tessĕra, ae, f., τέσσερες, *a square tablet; a ticket inscribed with the watchword; the watch-word* or *pass-word*, 7, 637.

testa, ae, f., *any kind of pottery* or *terra-cotta; a lamp* of terra-cotta, G. 1, 391; *a tile*, G. 2, 351.

testis, is, c., *a witness*, 5, 789.

testor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. (testis), *to testify, bear witness to*, with acc. of object witnessed, 3, 487; *to call to witness, appeal to*, with acc. of witness called upon, 2, 155; *invoke*, 12, 496; w. object omitted, *adjure, implore*, 3, 599; *declare, proclaim*, 6, 619; *beseech* (call to witness the offering), 11, 559.

testūdo, ĭnis, f. (testa), *a tortoise; tortoise-shell veneering, tortoise-shell*, G. 2, 463: *a lyre*, resembling in its form a tortoise-shell, and said in fable to have been formed of a tortoise-shell, G. 4, 464; *a vaulted roof, vault*, 1, 505; *a testudo*, formed of the shields of soldiers held over their heads, 2, 441.

tēter, s. taeter.

Tēthys, ўos, f., Τηθύς, *the wife of Oceanus and mother of the sea*, G. 1, 31.

Tĕtrĭca, ae, m., *a mountain in the Sabine country*, 7, 713.

Teucer (Teucrus), cri, m., Τεῦκρος. 1. *Teucer, first king of Troy, son of the river-god Scamander, and father-in-law of Dardanus*, 1, 235. 2. *Teucer, son of Telamon and Hesione, half-brother of Ajax, and founder of Salamis in Cyprus*, 1, 619.

Teucri, ōrum, m. (Teucer), *the Trojans, descendants of Teucer*, 1, 38, et al.; adj., *Teucrian, Trojan*, 9, 779, et al.

Teucrĭa, ae, f. (id.), *the Trojan land; Troy*, 2, 26.

Teucrus, i, s. Teucer.

Teuthras, antis, m., *an Arcadian follower of Pallas*, 10, 402.

Teutŏnĭcus, a, um, adj. (Teutoni), *Teutonic, Germanic*, 7, 741.

texo, xŭi, xtum, 3, a., *to weave*, G. 1, 266; *to build cunningly; form, fashion, fabricate, construct*, 2, 186; *make intricate movements, interweave*, 5, 593; p.: **textus,** a, um, *woven, constructed, made*, 5, 589; subs.: **textum,** i, n., *that which is woven* or *plaited; a texture*, 8, 625.

textĭlis, e, adj. (texo), *woven, embroidered*, 3, 485.

textum, i, n., s. texo.

textus, a, um, p. of texo.

Thaemon, s. Themon.

thălămus, i, m. (θάλαμος), *a bed-chamber; chamber*, 2, 503; *couch*, 6, 280; *chamber* or *cell* of bees, G. 4, 189; *marriage*, 4, 18; *bridals, the bride*, 7, 388; pl.: **thălămi,** ōrum, *nuptials, wedlock, marriage*, 6, 94.

Thălīa (Thălēa), ae, f., Θάλεια. 1. *Thalia, one of the muses*, E. 6, 2. 2. *Thalia, an Oceanid* or *sea-nymph*, 5, 826.

Thămўris, is, m., *a Trojan*, 12, 341.

Thapsus, i, f., Θάψος, *Thapsus, a city and peninsula of the eastern coast of Sicily*, now *Peninsola Magnisi*, 3, 689.

Thăsĭus, a, um, adj. (Thasos), *of Thasus* or *Thasos, an island in the Aegean near the coast of Thrace; Thasian*, G. 2, 91.

Thaumantĭas, ădis, f. (Thaumas), *the daughter of Thaumas, Iris*, 9, 5.

Thĕāno, us, f., *the wife of the Trojan Amycus*, 10, 703.

thĕātrum, i, n., θέατρον, *a place for seeing; a theatre*, 1, 427; any place suited for public spectacles; **theatri circus,** *the curving area of a theatre*, formed by nature, 5, 288.

Thēbae, ārum, f., Θῆβαι, *Thebes, the capital of Boeotia*, 4, 470.

Thēbānus, a, um, adj. (Thebe), *of Thebe. in Mysia; Theban*, 9, 697.

Thĕmillas, ae, m., *a Trojan*, 9, 576.

Thēmon (Thaemon), ōnis, m., *a Lycian, follower of Aeneas*, 10, 126.

Thermōdon, ontis, m., Θερμώδων, *a river of Pontus* (now the *Terma* or *Termeh Tchai*), *in the country of the Amazons*, 11, 659.

Thēron, ōnis, m., *a Latin warrior slain by Aeneas*, 10, 312.

Thersĭlŏchus, i, m. 1. *A Paeonian allied with the Trojans, and slain by Achilles*, 6, 483. 2. *A Trojan.*

thēsaurus (thensaurus), i, m., θησαυρός, *a treasure*, 1, 359; *store-house, honeycomb*, G. 4, 229.

Thēseus (dissyll.), ĕi *or* ĕos, m., Θησεύς, *Theseus, son of Aegeus and king of Athens, who descended with Peirithous into Hades to aid him in his at-*

tempt to carry away Proserpina, 6, 122, et al.

Thēsīdes, ae, m. (Theseus), *a son* or *descendant of Theseus ; an Athenian*, G. 2, 383.

Thessandrus, i, m., *Thessandrus, a Grecian chief*, 2, 261.

Thestȳlis, is, f., *a shepherdess*, E. 2. 10.

Thĕtis, ĭdis *or* ĭdos. f., Θέτις, *Thetis, daughter of Nereus and Doris, married to Peleus, of Thessaly, by whom she became the mother of Achilles*, 5, 825 ; for the sea, E. 4, 32.

thiăsus, i, m., θίασος, *a dance in honor of Bacchus*, E. 5, 30 ; *a wild dance*, 7, 581.

Thŏas, antis, m., Θόας. 1. *Thoas, a Grecian chief*, 2, 262. 2. *An Arcadian, follower of Pallas*, 10, 415.

thŏlus, i, m., θόλος, *a cupola, dome, the vault of a temple, vaulted shrine*, 9, 408.

thōrax, ācis, acc. pl. -ācas, m., θώραξ, *a corselet, breast-plate, cuirass*, 7, 633.

Thrāca (Thraeca), ae, f., Θρᾴκη, *Thrace*, 12, 335.

Thrāces, s. Thrax.

Thrācius (Thraecius), a, um, adj., Θρᾴκιος, *Thracian*, 5. 536, et al.

Thraeicius, s. Threicius.

Thraeïssus, s. Threissus.

Thrax (Thraex), ācis, adj., Θρᾷξ, *Thracian ;* subs. pl. : **Thrāces,** um, *Thracians*, 3, 14, et al.

Thrēicius (Thraeicius), a, um, adj., Θρηΐκιος, *Thracian*, 3, 51, et al. ; Thracian in character, *northern*, 11, 659.

Thrēïssus (Thraeissus), a, um, adj., Θρήισσος, *Thracian*, 1, 316, et al. ; subs. : **Threissa,** f., *a huntress*, 11, 858.

Thrŏnius, ii, m., *a Latin*, 10, 753.

Thūlē (-ȳle), es, f., Θούλη or Θύλη, *the remotest northern land of Europe, perhaps "Mainland," the largest of the Shetland islands*, or *Iceland*, G. 1, 30.

thūrĕus, thūricrĕmus, thūrifer, s. tureus, etc.

thus, s. tus.

Thȳbrīnus, s. Tiberinus.

1. **Thȳbris,** s. Tiberis.

2. **Thȳbris,** ĭdis, m., *an ancient king of Latium*, 8, 330.

Thȳiăs (dissyll.), ădis, f., Θυιάς, *a female worshiper of Bacchus ; a Bacchante, Bacchanal*, or *Thyiad*, 4, 302.

Thymber (-brus), bri. m., *a Rutulian, son of Daucus*, 10, 391.

thymbra, ae, f., θύμβρα, *the herb savory*, G. 4, 31.

1. **Thymbraeus,** a, um, adj. (Thymbra), *of Thymbra, a town in the Troad, in which was a temple of Apollo ;* hence, *Thymbraean, an epithet of Apollo*, 3, 85.

2. **Thymbraeus,** i, m., *a Trojan warrior*, 12, 458.

Thymbris, ĭdis, m., *a Trojan*, 10, 124.

Thȳmoetes, ae, m., *a Trojan*, 2, 32, et al.

thȳmum, i, n., θύμον, *the herb thyme*, 1, 436, et al.

Thyrsis, ĭdos, m., *a shepherd*, E. 7, 69, et al.

thyrsus, i, m., θύρσος, *the stalk* of a plant ; *a staff wreathed with ivy and vine-leaves, and borne by Bacchus and his worshipers ; the thyrsus*, 7, 390.

tiāra, ae, f., and **tiāras,** ae, m., τιάρα or τιάρας ; *a head-band* or *crown worn by the Asiatics ; a tiara*, 7, 247.

Tĭbĕrīnus (Tībrīnus, Thȳbrīnus, Ribb., 12, 35), a, um, adj. (Tiberis), *pertaining to the Tiber ; Tiberine*, 1, 13, et al. ; subs. : **Tibĕrīnus,** m., *the river-god, Tiber*, G. 4, 369, et al. ; *the Tiber*, 6, 873, et al.

Tĭbĕris, is, and poet., **Tībris, Thȳbris, Tȳbris,** ĭdis ; acc. -brim, voc. -bri ; *the river Tiber* (also called the *Albula*), G. 1, 499 ; poet. form, **Thybris,** 2, 782, et al.

tĭbī, s. tu.

tībia, ae, f., *the larger of the shinbones ; a pipe* or *flute*, as this bone was used for a musical pipe, E. 8, 21, et al.

Tībrīnus, a, um, s. Tiberinus.

Tībur, ŭris, n., *a city on the eastern border of Latium*, now *Tivoli*, 7, 630.

Tīburnus, i, m., *another name for Tiburtus, the founder of Tibur, and found in some MSS. instead of Tiburti*, 11, 519.

Tīburs, tis, adj. (Tibur), *of Tibur*, 9, 360 ; n. pl. : **Tīburtia,** 7, 670 ; subs. : **Tīburtes,** tum, m., *the people of Tibur; the Tiburtines*, 11, 757.

Tīburtus, i, m., *the founder of Tibur*, 7, 671.

tignum, i, n., *a timber; a rafter;* pl., *the eaves,* G. 4, 307.

1. **tĭgris,** is *or* ĭdis, c., τίγρις, *a tiger* or *tigress,* 4, 367, et al.

2. **Tĭgris,** is *or* ĭdis, f., *the name of a ship,* 10, 166.

3. **Tĭgris,** ĭdis, m., *the river Tigris,* E. 1, 63.

tilia, ae, f., *the linden* or *lime-tree,* G. 1, 173, et al.

Tĭmāvus, i, m., *the Timavus, a river at the head of the Adriatic, northwest of Trieste,* now *the Timao,* 1, 244, et al.

tĭmĕo, ŭi, 2, a. and n., *to fear, dread,* 1, 661, et al.; *show fear* or *terror; to tremble,* 5, 505.

tĭmidus, a, um, adj. (timeo), *subject to fear; fearful, cowardly, trembling, timid,* 6, 263, et al.

tĭmor, ōris, m. (id.), *fear, apprehension, dread, anxiety,* 1, 202; personified, *Fear,* 9, 719.

tĭnĕa (tĭnia), ae, f., *a moth,* G. 4, 246.

tingo (tinguo), tinxi, tinctum, 3, a. (τέγγω, moisten), *to wet; moisten,* 3, 665; *wash, dip, bathe,* 1, 745; *imbrue,* 12, 358; *stain,* G. 2, 8.

tinnītus, ūs, m. (tinnio), *a jingling, rattling, jingle, clinking,* 9, 809.

Tīphys, -ȳos, m., Τῖφυς, *the pilot of the ship Argo,* E. 4, 34.

Tīrynthĭus, a, um, adj. (Tiryns), *of Tiryns, a town in Argolis, where Hercules was brought up; Tirynthian;* subs.: **Tīrynthĭus,** ĭi, m., *the Tirynthian; Hercules,* 7, 662.

Tīsĭphŏnē, es, f., Τισιφόνη, *one of the three Furies,* 6, 571, et al.

Tītan, ānis, m., Τιτάν, *a Titan, one of the six sons of Caelus and Terra; any descendant of a Titan; the Sun* (son of Hyperion), 4, 119.

Tītānĭus, a, um, adj. (Titan), *Titanian, consisting of Titans,* 6, 580; *of Titanian origin,* 6, 725

Tīthōnĭus, a, um, adj. (Tithonus), *of Tithonus;* **Tithonia coniunx,** *Aurora,* 8, 384.

Tīthōnus, i, m., Τιθωνός, *brother of Priam, lover of Aurora, by whom he became father of Memnon,* 4, 585, et al.

tĭtŭbo, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a., *to totter;* p.: **tĭtŭbātus,** a, um, *made to totter; tottering, unsteady,* 5, 332.

Tĭtyos, i, m., Τιτυός, *a giant, son of Jupiter and Elara, who was slain by Apollo for offering violence to Latona,* 6, 595.

Tītyrus, i, m., *the name of a shepherd,* E. 1, 1, et al.; in gen. for a shepherd, E. 8, 55.

Tmărĭus (Ismărĭus), a, um, adj. (Tmaros), *of Tmaros; Tmarian,* 5, 620.

Tmăros (-us), i, m., *a mountain in Epirus near Dodona,* E. 8, 45.

Tmărus, i, m., *a Rutulian warrior,* 9, 685.

Tmōlus (Mōlus), i, m., Τμῶλος, *a mountain of Lydia,* G. 1, 56.

tōfus (tōph-), i, m., *tufa, a kind of volcanic stone,* G. 2, 214.

tŏgātus, a, um, adj. (toga), *wearing the toga; of the toga,* 1, 282.

tŏlĕrābĭlis, e, adj. (tolero), *that can be borne; endurable,* 5, 768.

tŏlĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (rt. tol, as in *tollo*), *to sustain; support, maintain,* 8, 409; *endure,* 8, 515.

tollo, sustŭli, sublātum, 3, a. (rt. tul), *to lift up, raise, rear,* 1, 66, et al.; *carry, bear,* 1, 692; *bear off,* 5, 390; *remove,* 8, 175; *take* or *carry away,* 3, 601; *lift, impel,* 10, 295; *remove, take away; end, cause to cease,* 12, 39; *destroy, cut down,* 12, 771; *rouse, excite,* 9, 127; *exalt, praise, extol,* 3, 158; **se tollere,** *to rise, spring up; grow,* G. 2, 57; p.: **sublatus,** a, um, *lifted up* in spirit; *haughty, proud,* 10, 502.

Tŏlumnĭus, ĭi, m., *a Latin chief and soothsayer,* 11, 429, et al.

tondĕo, tŏtondi, tonsum, 2, a. (τέμνω), *to shear; finish,* 1, 702; *shave,* E. 1, 29; *clip, trim,* 5, 556; *mow,* G. 4, 277; *reap, harvest,* G. 1, 71; *peck, pluck, browse, feed upon, graze upon,* G. 2, 431, et al.

tŏnĭtrus, ūs, m. (tono), *thunder,* 4, 122, et al.; *thunderbolt,* 8, 391.

tŏno, ŭi, 1, n. and a., *to thunder,* 3, 571, et al.; of speech, 11, 383; w. acc., *utter, invoke with a loud voice, thunder forth,* 4, 510.

tonsa, ae, f. (tondeo ?), *an oar,* 7, 28.

tonsus, a, um, p. of tondeo.

tōphus, s. tofus.

tormentum, i, n. (torqueo), *an engine for hurling missiles by means of twisted ropes; a catapult* or *ballista*, 11, 616; *punishment* by the rack, *torture*, 8, 487.

tornus, i, m., τόρνος, *a lathe*, G. 2, 449; *a graving-tool*, E. 3, 38.

torpĕo, ŭi, 2, n., *to be numb, torpid; unmoved*, 9, 499; *to be inactive*, G. 1, 124.

torpor, ōris, m. (torpeo), *numbness; fig., dread*, 12, 867.

Torquātus, i, m. (torques), *a surname of Titus Manlius, who wore the collar* or *torques of a Gallic champion whom he had slain in single combat*, 6, 825.

torquĕo, torsi, tortum, 2, a. (rel. to τρέπω), *to wind, turn, twist*, 4, 575; *wreathe*, G. 1, 349; *bend*, G. 2, 448; *whirl, cast up*, G. 4, 529; *twist, distort*, G. 2, 247; *roll along*, 6, 551; G. 3, 254; *whirl, hurl*, 3, 208; *twirl*, G. 1, 309; *shoot*, 5, 497; *cast, dash*, 1, 108; *turn*, G. 1, 174; *direct*, 4, 220; *turn away*, 6, 547; *turn, cause to revolve*, 4, 269; *control*, 12, 180; pa.: **tortus,** a. um, *whirled, whirling, impetuous*, 7, 567.

torques (torquis), is, m. and f. (torqueo), *a twisted ring* or *collar; a collar*, G. 3, 168, et al.; *a wreath*, G. 4, 276.

1. **torrens,** ntis, p. of torreo.

2. **torrens,** ntis, m., s. torreo.

torrĕo, ŭi, tostum, 2, a. and n. (τέρσομαι, *become dry*), *to burn, scorch, roast, parch*, 1, 179; *rush, roll*, 6, 550; of a river-bank, 9, 105; p.: **torrens,** ntis, *drying up, burning*, G. 4, 425; *rolling, boiling, rapid*, G. 2, 451; subs.: **torrens,** ntis, m., *a torrent*, 7, 567.

torrĭdus, a, um, adj. (torreo), *burning, scorching*, G. 1, 234; *hot, sultry*, E. 7, 48.

torris, is, m. (id.), *a fire-brand; brand*, 7, 506.

tortĭlis, e, adj. (torqueo), *of twisted work, winding*, 7, 351.

1. **tortus,** a, um, p. of torqueo.

2. **tortus,** ūs, m. (torqueo), *a twisting; coil*, 5, 276.

tŏrus, i, m., *a bed, couch*, 1, 708; *seat*, 5, 388; *royal seat, throne*, 8, 177; *bank*, 6, 674; *the swelling part of flesh; a brawny muscle*, G. 3, 81, et al.

torvum and **torva,** adv., s. torvus.

torvus, a, um, *stern, grim, wild; savage, lowering*, 3, 677; *fierce*, 6, 571; *shaggy*, 3, 636; adv.: **torvum** and **torva,** *sternly, wildly*, 7, 399; 6, 467.

tostus, a, um, p. of torreo.

tŏt, num. adj. pron., indecl., *so many*, 4, 182, et al.

tŏtĭdem, num. adj. pron., indecl. (tot *and* idem), *just, even so many; as many*, 4, 183, et al.

tŏtiens (tŏties), num. adj. (tot), *so many times, so often*, 1, 407, et al.

tōtus, a, um, adj., *the whole, total, entire*, 1, 128, et al.; *at full height*, E. 7, 31; **toto corpore,** *with all one's strength*, 12, 920.

trăbālis, e, adj. (trabs), *of beams; like a beam*, 12, 294.

trăbĕa, ae, f., *a toga of purple cloth, or one of white cloth with horizontal purple stripes, worn by Roman dignitaries, and ascribed to the primitive Latin kings*, 7, 612.

trabs, ăbis, f., *a beam; timber*, 1, 552; *post, jamb* (others, *architrave, lintel*), 1, 449; *trunk*, 6, 181; *tree*, 9, 87; *ship*, 3, 191.

tractābĭlis, e, adj. (tracto), *that can be handled; indulgent, yielding, flexible*, 4, 439; **non tractabilis,** *unfavorable, inclement*, 4, 53.

tractim, adv. (traho), *connectedly, continuously; droning*, G. 4, 260.

tracto, āvi, ātum, 1, a., freq. (traho), *to haul; to take in hand, handle, touch*, G. 3, 502.

1. **tractus,** a, um, p. of traho.

2. **tractus,** ūs, m. (traho), *a dragging, drawing*, G. 3, 183; *an extending; length, train*, G. 2, 154; *track, course*, G. 1, 367; *stretch of space, tract, region* of land, sea, or sky, 3, 138; *piece of ground, soil*, G. 2, 182.

trādo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3, a., *to give over; give up, submit*, 4, 619; *intrust, consign*, 5, 713.

trādūco, duxi, ductum, 3, a., *to lead over; transfer*, E. 8, 99.

trăhĕa (trăha), ae, f. (traho), *a drag* or *sledge without wheels, for thrashing grain*, G. 1, 164.

trăho, traxi, tractum, 3, a. (inf. *traxe* for *traxisse*, 5, 786), *to draw, pull;*

draw along, drag, 1, 477; implying difficulty, G. 4, 94; *tear*, 9, 340; *draw, haul in, furl*, G. 4, 117; *carry, sweep along, away*, 2, 307; *bring, conduct*, 6, 753; *lead, conduct*, 2, 457; *draw, catch*, 4, 701; *contract, absorb*, G. 3, 485; *draw in, drink*, of passion, 4, 101; *derive*, 8, 511; *draw out; extend, protract*, 1, 748; *spend*, 6, 537; *allure, lead*, E. 2, 65; **trahere sorte,** *draw* or *assign by lot, distribute*, 1, 508; pass.: **trahi,** *to be connected; to follow immediately the present*, G. 4, 393.

trāĭcĭo (**trāiĭcĭo, transĭcĭo, transiĭcĭo**), iēci, iectum, 3, a. and n. (trans *and* iacio), *to throw across, over; pass over, cross*, 6, 536; *pierce*, 2, 273; *transfix*, 1, 355; p.: **traiectus,** a, um, *drawn* or *passed through*, 5, 488; *transfixed, pierced*, 9, 419.

trāiectus, a, um, p. of traicio.

trāiĭcĭo, s. traĭcĭo.

trāmes, ĭtis, m. (transmeo), *a crossway; by-path* or *narrow way; a pass*, 11, 515; *gutter, channel*, G. 1, 108; *course, line, track*, 5, 610.

trāno (trans-), āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n., *to swim* or *sail across*, 6, 671; *fly across* or *through*, 4, 245.

tranquillus, a, um, adj., *calm, still*, 2, 203; subs.: **tranquillum,** i, n., *a calm; calm weather*, 5, 127.

trans, prep. w. acc., *across*, with verbs of motion, *over, beyond, across*, G. 3, 213; *through, athwart*, 7, 65; *over* or *behind*, E. 8, 102; of rest, *on the other side of, beyond*, 3, 403. In composition *trans* becomes regularly **tran** before *s*, and always before *sc*, and is either **tra** or **trans** before *i* (and *i=j*), *d, l, m. n.* Before other letters it remains unchanged.

transăbĕo, ăbĭi, ăbĭtum, īre, irreg. a. and n., *to go through, pierce through*, 9, 432 (an old reading is *transadigit*).

transădĭgo, ădēgi, ădactum, 3, a., *to drive through, thrust*, 12, 508; of the object which is stabbed, *pierce*, 12, 276.

transcrībo, scripsi, scriptum, 3, a., *to transfer by writing; enroll*, 5, 750; *transfer, convey*, 7, 422.

transcurro, curri *or* cŭcurri, cursum, 3, n. and a., *to run across*; *flash* or *shoot across*, 5, 528; *traverse*, 9, 111.

transĕo, ĭi, ĭtum, īre, irreg. n. and a., *to go across; go through, pass*, 12, 926; *pass by*, 5, 326; *pass away*, 1, 266; *run over*, 5, 274; *pass through*, 9, 413; *pass over* in silence, G. 2, 102.

transfĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, irreg. a., *to carry over; transfer, remove*, 1, 271; *give over*, 2, 327.

transfīgo, fixi, fixum, 3, a., *to pierce, transfix*, 1, 44.

transfixus, a, um, p. of transfigo.

transfŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3, a., *to dig through; run through, transfix*, 9, 544.

transformo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to change the form, transform*, 7, 416.

transĭcĭo, s. traicio.

transĭlĭo (transs-), īvi, ĭi *or* ŭi, sultum, 4, n. and a. (trans *and* salio), *to leap over; pass over*, 10, 658; *fly through*, 12, 859.

transmissus, a, um, p. of transmitto.

transmitto (tramitto), mīsi, missum, 3, a. and n., *to send across; bear* or *convey across* or *over*, 3, 403; *give over*, 3, 329; *to cross, pass over, fly over*, w. acc. of the space crossed over, 4, 154; *to make across*, of a passage or voyage, 6, 313.

transno, s. trano.

transporto, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to carry across, over*, governing the acc. of the space crossed, 6, 328.

transtrum, i, n. (trans), *a cross-timber; a thwart, transom*, or *bench for rowers; bench*, 3, 289.

transverbĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to beat* or *strike through; pierce through*, 10, 484.

transversa, adv., s. transverto.

transversus, a, um, p. of transverto.

transverto, verti, versum, 3, a., *to turn across*; pa.: **transversus,** a, um, *turned across; across the path* or *course*, 5, 19; *crosswise*, G. 4, 26; adv.: **transversa,** *aslant, sideways, askant*, E. 3, 8.

trăpētus, i, m., and **trăpētum,** i, n., also pl., **trăpētes,** um, τραπητός and τραπητόν, *an olive-oil mill*, G. 2, 519.

trĕcenti, ae, a, num. adj. (tres *and* centum), *three hundred*, 10, 173, et al.

trĕmĕbundus, a, um, adj. (tremo), *quivering*, 10, 522.

trĕmĕfăcio, fēci, factum, 3, a. (tremo *and* facio), *to cause to tremble* or *quake ; to shake*, 9, 106 ; *make to tremble* with fear ; *cause to tremble*, 6, 803 ; p. : **trĕmĕfactus,** a, um, *trembling*, 2, 382 ; 10, 102 ; *quivering*, 2, 629.

trĕmĕfactus, a, um, p. of tremefacio.

trĕmendus, a, um, p. of tremo.

trĕmesco (trĕmisco), 3, inc. n. and a. (tremo), *to begin to tremble ; to tremble, quake*, 5, 694 ; *to tremble at*, 3, 648.

trĕmo, ŭi, 3, n. and a. (τρέμω), *to tremble, quake, shake, quiver*, 5, 198 ; *tremble at, fear, dread*, 8, 296 ; pa. : **tremendus,** a, um, *to be trembled at ; dreadful, fearful, terrible*, 2, 199.

trĕmor, ōris, m. (tremo), *a trembling ; quaking*, G. 2, 479 ; *tremor, a shudder, horror*, 2, 121.

trĕmŭlus, a, um, (id.), *tremulous*, 7, 395 ; *quivering, wavering*, E. 8, 106.

trĕpĭdo, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a. (trepidus), *to be in trepidation, alarm* or *panic*, 10, 788 ; *to hurry, hasten to and fro* or *about*, 2, 685 ; *to hasten* (with inf.), 9, 114 ; *to strive nervously, make trembling effort*, 12, 403 ; foll. by dat. (according to Voss and Forbiger ; others, abl.), G. 4, 69.

trĕpĭdus, a, um, adj. (τρέπω), *agitated, uneasy, disturbed, trembling, affrighted*, 2, 380 ; *excited, tumultuous*, 11, 300 ; G. 4, 73 ; *confused, in disorder*, 10, 283 ; *alarmed, fearful of, anxious for*, w. gen., 12, 589 ; *panic-stricken*, 12, 583.

trēs (treis, tris), trĭa, gen. trĭum, acc. tres *or* tris, adj. (τρεῖς, τρία), *three*, 1, 108, et al.

trĭbŏlus (trĭbŭlus), i, m., τρίβολος, *a kind of thistle ; land-caltrops*, G. 1, 153.

trĭbŭlum, i, n. (tero), *a machine for rubbing out* or *thrashing grain ; a thrashing-sledge*, G. 1, 164.

trĭbus, ūs, f. (rel. to tris *and* fu *in* fui), *one of three original grand divisions of the Roman people ; and retained as the designation of similar bodies of the people when they were multiplied ; a* (*Roman*) *tribe*, 7, 708.

trĭcorpor, ŏris, adj. (tris *and* corpus), *three-bodied*, 6, 289.

trĭdens, ntis, adj. (tris *and* dens), *three-pronged, trident*, 5, 143 ; subs. : **tridens,** ntis, m., *a triple-pointed spear ; trident*, 1, 138.

trĭĕtēricus, a, um, adj., τριετηρικός, *triennial*, 4, 302.

trĭfaux, faucis, adj., found only once (tris *and* faux), *three-throated, three-voiced, triple*, 6, 417.

trĭginta, num. adj., indecl. (τριάκοντα), *thirty*, 1, 269.

trĭlix, īcis, adj. (tris *and* licium), *of three threads* or *leashes ; of three layers of thread ; three-ply ; triple*, 3, 467.

Trīnăcrĭa, ae, f., Τρινακρία, *the three-cornered land ; Sicily, Trinacria*, 3, 440.

Trīnăcrĭus, a, um, adj. (Trinacria), *Sicilian*, 3, 384.

trĭo, ōnis, m. (tero), *an ox* as the breaker of the sod in plowing ; *the* "*Team*" or "*Wain*" ; with *septem*, **Septentrio** or **Septemtrio** (sometimes separated by tmesis), *the north pole*, G. 3, 381 ; pl. : **Triōnes,** um, m., *the constellation of the greater and lesser bear*, 1, 744.

trĭplex, ĭcis, adj. (tris *and* plico), *three-fold, triple*, 10, 784, et al.

trĭpus, ŏdis, m., τρίπους, *a three-footed vessel* or *seat ; a tripod*, 5, 110 ; *the seat of the priestess of Apollo ; an oracle*, 3, 360.

tris, tria, s. tres.

tristis, e, adj., *sad, sorrowful*, 1, 228, et al. ; *melancholy, woful, mournful ; dismal, gloomy*, 4, 243, et al. ; *grim, stern*, 6, 315 ; *dire*, 2, 337 ; *inauspicous*, 11, 259 ; *fearful*, 3, 366 ; *fatal*, 5, 411 ; *bitter* to the taste, G. 3, 448 ; subs. : **triste,** is, n., *a baneful thing, a pest*, E. 3, 80.

trĭsulcus, a, um, adj. (tris *and* sulcus), *three-furrowed ; three-forked*, 2, 475.

trĭtĭcĕus (-ĕius), a, um, adj. (triticum), *of wheat ; wheaten*, G. 1, 219.

Trītōn, ōnis, m., Τρίτων, *Triton, a son of Neptune*, 1, 144 ; pl. : **Trītōnes,** um, m., *sea-gods of the form of Triton*, 5, 824.

Trītōnĭa, ae, f., s. Trĭtonius.

Trītōnis, idis, f. (Triton), *Pallas* or *Minerva*, so called from Lake Triton near the Lesser Syrtis in Africa, near which, according to an Egyptian fable, she was said to have been born, 2, 226.

Trītōnius, a, um, adj. (id.), *pertaining to the lake Triton* (see Tritonis); *Tritonian*, an epithet of Pallas, 2, 615, et al.; subs.: **Trītōnia,** ae, *Minerva, Tritonia*, 2, 171.

trītūra, ae, f. (tero), *a rubbing; a thrashing;* meton., *yield, return*, G. 1, 190.

trītus, a, um, p. of tero.

trĭumpho, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a. (triumphus), *to have the honor of a triumph;* w. acc. of the country concerning which the triumph is held, *to triumph over, to conquer*, 6, 836.

trĭumphus, i, m. (θρίαμβος), *the grand procession at Rome awarded to a victorious general; a triumph*, G. 1, 504; *a victory*, 2, 578.

Trĭvia, ae, f. (trivium), *an epithet of Hecate* or *Diana, whose images were placed at the forks of roads*, 6, 13, et al.

trĭvium, ĭi, n. (tris *and* via), *the intersection of three roads; a road-crossing; a public place*, 4, 609.

Trōās, ădis *or* ădos, f., Τρωιάς. 1. *The Trojan country, the Troad.* 2. *A Trojan woman*, 5, 613.

Trōes, s. Tros.

Trōia, ae, f., Τρωία. 1. *Troy, the capital of the Troad*, 2, 625, et al. 2. *A city built by Helenus in Epirus*, 3, 349. 3. *A part of the city of Acesta in Sicily*, 5, 756. 4. *The name of an equestrian game of Roman boys*, 5, 602.

Trōiānus, a, um, adj. (Troia), *Trojan*, 1, 19; subs.: **Trōiānus,** i, m., *a Trojan*, 1, 286; pl.: **Trōiāni,** ōrum, m., *the Trojans*, 5, 688.

Trōĭlus, i, m., Τρώϊλος, *one of the sons of Priam*, 1, 474.

Trōiŭgĕna, ae, c. (Troia *and* gigno), *of Trojan descent; Trojan*, 3, 359; **Trōiŭgĕnae,** ārum, c., *Trojans*, 8, 117.

Trōĭus, a, um, adj., Τρώϊος, *of Troy, Trojan*, 1, 119.

trŏpaeum (troph-), i, n., τρόπαιον, *a memorial of the turning* or *rout of an enemy; the trunk of a tree on which were hung the arms* or *spoils of an enemy slain; any memento of victory; a trophy*, G. 3, 32.

Trōs, ōis, m., Τρώς, *Tros, one of the kings of Troy*, G. 3, 36; adj. m., *Trojan*, 6, 52, et al.; subs.: m., **Trōes,** *the Trojans*, 1, 30, et al.

trŭcīdo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (trux *and* caedo), *to slaughter, kill, slay*, 2, 494.

trŭdis, is, f. (trudo), *a pole, boathook, pike*, 5, 208.

trūdo, si, sum, 3, a., *to thrust, shove, push*, 4, 405; *force out, put forth*, G. 2, 335; with **se,** *to shoot*, G. 2, 74.

1. **truncus,** i, m., *the stem, stock*, or *trunk of a tree; stem, trunk*, 6, 207; *a cutting of the stem* or *stock of a tree for planting and propagation; a truncheon, cutting*, G. 2, 63; *trunk* of the human body, 2, 557.

2. **truncus,** a, um, adj. (truncus), *stripped of its branches*, 3, 659; *mutilated, maimed, mangled*, 6, 497; *broken, shattered*, 11, 9; with gen., *deprived of, without*, G. 4, 310.

trux, trŭcis, adj., *ferocious, grim, stern, fierce*, 10, 447.

tū, pers. pron. pl. **vos** (σύ, Doric τύ), *thou*, freq.; abl. with *cum*, **tēcum vōbiscum,** *with thee, with you;* emphasized, **tūte,** *thou*, E. 3, 35; **tumet, vosmet,** *thyself, yourselves*, 1, 207.

tŭba, ae, f., *a trumpet*, 2, 313, et al.; *trumpet-signal*, 11, 424.

tŭĕor, itus sum (**tūtus,** usually pa.), 2, dep. a., *to look at, gaze upon, behold, regard*, 4, 451, et al.; *watch, guard, defend, maintain, protect*, 1, 564, et al.; pa.: **tūtus,** a, um, *secure, safe; in safety*, 1, 243; *sure*, 4, 373; subs.: **tutum,** i, n., *safety, place of safety*, 1, 391; pl.: **tuta,** ōrum, *safe places, safety, security*, 11, 882; adv.: **tuto,** *with safety, safely, without danger*, 11, 381.

tŭgŭrium, ĭi, n. (tego), *a hut, cottage*, E. 1, 69.

Tulla, ae, f., *a follower of Camilla*, 11, 656.

Tullus, i, m., *Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome*, 6, 814.

tum, adv. (rel. to tam *and* talis), *then*, freq.; *then too; at the same time, moreover*, 4, 250, et al.; referring to a

104 lines in Galley.

perf. p., 5, 719; answering to *cum*, **cum—tum,** *while—at the same time; both—and, not only—but;* **tum—tum,** in mentioning particulars, E. 6, 61; opposed to *nunc*, 10, 14.

tŭmĕo, ŭi, 2, n., *to swell*, 2, 381; *to be puffed up, boastful*, 11, 854; pa.: **tŭmens,** ntis, *swollen*, 2, 381.

tŭmesco, tŭmŭi, 3, inc. n. (tumeo), *to begin to swell; to rise*, G. 1, 357; of war, *about to break forth*, G. 1, 465.

tŭmĭdus, a, um, adj. (id.), *swollen*, 1, 142; *well filled, swelling*, G. 2, 102; *distended*, 10, 387; *elated*, 9, 596; *incensed, angry*, 6, 407; act., *causing to swell, swelling*, 3, 357.

tŭmor, ōris, m. (id.), *a swelling;* of the mind, *passion, indignation, resentment*, 8, 40.

tŭmultus, ūs, m. (id.), *commotion; uproar; outcry*, 9, 397; *shouting, cries*, 2, 99; *haste*, 11, 447; *uprising*, 6, 857; *conspiracy*, G. 1, 464.

tŭmŭlus, i, m. (id.), *a rising ground; a low hill*, 9, 195; *a mound*, 2, 713; *sepulchral mound, sepulchre, tomb*, 3, 304; 11, 103.

tunc, adv. (tum-ce), *then, at that time; then, thereupon, afterwards*, 11, 208.

tundo, tŭtŭdi, tunsum *or* tūsum, 3, a., *to beat, pound, bruise, strike, smite*, 1, 481; *lash*, 5, 125; *beat, thrash*, G. 3, 133; *pound*, G. 4, 267; *blow upon, assail*, G. 3, 382; fig., *importune, assail*, 4, 448.

tŭnĭca, ae, f., *the under-garment* of men and women; *vest, tunic*, 9, 616; *cuirass, corselet*, 10, 314; fig., *tegument, rind, membrane*, G. 2, 75.

tunsus, a, um, p. of tundo.

turba, ae, f. (τύρβη, noise), *confusion, uproar, tumult*, 5, 152; *a crowd, throng*, 2, 580; *multitude*, 6, 305; *herd*, 1, 191; *flock*, 3, 233.

turbĭdus, a, um, adj. (turbo), *confused; mingled, foul*, 6, 296; *dismal, dark*, 6, 534; *whirling*, 5, 696; of the mind, *sad, troubled*, 4, 353; *startled, in alarm*, 11, 814; *furious*, 11, 742.

1. **turbo,** āvi, ātum, 1, a. (turba), *to stir up, confuse, disturb*, 3, 449; *scatter*, 1, 395; *overthrow*, 11, 796; *agitate*, 4, 566; *perplex*, 1, 515; *enrage, anger*, 8, 435; *madden*, 7, 767; without obj. acc., *to make disturbance, uproar*, 6, 857, et al.; reflex., *to be troubled*, 6, 800; impers.: **turbātur,** *there is confusion, disturbance*, E. 1, 12.

2. **turbo,** ĭnis, m. (rel. to turba), *a tornado, whirlwind*, G. 3, 470; *storm, tempest*, 1, 442; *whirling cloud*, 3, 573; *wind accompanying the lightning, lightning-blast*, 1, 45; 6, 594; *whirling* or *stormy force*, 11, 284, et al.; *a whirling top, a child's top*, 7, 378.

tūrĕus (thūr-), a, um, adj. (tus), *of frankincense*, 6, 225.

turgĕo, tursi, 2, n., *to swell out; swell*, G. 1, 315.

tūrĭcrĕmus (thū-), a, um, adj. (tus *and* cremo), *incense-burning*, 4, 453.

tūrĭfer (thū-), fĕra, fĕrum, adj. (tus *and* fero), *producing incense; incense-bearing*, G. 2, 139.

turma, ae, f. (rel. to turba), *a squadron* or *troop*, properly of Roman cavalry; in general, *a troop, squadron*, 5, 560; *host, army*, 11, 503; **in turmas,** *into* or *in squadrons*, 11, 599.

Turnus, i, m., *the chief of the Rutulians*, 7, 56, et al.

turpis, e, adj., *unsightly, unseemly*, freq.; *squalid*, 6, 276; *foul*, G. 3, 441; *besmeared, covered*, 5, 358; *misshapen*, G. 4, 395; *monstrous, unnatural*, E. 6, 49; *debased, worthless*, G. 2, 60; *shameful, base, dishonorable, disgraceful*, 2, 400.

turpo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (turpis), *to make indecent; to soil, disfigure, defile*, 12, 611.

turrĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, adj. (turris *and* gero), *turret-bearing, tower-crowned*, 7, 631; 10, 253.

turris, is, f. (τύρσις, later τύῤῥις), *a tower*, 2, 445, et al.

turrītus, a, um, adj. (turris), *turreted*, 8, 693; *crowned with turrets; with crown of towers*, 6, 785; *tower-like, towering, lofty*, 3, 536.

turtur, ŭris, m., *the turtle-dove*, E. 1, 59.

tūs (thūs), ūris, n. (rel. to θύος), *incense*, 1, 417, et al.

Tusci, ōrum, m., *the people of Etruria; Etruscans, Etrurians, Tuscans* 11, 629, et al.

Tuscus (Thuscus), a, um, adj. (Tusci), *Etrurian, Tuscan,* G. 1, 499.

tussis, is, f., *a cough,* G. 3, 497.

tūtāmen, inis, n. (tutor), *a means of protection; a defense,* 5, 262.

tūte, s. tu.

tūtēla, ae, f., *protection,* G. 4, 111.

tūto, s. tueor.

tūtor, āvi, ātus sum, v. dep. intens. a. (tueor), *to protect, defend,* 2, 677; *befriend,* 5, 343.

tūtus, a, um, s. tueor.

tŭus, a, um, poss. pron. (tu), *thy, thine, your, yours;* pl.: **tŭi,** ōrum, m., *thy friends, kinsmen, countrymen, descendants,* etc., 3, 488; freq.

Tȳbris, s. Tiberis.

Tȳdeus (dissyll.), ĕi *or* ĕos, m., Τυδεύς, *son of Oeneus and Periboea, and father of Diomed,* 6, 479.

Tȳdīdēs, ae, m., Τυδείδης, *the son of Tydeus, Diomedes* or *Diomed,* 1, 97, et al.

tympănum (tȳp-), i, n., τύμπανον, *a drum, timbrel, tambourine,* 9, 619; *a wheel cut out of plank,* G. 2, 444.

Tyndăris, ĭdis, f., *a daughter of Tyndarus; Helen,* 2, 569.

Tȳphōeus (trisyll.), ĕi *or* ĕos, m., Τυφωεύς, *Typhoeus* or *Typhon, a giant struck down to Hades by the thunderbolt of Jupiter,* G. 1, 279, et al.

Tȳphōĭus (-ēus), a, um, adj. (Typhoeus), *pertaining to the giant Typhoeus; Typhoian,* 1, 665.

tȳrannus, i, m., τύραννος, *a sovereign prince, chief, ruler,* 4, 320; in a bad sense, *a despot, tyrant,* 1, 361.

Tȳrēs, ae, m., *an Arcadian follower of Pallas,* 10, 403.

Tȳrĭus, a, um, adj. (Tyrus), *of Tyre; Tyrian* or *Phoenician,* 1, 12; subs.: **Tȳrĭus,** ĭi, m., *a Tyrian,* 1, 574; pl., 1, 747.

Tȳros (Tȳrus), i, f., *Tyre, the ancient maritime capital of Phoenicia,* 1, 346.

Tyrrhēni, ōrum, m., Τυῤῥηνοί, *the Tyrrheni, a branch of the Pelasgic race who are said to have settled in Etruria; Etrurians, Tuscans,* 8, 603.

1. **Tyrrhēnus,** a, um, adj. (Tyrrheni), *Tyrrhenian; Etruscan, Tuscan,* 1, 67; subs.: **Tyrrhenus,** i, m., *a Tuscan,* 10, 787.

2. **Tyrrhēnus,** i, m., *the name of an Etruscan ally of Aeneas,* 11, 612.

Tȳrrheus (dissyll.), ĕi, m., and **Tyrrhus,** i, m., *a shepherd of Latium, in the service of Latinus,* 7, 532, et al.

Tyrrhīdae, ārum, m. (Tyrrheus), *the sons of Tyrrheus,* 7, 484.

Tȳrus, s. Tyros.

U

1. **ūber,** ĕris, n. (οὖθαρ), *a teat, an udder,* 3, 392; *the breast,* 5, 285; *breast, bosom,* 3, 25; meton., *fertility, fruitfulness, productiveness,* 1, 531; *richness of soil; the soil,* G. 2, 234, et al.

2. **ūber,** ĕris, adj. (compar., ūbĕrĭor; superl., ūberrĭmus), (uber), *fruitful, fertile,* 3, 106; *abundant,* G. 4, 141.

ŭbī, adv. of place and time (for quo-bi, rel. to ποῦ); relat., *where,* E. 9, 60, et al.; indefinite, *wheresoever,* 7, 400; interrog., *where,* 3, 312, et al.; of time, *when,* E. 3, 97, et al.; *whenever,* 4, 143, et al.; *as soon as,* 1, 81; in comparison, 2, 471; 7, 719, et al.

ŭbīque, adv. of place (ubi), *wheresoever; anywhere,* 1, 601; *everywhere,* 2, 368.

Ūcălĕgōn, ntis, m., *a Trojan;* meton., *the house of Ucalegon,* 2, 312.

ūdus, a, um, adj. (uvidus), *wet, moist,* 5, 357.

Ūfens, ntis, m. 1. *A river of Latium flowing into the sea west of Terracina,* now the *Ufente,* 7, 802. 2. *A chief of the Aequi,* 7, 745, et al.

ulciscor, ultus sum, 3, dep. a., *to take revenge for, to avenge,* 2, 576.

ulcus (hul-), ĕris, n., *a sore, ulcer,* G. 3, 454.

ūlīgo, ĭnis, f. (uveo), *moisture of the ground,* G. 2, 184.

Ŭlixes (Ŭlisses, -lysses), is, ĕi *or* i, m., Sicil. Grk., Οὐλίξης, *Ulysses, son of Laertes, king of Ithaca, and one of the Grecian chiefs at Troy, distinguished for shrewdness and cunning,* 2, 44, et al.

ullus, a, um (gen. ullīus, dat. ulli), adj. (for unulus from unus), *any, any*

one, in clauses expressing or implying a negative, G. 1, 506, et al.; very rarely in affirmative clauses, as G. 3, 428; subs., m., *any one, any*, 1, 440, et al.

ulmus, i, f., *an elm-tree, elm*, 6, 283.

ulna, ae, f., *the elbow; the arm; an ell*, G. 3, 355.

ultĕrior, ius, adj. (comp. of obs. ulter, rel. to ille *and* ollus), *that is beyond; farther*, 6, 314; adv.: **ultĕrius,** *farther*, 12, 806; superl.: **ultimus,** a, um, of space, *the farthest, uttermost; remotest, utmost*, 4, 481; of time, *the last*, 2, 248; *the remotest*, 7, 49; of order, *the last*, 5, 347; of quality, *worst, most humiliating, most degrading*, 4, 537; pl.: **ultima,** ōrum, *the end, goal*, 5, 317; *the last, the final hour; the end*, 2, 446.

ultĕrius, s. ulterior.

ultimus, s. ulterior.

ultor, ōris, m. (ulciscor), *an avenger*, 2, 96; translated adjectively, *avenging*, 6, 818.

ultrā, prep. w. acc., and adv. (ulter); prep., *beyond*, 6, 114; adv., *longer, beyond, farther*, 3, 480.

ultrix, īcis, adj. (ulciscor), *avenging*, 2, 587.

ultrō, adv. (ulter), *to* or *on the farther side*, or *from afar* (probably not used in this sense anywhere in Vergil, though Forbiger gives this meaning in 2, 193); *furthermore, over and above, moreover*, 2, 145, et al.; *even*, 9, 127; *beyond the limit of necessity; uncompelled, unasked, unimpelled;* apart from all external influences, *of one's self, of one's own accord* or *motion, voluntarily, willingly*, E. 8, 53; G. 4, 204, et al.; unprompted by any words on another's part, *first*, 2, 372; 4, 304; G. 4, 530; *unaddressed*, 10, 606; *promptly*, 10, 282; *impetuously*, 12, 3.

ultus, a, um, adj., p. of ulciscor.

ŭlŭla, ae, f. (ululo), *a screech-owl.*

ŭlŭlātus, ūs, m. (id.), *a yelling, howling*, 7, 395; *wailing, shrieking*, 4, 667.

ŭlŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n., ὀλολύζω, *to howl*, 6, 257; *wail, shriek*, 4, 168; *to utter wild cries* of triumph, 11, 662; *shriek the name of; invoke with cries*, 4, 609.

ulva, ae, f., *water-grass, sedge*, 2, 135.

Ulysses, s. Ulixes.

Umber, bra, brum, adj. (Umbri), *Umbrian;* subs.: **Umber,** bri, m., *an Umbrian dog* or *hound*, 12, 753.

umbo, ōnis, m. (rel. to ἄμβων), *the boss of a shield*, 2, 546; *a shield*, 7, 633.

umbra, ae, f., *shade, shadow*, 1, 165, et al.; *darkness, night*, 2, 693, et al.; *a shade* of doubt, 12, 669; *leafy shade*, E. 5, 40; *the shade of the dead*, freq.; *a ghost*, 4, 386; *a phantom*, 10, 636; pl.: **umbrae,** ārum, *the Manes, shades*, 3, 638; freq.; **sub umbras,** *to the abode of the dead*, 4, 660.

umbrācŭlum, i, n. (umbra), *an arbor, bower*, E. 9, 42.

umbrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. (umbra *and* fero), *shady*, 6, 473.

1. **umbro,** āvi, ātum, 1, a. (umbra), *to shade*, 6, 772; pass., *to be thrown into shadow; to be darkened, grow dark*, 3, 508.

2. **Umbro,** ōnis, m., *a soothsayer of the Marsi*, 7, 752.

umbrōsus, a, um, adj. (umbra), *shady*, E. 2, 3; *dark, shadowy*, 8, 242.

ūmecto (**hūm-**), āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n. (umectus), *to moisten, bedew, bathe*, 1, 465; *irrigate, water*, G. 4, 126.

ūmĕo (**hūm-**), 2, n. (umor), *to be moist;* pa.: **umens,** ntis, *wet, dewy, humid*, 7, 763.

ŭmĕrus (**hŭmĕrus**), i, m. (rel. to ὦμος), *the upper bone of the arm; the shoulder*, 1, 501, and freq.; *wing*, G. 1, 385.

ūmesco (**hūm-**), 3, inc. n. (umeo), *to become* or *grow moist* or *wet*, G. 3, 111.

ūmidus (**hūm-**), a, um, adj. (id.), *moist, wet, damp, dewy*, 2, 8, et al.; *liquid*, 4, 486; *of the water, watery*, G. 4, 430.

ūmor (**hūm-**), ōris, m., *moisture; liquid, fluid, water*, G. 1, 114; *vapor*, G. 1, 417; *juice*, G. 2, 143; *sap*, G. 2, 331.

umquam (**unquam**), adv., *even at any time*, 6, 770; *at all*, 12, 649.

ūnā, adv., s. unus.

ūnănĭmus, a, um, adj. (unus *and* animus), *of one mind* or *heart; sympathizing, loving*, 4, 8; *with one heart*, 12, 264.

unctus, a, um, p. of unguo.

uncus, a, um, adj. (ὄγκος), *hooked, crooked,* 1, 169; *talon-shaped, hooked,* 3, 217; *bent* for pinching, G. 2, 365.

unda, ae, f. (ὕδωρ), *a wave, billow,* 1, 161; freq.; *the sea,* 3, 202; *water, river, stream,* 9, 22; *tide, throng,* G. 2, 462.

undĕ, adv., *whence,* of place; relat., 2, 458; interrog., *from what place, point,* or *quarter,* G. 1, 461; of other relations, *from which event,* 1, 6; *on which account,* 6, 242; *from whom,* 5, 123; *from which,* G. 1, 63.

undĕcimus, a, um, num. adj. (undecim), *the eleventh,* E. 8, 39.

undĭquĕ, adv. (unde *and* que), *from* or *on every side* or *all sides; all around, everywhere,* 3, 193, et al.

undo, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a. (in Vergil always n.), (unda), *to rise in waves;* of flame, smoke, dust, etc., *surge,* 2, 609; *overflow, stream forth,* G. 1, 472; *burst forth, gush,* 10, 908; *boil, seethe,* 6, 218; of the foliage of woods, *wave,* G. 2, 437; of lines or reins, *hang free, flow,* 5, 146; in a moral sense, *to overflow, swell* with war, G. 3, 28.

undōsus, a, um, adj. (id.), *billowy, stormy,* 4, 313; *sea-washed,* 3, 693.

ungo, s. unguo.

unguen, ĭnis, n. (unguo), *an unguent, ointment, fat,* G. 3, 450.

unguis, is, m. (ὄνυξ), *a finger-nail,* 4, 673; *talon,* 12, 255; *claw,* 5, 352; **in unguem,** (polished) *to the nail;* hence, *with exactness, exactly,* G. 2, 277.

ungŭla, ae, f. (unguis), *a hoof,* 8, 596.

unguo (ungo), unxi, unctum, 3, a., *to anoint, cover with oil,* 6, 219; *besmear, plaster,* G. 4, 46; *envenom,* 9, 773; p.: **unctus,** a, um, *oiled over, oiled,* G. 2, 384; of the bottoms of ships, *covered with pitch, pitchy,* 4, 398.

unquam, s. umquam.

ūnus, a, um (gen. ūnīus, dat. ūni), num. adj. (οἰνός, εἷς), *one,* 2, 527, et al.; *one alone, a single one* (emphatically), 1, 47; *only, alone,* 9, 544; *one in particular,* 5, 704; with a comparative, 1, 15; with a superlat., 2, 426; w. *ante alios,* 3, 321; *common,* 5, 308; *one and the same, at once,* 10, 871; pl., *one,* 2, 642; **ad unum,** *to a man, without exception, utterly,* 5, 687; **in unum,** *in one, together,* E. 7, 2; 12, 714; adv.: **ūnā,** *in one place* or *at one time, together with, at once, at the same time,* 3, 634, et al.; w. *-que* following, 11, 864.

ūpĭlio, ōnis, m. (for opilio, for ovilio, fr. ovile), *a shepherd,* E. 10, 19.

urbs, is, f. (rel. to orbis), *a city,* especially *a walled city,* 1, 12, et al.

urgĕo (urguĕo), ursi, 2, a. and n. (εἴργω, *shut in*), *to drive, impel, press forward,* 1, 111; *ply, hasten,* 9, 489; *press, oppress, crush, bear down,* 3, 579; *press around, inclose, surround, hem in,* 11, 524; *weigh upon, oppress, close,* 10, 745; *overpower,* 2, 653; *attack,* 10, 375; *punish, torture,* 6, 561; neut., *press, rush on,* G. 3, 200; *press on, impend,* G. 1, 443; *impel, stimulate,* G. 1, 146.

urna, ae, f., *a water-vessel, an urn,* 7, 792; *an urn* for casting lots, 6, 22; of judges, 6, 432.

ūro, ussi, ustum, 3, a., *to burn; burn up,* 2, 37; *dry up, exhaust,* of the soil, G. 1, 77; of male animals, G. 3, 215; *check, starve,* G. 2, 56; *inflame* with love, 4, 68; *trouble, disturb, torment,* 1, 662.

ursa, ae, f. (ursus), *a she-bear; a bear,* 5, 37.

ursus, i, m., *a bear,* G. 3, 247.

ūrus, i, m., *a buffalo,* G. 2, 374.

usquam, adv., *anywhere,* 1, 604; *by any means, at all,* 8, 568.

usquĕ, adv., *all the way, all along; all the time,* E. 9, 64; *continuously, constantly,* 2, 628; with **quo,** *how long,* 5, 384; **usque adeo,** *so far, so much, to such a degree, so,* 12, 646; E. 1, 12; **usque ad** or **adusque,** *quite to,* 11, 262: **ab usque,** *even from,* 7, 289; **super usque,** *even beyond,* 11, 317; **usque dum** (others, *cum*), *even while, as long as,* 10, 321.

ūsus, 1. a, um, p. of utor.

2. **ūsus,** ūs, m. (utor), *a using; use, usage, employment, purpose,* 4, 647; *service,* G. 3, 163; *experience, practice, habit, observation,* G. 2, 22; *raising, breeding,* G. 3, 211; *communication,* 2, 453; *profit, use, advantage,* E. 2, 71; foll. by abl., *use for, need of, necessity of,* 8, 441.

ŭt (ŭti), adv. and conj.; adv., interrog., *in what manner, how?* 1, 466, et

al.: exclamatory, *how!* E. 8, 41; sometimes with indic. in a dependent question, 6, 855; G. 1, 56, et al.; *how gladly*, 8, 154; relat. adv. of manner, *as, just as*, freq.; in oaths, *so truly as*, 12, 206; of time, *as soon as, when*, 8, 1, et al.; **ut primum,** *as soon as*, 1, 306; conj., denoting result, *so that*, 6, 553, et al.; *purpose; in order that, that*, 1, 685, et al.; with subj. for inf. and acc., *that*, 11, 269; for **ubi,** *where* (according to Forbiger and others), 5, 329.

utcumque (utcun-), adv., *in whatever way, however, howsoever*, 6, 822.

ūter, tris, m., *a bag* or *bottle made of hide; a leather* or *goat-skin bag*, G. 2, 384.

ŭterque, trăque, trumque (-trunque), *each* (of two); *both*, 2, 214; subs.: **utrumque,** n., *each, either thing* or *alternative*, 2, 61; adv.: **ŭtrōque,** *to* or *on both sides; on either side*, 5, 469.

ŭtĕrus, i, m., *the womb, belly*, 11, 813; *carcass*, G. 4, 556; *cavity*, 2, 38.

ŭti, s. ut.

ūtĭlis, e, adj. (utor), *useful, salutary, profitable, fit, good*, G. 2, 150, et al.

ŭtĭnam, interj., *O that! would that!* with subj., 1, 575.

ūtor, ūsus sum, 3, dep. n., *to use*, foll. by the abl.; *employ, show, display*, 5, 192; *address*, 1, 64; *experience, enjoy, prove, meet with*, 6, 546.

ŭtrimque (ŭtrinque), adv. (uter, *suffix* im, *and* que), *on* or *from either side; on both sides; on every side*, 7, 566.

ŭtrōque, s. uterque.

ŭtrumque, s. uterque.

ūva, ae, f., *a grape*, E. 9, 49; *cluster of grapes*, E. 4, 29; *wine*, G. 1, 9; *vine*, G. 2, 60; *the cluster* or *hanging mass of swarming bees*, G. 4, 558.

ūvidus, a, um, adj. (uvesco), *moist*, E. 10, 20.

uxor, ōris, f., *a wife*, E. 8, 30.

uxōrius, a, um, adj. (uxor), *pertaining to a wife; enslaved to one's wife, uxorious, slave of a wife*, 4, 266.

V

vacca, ae, f., *cow*, 6, 251; *heifer*, 4, 61.

vaccīnium, ĭi, n., *the whortleberry; a kind of hyacinth*, E. 2, 18.

văco, āvi, ātum, 1, n., *to be empty; to be open*, 11, 179; *to be free from, unoccupied by*, w. abl., 3, 123; impers.: **văcat, āvit,** *there is leisure, one has time*, 1, 373; p.: **văcans,** ntis, *unoccupied, wasted, deserted*, G. 3, 477.

văcŭus, a, um, adj. (vaco), *empty, void*, 12, 592; *open*, 5, 515; *deserted*, 2, 528; *solitary* (others, *spacious*), 2, 761; *solitary*, 4, 82; *unpeopled*, G. 1, 62; *without a rival*, G. 4, 90; *without employment, unoccupied*, G. 3, 3; subs.: **văcŭum,** i, n., *emptiness, void space*, 12, 906; *space, open air*, G. 2, 287.

vādo, 3, n., *to go, walk, advance, go on*, 2, 396, et al.; *rush*, 2, 359; *move, speed on*, 8, 702; imperat.: **vade,** *away, go on!* 3, 462.

vădōsus, a, um, adj. (vadum), *that can be forded; fordable, shallow*, 7, 728.

vădum, i, n., *a ford; a shallow, shoal*, 1, 112; *sand-bank*, 10, 303; *shallow water*, 11, 628; *bottom, depth*, 1, 126; *water, tide, stream*, 6, 320; *water* of the sea, 5, 158; *wave, sea*, 7, 198.

vae, interj. (οὐαί), *woe! woe is me! alas!* E. 9, 28.

vāgīna, ae, f., *a scabbard, sheath*, 4, 579.

vāgītus, ūs, m. (vagio), *a wailing*, 6, 426.

văgor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a. (vagus), *to wander about*, 6, 886; *ride to and fro, career about*, 5, 560; *to be rumored round, spread*, 2, 17.

vălens, s. valeo.

vălĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, n., *to be strong*, physically; *to be well, vigorous, powerful; to excel*, 5, 67; *to have power, be able; can*, 2, 492; *to avail; can do*, 12, 798; *prevail*, E. 9, 12; imperat.: **văle,** *farewell!* 2, 789; pa.: **vălens,** ntis, *strong, vigorous, powerful*, 5, 431; *healthy*, G. 2, 70.

Vălĕrus, i, m., *a Latin warrior*, 10, 752.

vălĭdus, a, um, adj. (valeo), *strong*

1, 120; *vigorous, powerful*, 5, 15; *mighty*, 2, 50; *heavy, massive*, G. 3, 172; *tough*, G. 2, 447.

valles (vallis), is, f. (ἕλος, *low meadow-ground*), *a valley, dell, dale, ravine, vale*, 1, 186, et al.

vallo, ātum, 1, a. (vallum), *to surround with a rampart; to encamp around*, 11, 915.

vallum, i (rel. to vallus), *a rampart, breastwork*, or *fort with palisades*, 9, 524.

vallus, i, m., *a stake, pole*, G. 2, 409.

vannus, i, f., *a winnowing-fan* or *van; a broad basket for winnowing grain, fan*, G. 1, 166.

vānus, a, um, adj., *containing nothing; empty*, G. 1, 226; *devoid of truth, deceitful, false*, 1, 352; *unavailing*, 8, 259; *groundless*, 4, 12; *ignorant*, 10, 631; subs.: **vāna,** ōrum, n., *useless things*, 2, 287; adv. (or analogous to cognate acc.): **vana,** *vainly*, 11, 854.

văpor, ōris, m. (καπνός), *vapor, steam*, 7, 466; *fiery vapor; fire*, 5, 683.

văpōro, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a. (vapor), *to send out steam; to fumigate; perfume*, 11, 481.

vărĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n. (varius), act., *to diversify; streak*, G. 1, 441; *exchange, relieve*, 9, 164; neut., *change, waver*, 12, 223.

1. **vărĭus,** a, um, adj., *diversified, manifold, various*, 5, 605, et al.; *different*, 4, 286; *mingled*, 11, 475; *varying*, 1, 748; *diverse, various*, in appearance or character, G. 2, 478; of color, *variegated, spotted*, G. 3, 264; G. 2, 463; *changing*, 4, 564; subs.: **vărĭum,** ĭi, n., *a changeable, fickle, inconstant thing*, 4, 569.

2. **Vărĭus,** ĭi, m., *Lucius Varius, a distinguished Roman writer of tragedies, and friend of Vergil and Horace.* E. 9, 35.

Vārus, *Alfenus Varus, a friend of Vergil, intrusted by Augustus with the distribution of bounty-lands to disbanded legionaries in Cisalpine Gaul*, E. 6, 7, et al.

vastātor, ōris, m. (vasto), *ravager, destroyer*, 9, 772.

vasto, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (vastus), *to make void* or *empty; to desolate, lay waste, ravage, devastate*, 1, 471, et al.; *deprive of, strip, rob*, w. acc. and abl., 8, 8.

vastus, a, um, adj., *empty, void, wild, waste*, 9, 323; *vast, unbounded*, 1, 118; *huge, enormous, immense*, 3, 647; *deep-, vast-, sounding*, 1, 245.

vātes, is, c., *a prophet, soothsayer, augur, seer*, 3, 433; *prophetess*, 3, 187; *poet, bard*, 6, 662; E. 9, 34; *priest*, 11, 774.

1. **vĕ,** conj. enclit. (for vel), usually appended to the first word in the clause or phrase, *or*, freq.; **ve—ve,** *either—or, both—and*, 10, 150.

2. **vē,** a prefix either with a negative or intensive meaning.

vectis, is, m. (veho), *a pole, lever, bar, bolt*, 7, 609.

vecto, āvi, ātum, 1, intens. a. (id.), *to convey*, 6, 391.

vector, ōris, m. (id.), *a sailor*, E. 4, 38.

vectus, a, um, p. of veho.

vĕho, vexi, vectum, 3, a. and n., *to carry*, 1, 113, et al.; *bring, usher in*, 5, 105; pass.: **vĕhor,** vectus sum, *to be carried, fly*, 7, 65; with or without *equo, navibus*, etc., *to ride, go, sail*, 1, 121; 12, 162; w. acc., *sail over*, 1, 524.

vĕl, conj. (volo), *or*, implying indifference as to the alternative or choice; *or*, freq.; *even*, E. 3, 50; *or whether, and*, 6, 769; **vel—vel,** *either—or*, 4 24, 25, et al.

vēlāmen, ĭnis, n. (velo), *a veil*, 1, 649; *a covering, garment, vestment*, 6, 221.

1. **Vĕlīnus,** i, m., *a lake in the country of the Sabines*, 7, 517.

2. **Vĕlīnus,** a, um, adj. (Velia), *of Velia (Helea* or *Elea), a town on the western coast of Lucania; Velian*, 6, 366.

vēlĭvŏlus, a, um, adj. (velum *and* volo), *sail-flying; sail-covered*, 1, 224.

velle, s. volo.

vello, velli *or* vulsi, vulsum (volsum), 3, a., *to pluck; pull up*, 3, 28; *wrench, tear away*, 2, 480; *tear down*, 9, 506; *move*, 11, 19; *seize, lift*, 10, 381; *twitch*, E. 6, 4; **vellere signa,** *pluck up the standards from the ground; move the camp, depart*, G. 4, 108.

vellus, ĕris, n. (εἶρος), *a fleece*, 6, 249:

flock, G. 1, 397; *woolen band* or *fillet*, 4, 459; *skin*, 7, 95; *wool*, G. 4, 334.

vēlo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (velum), *to veil*, 3, 405; *cover, clothe*, G. 3, 383; *bind around, wreathe, crown*, 5, 72; *festoon, adorn*, 2, 249: *to shade* by bearing in the hand (others, *veil* or *wreathe* with fillets on the branch), 7, 154; 11, 101.

vēlox, ōcis, adj., *swift, fleet*, 4, 174; *quick, ready*, 5, 444.

vēlum, i, n., *a cloth; sail*, 1, 103, et al.; *a curtain, canvas, covering*, 1, 469.

vĕlut (vĕlŭti), adv. (vel *and* ut), *even as, like, as it were, as, just as, as if*, 1, 82, et al.

vēna, ae, f., *a vein*, 4, 2; in stone or metal, G. 1, 135; *gap, chink, cleft*, G. 1, 91.

vēnābŭlum, i, n. (venor), *a hunting-spear*, 4, 131.

vēnātor, ōris, m. (id.), *a huntsman*, 11, 678; **venator canis,** *a hunting-dog*, 12, 751.

vēnātrix, īcis, f. (id.), *a huntress*, 1, 319; adj., 11, 780.

vēnātus, ūs, m. (id.), *a hunting, the chase*, 7, 747; *the spoils of the chase*, 9, 407.

vendo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3, a. (venum, *sale, and* 2. do, *put*), *to offer for sale; to sell*, 1, 484; *betray*, 6, 621.

vĕnēnum, i, n., *a poisonous drug; poison, venom*, 2, 221; *a charm, drug*, 7, 190; *a dye*, G. 2, 465; *poison of love*, 1, 688.

vĕnĕrābĭlis, e, adj. (veneror), *deserving of respect; venerable, venerated, revered*, 6, 408: *sacred*, 12, 767.

vĕnĕror, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., *to venerate, reverence, revere*, 3, 79; *adore, worship*, 5, 745; *bow before, kneel at*, 12, 220; p.: **vĕnĕrātus,** a, um, pass., *supplicated, entreated*, 3, 460.

vĕnĭa, ae, f., *favor*, 4, 50; *mercy, kindness*, 4, 435; *forbearance, indulgence, concession*, 10, 626; *grace, favor*, 11, 101; *relief, help*, 1, 519.

Vĕnīlĭa, ae, f., *a nymph, mother of Turnus*, 10, 76.

vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum (βαίνω), *to come*, freq.; *come forth, spring, grow*, G. 1, 54; *to be at hand*, E. 7, 47; *approach*, 6, 755; *rise, appear*, 1, 353; *dawn*, 10, 241; *to present one's self* or *itself*, 5, 344; *to serve as, to be*, G. 2, 130; *descend, spring from* (others, *having come* or *coming*, i. e., to Troy), 5, 373; impers.: **ventum est,** *we, they came* or *have come*, 4, 151; fut. p. subs.: **venturum,** i, n., *that which is to come, the future, futurity*, 6, 66.

vēnor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a., *to hunt*, 4, 117.

venter, tris, m., *the belly*, 3, 216; fig., *hunger*, 2, 356; *a bulging form*, G. 4, 122.

ventōsus, a, um, adj. (ventus), *windy, stormy*, 6, 335; *fleeting, unreal, inflated, windy, noisy*, 11, 390; *empty, vain boasting*, 11, 708; *fleet as the wind* (others, *wind-moving; swooping*), 12, 848.

ventus, i, m., *wind*, 1, 43, et al.; *blast*, 2, 649.

Vĕnŭlus, i, m., *a Latin messenger*, 8, 9.

Vĕnus, ĕris, f., *Venus, goddess of love and beauty, identified by the Romans with Aphrodite, daughter of Jupiter and Dione*, 1, 411, et al.; meton., *love, lust*, 6, 26; *loved one, mistress, love*, E. 3, 68.

vĕpres (-is), is, m. (sometimes f., but not in Vergil), *a thorn, brier, bramble*, G. 1, 271.

vēr, vēris, n., *the spring*, E. 9, 40, et al.

verbena, ae, f., usually in the plural, *laurel, olive*, or *myrtle-boughs for the altar; sacred boughs*, E. 8, 65; *vervain, verbenas*, G. 4, 131.

verber, ĕris, n., *a lash, whip*, G. 3, 106, et al.; *strap, thong* of a sling, G. 1, 309; *a stripe, blow*, 6, 558, et al.; *flapping, beating*, 12, 876.

verbĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (verber), *to lash, beat, strike*, 3, 423, et al.; *sweep*, G. 1, 141.

verbum, i, n. (εἴρω, ῥῆμα), *a word*, 1, 710, et al.; *incantation, charm*, G. 2, 129; pl., *language*, G. 3, 289.

vērē, adv. (verus), *truly, correctly*, 6, 188.

vĕrĕor, ĭtus sum, 2, dep. a. and n. *to fear*, E. 9, 3, et al.

Vergĭlius (Virgĭlius), ĭi, *P. Vergilius Maro, the poet*, G. 4, 563.

vergo (versi), 3, a. and n., *to incline*, G. 2, 298; *go down, sink*, 12, 727.

vĕrĭtus, a, um, p. of vereor.

vērĭus, ōris, n., comp. of verus.

vēro, adv. (verus), *in truth; indeed, but indeed, but,* 2, 438, et al.

verro, *no perf.,* versum, 3, a., *to sweep; snatch, bear, sweep away,* 1, 59; *sweep over,* 3, 208; p.: **versus,** a, um, *swept over,* according to Forbiger, in 5, 141, and 10, 208; but the participle in those passages is probably from *verto.*

versĭcŏlor, ōris, adj. (verso *and* color), *of various colors, parti-colored,* 10, 181.

verso, āvi, ātum, 1, freq. a. (verto), *to turn much; writhe,* 11, 753; *turn up, till,* G. 1, 119; *turn,* 5, 408; *handle, wield,* 9, 747; *to buffet, drive, beat round and round,* 5, 460; *change,* E. 9, 5; *drive to and fro,* 12, 664; *toss about,* 6, 362; *turn, hurry,* 4, 286; *involve in* or *distract with,* 7, 336; with or without *mente, pectore,* etc., *revolve, meditate, devise, consider,* 1, 657; *exert,* G. 4, 83.

1. **versus,** a, um, p. of verro.

2. **versus (vors-),** a, um, p. of verto.

3. **versus (vors-),** ūs, m. (verto), *a turning; a verse* or *line* of poetry, E. 5, 2, et al.; *a rank, row, tier* of oars, 5, 119; **in versum,** *in line, rank, rows,* G. 4, 144.

vertex (vortex), ĭcis, m. (id.), *a whirl; whirlpool,* 7, 567; *eddy,* G. 1, 481; *vortex,* 1, 117; *whirling column of flame,* 12, 673; the point of the axis of a whirling motion, *a pole,* G. 1, 242; *the top, crown* of the head, *the head,* 1, 403; *summit, top,* 1, 163; *mountain-summit, height,* 3, 679; **a vertice,** *from on high, from above,* 1, 114; G. 2, 310.

verto (vorto), ti, sum, 3, a. and n.; act., *to turn,* freq.; *turn round,* 12, 462; *turn back, put to flight,* 10, 512; *turn up* the ground, *plow,* G. 1, 2; *turn across,* G. 1, 98; *turn toward, send to,* 11, 798; *direct,* 3, 146; *transfer,* 11, 282; *reverse,* 8, 210; *upturn, invert,* 1, 478; G. 2, 399; *shoot backwards,* G. 3, 31; *turn out, empty, drain,* 9, 165: *overthrow, destroy,* 1, 20; *subvert,* 11, 264; *change,* 1, 237; *transform,* 12. 891; of language, *translate,* G. 3, 148; **se vertere,** *to change,* G. 4, 411; *revolve,* G. 1, 239; *to be directed, to result, issue, tend,* 1, 671; pass.: **verti,** of the heavens, *to turn round, revolve,* 2, 250; of the year or seasons, *to come round, revolve, return,* 5, 526; *to move about, career about,* 11, 683; *to turn upon, depend on,* 10, 529; *to move, be conducted,* 7, 101; neut., *to turn, be transformed, changed,* G. 3, 365; *to turn out, happen,* E. 9, 6.

vĕru, ūs, n., *a spit,* 1, 212; *a slender, tapering lance; spit-dart,* 7, 665.

1. **vērum,** i, n., s. verus.

2. **vērum,** adv., s. verus.

vērus, a, um, adj., *true,* freq.; *real,* 1, 405; **verius est,** *it is* or *would be more just,* 12, 694; subs.: **vērum,** i, n., *that which is true; truth, justice, right,* 2, 141; adv.: **vērum,** *in truth; truly; but indeed, but yet, yet, but,* 3, 670, et al.

vĕrūtus, a, um, adj. (veru, a spit or dart), *armed with a dart* or *javelin; dart-throwing,* G. 2, 168.

Vĕsaevus (Vĕsēvus, Vesvĭus, Vesbĭus, Vĕsŭvĭus), i, m., *Vesuvius, the well-known volcano near Naples* (not active in the time of Vergil), G. 2, 224.

vēsānus (vaesānus), a, um, *insane, mad, furious,* 9, 340.

vescor, 3, dep. n. and a., w. abl., or absolute; *to feed upon,* 3, 622; *breathe,* 1, 546; *banquet, feast,* 6, 657.

vescus, a, um, adj., *thin, meager; small-grained, fine, delicate,* G. 3, 175.

Vĕsēvus, s. Vesaevius.

vesper, ĕris *or* ĕri, m. (ἕσπερος), *the evening; the evening star; the west,* 5, 19; personif.: **Vesper,** *Hesperus,* 1, 374, et al.

Vesta, ae, f. (Ἑστία), *Vesta, daughter of Saturn, and grand-daughter of Vesta, wife of Coelus; goddess of the hearth and household,* 2, 296, et al.; meton., *the hearth, the fire,* G. 4, 384.

vester (vost-), tra, trum, possessive pron. (vos), *your, yours,* 1, 573, et al.; for the sing., *thy* (others, *your, those of your countrymen*), 11, 687.

vestĭbŭlum, i, n. (2. ve *and* sto), *entrance, porch, portal, vestibule,* 2, 469, et al.

vestīgĭum, ĭi, n. (vestigo), *a footstep; step,* 2, 711; *foot-print, track,* 8,

209; *course*, 5, 592; *foot-print* or *foot*, G. 3, 59; *foot* or *hoof*, 5, 566; *trace*, 3, 244; *sign*, *vestige*, 4, 23.

vestīgo, 1, a., *to track; trace, explore, search; seek out, hunt*, 12, 467; 6, 145; *descry*, 12, 588.

vestĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4, a. (vestis), *to clothe*, E. 4, 45; fig., *deck, array, cover, clothe*, 6, 640, et al.

vestis, is, f. (ἕννυμι, ἐσθής), *a garment*, freq.; *robe*, 6, 645; *vestment*, 1, 404; *clothing*, 6, 359; *covering, drapery, tapestry*, 1, 639.

Vĕsŭlus, i, m., *a mountain in the Maritime Alps west of Liguria*, now *Monte Viso*, 10, 708.

vĕternus, m. (veternus), *oldness;* meton., *sluggishness, sloth, inactivity*, G. 1, 124.

vĕtĭtum, i, n., s. veto.

vĕtĭtus, a, um, p. of veto.

vĕto (vŏto), ŭi, ĭtum, 1, a., *to prohibit*, 1, 39; w. infin., *to forbid*, 1, 541; with acc., *oppose*, 2, 84; pa. subs.: **vĕtĭtum,** i, n., *that which is forbidden; a prohibition*, 10, 9.

vĕtus, ĕris, adj. (ἔτος), *old, aged*, freq.; *ancient, early, former*, 1, 23, et al.; subs.: **vĕtĕres,** um, m., *the ancients, the fathers*, G. 1, 176.

vĕtustas, ātis, f. (vetus), *oldness; age, antiquity; length of time, duration, continuance*, 3, 415; *period, length of time*, 10, 792.

vĕtustus, a, um (id.), *old, ancient*, 2, 713.

vexo, āvi, ātum, 1, intens. a. (veho), *to move much; toss*, E. 6, 76; *harass*, 4, 615.

vĭa, ae, f. (veho), *a highway, road, path*, 1, 401, et al.; *avenue, pathway*, G. 2, 278; *track, orbit*, G. 2, 477; *limit, tropic, zodiac*, 6, 796; *course*, 5, 28; *voyage, wandering*, 3, 714; *passage, entrance*, 2, 494; *tendency, course*, G. 1, 418; *method, way, means*, 12, 405.

vĭātor, ōris, m. (via), *a wayfarer, traveler*, 5, 275.

vībro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n.; act., *to cause to move tremulously; to dart, flash*, 8, 524; *to move to and fro, brandish*, 11, 606; *curl*, 12, 100; neut., *vibrate*, 2, 211; *quiver*, 10, 484; *glitter, flash*, 9, 769.

vīburnum, i, n., *the viburnum, a kind of shrub; the wayfaring-tree*, E. 1, 26.

vĭcĭa, ae, f., *a leguminous climbing plant with small seed-pods; the vetch*, G. 1, 75.

vīcīnia, ae, f. (vicinus), *a neighborhood, region, border*, G. 4, 290.

vīcīnus, a, um, adj. (vicus), *of the same district* or *village; neighboring, near*, 3, 382; subs.: **vīcīnus,** i, m., *a neighbor*, E. 3, 53.

vĭcis, gen. f. (no nom. sing.), *a change, turn in affairs; stage, interchange*, 6, 535; *vicissitude, event*, 3, 376; *combat, encounter, peril*, 2, 433; *part, place, post*, 3, 634; *watch, guard*, 9, 175; **in vicem,** *in exchange, by turns*, G. 4, 166: *now and then* (others, *instead*), G. 3, 188.

vĭcissim, adv. (vicis), *in turn*, 4, 80; *in one's turn, on one's part*, 6, 531; *alternately*, E. 3, 28.

victĭma, ae, f., *an animal offered in sacrifice; a victim*, E. 1, 34, et al.

victor, ōris, m. (vinco), *a conqueror, victor*, freq.; as adj., *successful*, 3, 439; *in triumph*, 2, 329; *with success*, 8, 50; *victorious*, 1, 192.

victōrĭa, ae, f. (victor), *victory*, 2, 584; personified, *Victory*, 11, 436.

victrix, īcis, f. (vinco), *a female conqueror; in triumph*, 7, 544; as adj., *victorious*, 3, 54; *triumphal*, E. 8, 13.

victū, sup. of vinco *and* vivo.

1. **victus,** a, um, p. of vinco.

2. **victus,** ūs, m. (vivo), *a living; nourishment, sustenance, food*, 1, 214.

vĭdĕo, vīdi, vīsum (interrog. *viden'* for *videsne*, 6, 779), 2, a. (εἴδον), *to see* or *perceive*, in all senses of the words, freq.; *to open the eyes*, E. 6, 21; *see to it, look to it; determine*, 10, 744; pass.: **vĭdēri,** *to be seen*, 2, 461, et al.; *to seem, appear*, 1, 396, et al.; impers.: **vĭdētur, vīsum est,** *it seems to one, seems good, proper, is the will of; one thinks, judges*, 2, 428, et al.; pa. subs.: **vīsum,** i, n., *anything seen; a vision*, 3, 172; *portent, prodigy*, 4, 456.

vĭdŭo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (viduus), *to bereave*, with acc. and abl., 8, 571; pass., *to be free from*, G. 4, 518.

vĭgĕo, 2, n. (ὑγιής), *to be active, live-*

ly, vigorous; to flourish, be strong, 2, 88; *excel*, 4, 175.

vĭgil, ĭlis, adj. (vigeo), *awake, on the watch; sleepless*, 4, 182; *perpetual*, 4, 200; subs.: **vĭgil,** is, m., *a watchman, guard, sentinel*, 2, 266, et al.

vĭgĭlans, s. vigilo.

vĭgĭlantĭa, ae, f. (vigilo), *watchfulness; diligence*, G. 2, 265.

vĭgĭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a. (vigil); neut., *to be awake, watch*, 10, 228; *wake up, awake*, 4, 573; act., *to watch against, look out for, guard against*, G. 1, 313; pa.: **vĭgĭlans,** ntis, *watchful*, 5, 438.

vīginti, num. adj., indecl. (εἴκοσι), *twenty*, 1, 634.

vĭgor, ōris, m. (vigeo), *activity, force, vigor, energy*, 6, 730.

vīlis, e, adj., *of small value; cheap, worthless*, E. 7, 42; *poor, common*, G. 1, 274; *simple*, G. 1, 165; *insignificant, base, inferior*, 11, 372.

villa, ae, f., *a country-seat, farm-dwelling, grange, dwelling*, E. 1, 83.

villōsus, a, um, adj. (villus), *shaggy, hairy*, 8, 177.

villus, i, m. (εἶρος), *shaggy hair*, 5, 352; *fleece*, G. 3, 386; *nap*, 1, 702.

vīmen, ĭnis, n. (vieo), *a flexible twig; osier, sprout, shoot, sprig, stem*, 3, 31.

vīmĭnĕus, a, um, adj. (vimen), *of twigs* or *brush; brush-*, G. 1, 95.

vincio, vinxi, vinctum, 4, a., *to bind*, 11, 81; *bind round*, 1, 337; *tie up*, G. 2, 416; *wreathe, bind round*, 12, 120; of speech, *stop the utterance, bind, tie*, G. 2, 94.

vinclum, s. vinculum.

vinco, vīci, victum, 3, a. and n.; act., *to conquer*, 1, 529, et al.; *slay*, 10, 842; *surpass, outdo*, E. 3, 21; *overcome, overpower, overwhelm*, 1, 122; *dispel*, 1, 727; *win, possess*, 6, 148; *burst*, G. 2, 518; *master, be equal to*, G. 3, 289; *reach*, G, 2, 123; *remove, purge*, G. 3, 560; *persuade*, 2, 699; *outlive, outlast*, G. 2, 295; neut., *to be victorious, gain the victory, conquer*, 11, 712; p.: **victus,** a, um, *overcome; without control*, w. gen., G. 4, 491.

vinctus, a, um, p. of vincio.

vincŭlum (vinclum), i, n. (vincio), *that which serves for binding; a chain*, 6, 395; *fetter, bond*, 1, 54; *a rope, cable*, 1, 168; 2, 236; *cord*, 5, 510; *a halter*, 11, 492; morally, *a bond, tie*, 4, 16; pl.: **vincŭla** or **vincla,** ōrum, n., *gauntlets*, 5, 408; *a sandal*, 4, 518; fig., *constraint, compulsion*, 7, 208.

vindēmĭa, ae, f. (vinum *and* demo), *the vintage*, G, 2, 6; *grapes*, G. 2, 89.

vindĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (vindex), *to claim* or *get by legal process; claim; rescue, save*, 4, 228.

vīnĕa, ae, f. (vineus), *a vineyard; a vine*, E. 4, 40.

vīnētum, i, n. (vinum), *a plantation of vines; vineyard*, G. 2, 298; *rows of vines*, G. 2, 357.

vīnĭtor, ōris, m. (id.), *a vine-dresser*, G. 2, 417.

vīnum, i, n. (οἶνος), *wine*, 1, 195, et al.

vĭŏla, ae, f. (ἴον), *a violet*, E. 5, 38, et al.

vĭŏlābĭlis, e, adj. (violo), *that may be violated; violable;* **non vĭŏlābĭle,** *inviolable*, 2, 154.

vĭŏlārium, ĭi, n. (viola), *a bed of violets*, G. 4, 32.

vĭŏlentĭa, ae, f. (violentus), *violence*, 11, 354; *fierceness, impetuosity, fire, passion, fury, rage*, 12, 9.

vĭŏlentus, a, um, adj. (vis), *having much* or *excessive force; violent, impetuous*, 6, 356; comp.: **vĭŏlentĭor,** *with more than usual violence, with great fury*, G. 2, 107.

vĭŏlo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (id.), *to exercise force upon; hurt, wound*, 11, 277; *break*, 7, 114; *devastate*, 11, 255; *desecrate, profane*, 2, 189; *stain*, 12, 67.

vīpĕra, ae, f., *a viper, adder*, G. 3, 417, et al.

vīpĕrĕus, a, um, adj. (vipera), *pertaining to vipers* or *snakes; viperous, snaky*, 6, 281.

vir, ĭri, m., *a man* as distinguished by sex, 9, 479, and freq.; *husband*, 2, 744; *husband* of the flock, E. 7, 7; *hero*, 6, 415; pl.: **viri,** ōrum, *comrades, friends*, 2, 668; *citizens*, 1, 264; *people* in general, 1, 532.

vīrāgo, ĭnis, f. (rel. to vir), *a woman of masculine spirit; a heroine, warlike maid*, 12, 468.

Virbĭus, ĭi, m., *a Latin hero, son of Hippolytus and Aricia*, 7, 762.

virectum (virētum), i, n. (vireo), *a*

green or *grassy spot; a lawn* or *meadow*, 6, 638.

vīrens, ntis, p. of vireo.

vĭrĕo, ŭi, 2, n., *to be green*, 6, 206, et al.; pa.: **virens,** ntis, *green*. 6, 679.

vīres, s. vis.

vĭresco, 3, inc. n. (vireo), *to become* or *grow fresh, green*, or *verdant*, G. 1, 55.

vĭrētum, s. virectum.

virga, ae, f. (id.), *a twig, bough, branch*, 6, 144; *a wand* (the *caduceus* of Mercury). 4, 242.

virgātus, a, um, adj. (virga), *made of twigs ; of basket-work ; checkered* or *striped ; plaid-*, 8, 660.

virgĕus, a, um, adj. (id.), *of twigs, rods, osiers*, G. 1, 165 ; *of brush-wood*, 7, 463.

Vĭrgĭlius, s. Vergilius.

virgĭnĕus, a, um, adj. (virgo), *pertaining to a virgin ; of a virgin, of virgins ; a maiden's*, 11, 68; *maiden-, virgin-*, 2, 168.

virgĭnĭtas, ātis, f. (id.), *virginity*, 12, 141.

virgo, ĭnis, f. (vireo), *a maiden, virgin*, freq. ; *virgin daughter*, 2, 403; *virgin child*, 11, 565 ; *the transformed virgin, Io*, 7, 791 ; *the constellation Virgo* or *Astrea*, E. 4, 6 ; of a young married woman, E. 6, 47.

virgultum, i, n., only used in the plural (for virguletum from virgula), *a growth of brambles ; a thicket, grove*, 12, 522 ; *shrubs*, 3, 23 ; *shoots* or *sprigs*, 12, 207 ; *layers*, G. 2, 346.

vĭrĭdans, ntis, s. virido.

vĭrĭdis, e, adj. (vireo), *verdant, green*, 3. 24 ; *mossy*, E. 1, 76 ; *green wood-*, 7. 677 ; *green, newly formed, smooth*, E. 5, 13 ; *fresh, blooming*, 5, 295 ; *vigorous*. 6, 304.

vĭrĭdo, 1, n. (viridis), *to be green, verdant ;* pa. : **vĭrĭdans,** ntis, *green, grassy, verdant*, 5, 388 ; *mossy*, 8, 630.

vĭrīlis, e, adj. (vir), *pertaining to a man ; male*, 7, 50 ; *manly*, 3, 342 ; *of manhood*, 9, 311.

vĭrōsus, a, um, adj. (virus), *filled with poison ; having a poisoned* or *offensive smell ; fetid*. G. 1, 58.

virtūs, ūtis, f. (vir), *manhood; valor, courage*, 2, 367, et al.; *prowess*. 1, 566 ; *moral worth, virtue*, 5, 344 ; *greatness, glory*, 6, 806 ; *heroism*, 4, 3 ; *heroic effort, struggle*, 12, 913.

vīrus, i, m., *a slimy, viscous juice*, G. 3, 281 ; *venom, poison, virus*, G. 1, 129.

vīs, vis, pl., **vīres,** virium, (ἴς, pl., ἶνες), *strength, force*, G. 2, 479 ; *persistence, industry*, G. 1, 198 ; *force, power*, 2, 452 ; *keenness of scent* (others, *number, pack*), 4, 132 ; *might*, 7, 432 ; *violence, fury*, 1, 69 ; *hurt, injury*, 3, 242 ; pl. : **vīres,** ium, physical *power, strength*, 2, 639; *support, strength*, G. 2, 360; military *strength, power, resources*, 2, 170 ; natural *power*, 7, 258 ; personal *power, influence*, 8, 404.

viscĕra, s. viscus.

viscum, i, n. (ἰξός), *the mistletoe*, 6, 205 ; *bird-lime*, made of the waxy berries of the mistletoe, G. 1, 139.

viscus, ĕris, n., *an inner part of the body ;* pl. : **viscĕra,** um, *the entrails, vitals*. 6, 599 ; *the flesh*, 1, 211 ; *heart, bosom*. 6, 833.

vīso, vīsi, vīsum, 3, intens. a. (video), *to look at much ; look at carefully, observe. see*, 2, 63; *visit*, 8, 157; pa.: **vīsendus,** a, um, *to be seen ; worthy to be examined, wonderful*, G. 4, 309.

vīsū, supine of video.

vīsum, i, n., s. video at the end.

1. **vīsus,** a, um, p. of video.

2. **vīsus,** ūs, m. (video), *a seeing ; vision, sight*, 4, 277 ; *a phenomenon, spectacle, appearance, sight*, 2, 212 ; *aspect*, 11, 271 ; *prodigy*, 3, 36.

vīta, ae, f. (vivo), *life*, 2, 92 ; *of society* or *nations*, 6, 663; *the living spirit, a soul* or *spirit*, 4, 705 ; G. 4, 224.

vītālis, e, adj. (vita), *pertaining to life ; essential to life, vital*, 1, 388.

vītĕus, a, um, adj. (vitis), *of the vine* or *of wine*, G. 3, 380.

vitiōsus, a, um, adj. (vitium), *corrupt ; decayed, rotten, moldering*, G. 2, 453.

vītis, is, f. (vieo ?), *a vine*, G. 2, 397, et al.

vītisător, ōris, m. (vitis *and* sero), *a vine-planter*, 7, 179.

vĭtium, ĭi, n., *a fault, defect, bad quality*, G. 1. 88; *disease, distemper*, G. 3, 454 ; *fervid heat*, E. 7, 57.

vīto, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n., *to shun, avoid*, 2, 433.

vĭtrĕus, a, um, adj. (vitrum), *of* or *like glass, clear, shining, crystal*, G. 4, 350.

vitta, ae, f. (rel. to vimen), *a fillet, band*, or *chaplet* for the head, especially for religious occasions, 5, 366, et al.; also for an altar, E. 8, 65.

vĭtŭla, ae, f. (vitulus), *a heifer*, E. 3, 29.

vĭtŭlus, i, m. (ἰταλός), *a young bullock, steer, calf*, 5, 772.

vīvax, ācis, adj. (vivo), *having a strong hold on life; long-lived*, E. 7, 30.

vīvidus, a, um, adj. (id.), *full of life; lively, vigorous, ardent*, 5, 754; *quick, swift*, 12, 753.

vīvo, vixi, victum, 3, n. (βιόω), *to live*, 3, 311, and freq.; *to survive, remain, be still living*, 1, 218; *to support life, live*, 7, 749; *exist, prosper, flourish* (others, *conquer*, from vinco), 1, 445; of inanimate things, *live; grow, increase*, G. 3, 454, et al.; **vivite,** *live and be happy; farewell*, E. 8, 59.

vīvus, a, um, adj. (vivo), *alive, living*, 6, 531; *life-like*, 6, 848; *immortal*, 12, 235; of inanimate things, *not severed from the stock, still growing*, G. 2, 27; of water, *living, running, pure*, 2, 719; of rock, *natural, unquarried, living*, 1, 167; of minerals, *fresh, native*, G. 3, 449; subs.: **vīvum,** *the living flesh, the quick*, G. 3, 442.

vix, adv., *hardly, scarcely, with difficulty*, 5, 263, and freq.

vŏcātus, ūs, m. (voco), *a calling; summons*; pl., *a call*, 12, 95.

vŏcīfĕror, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a. (vox *and* fero), *to raise the voice; cry out, exclaim; utter with loud cries*, 2, 679.

vŏco, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to call, name*, 3, 133; *mention, speak of*, 3, 185; *call upon*, E. 1, 37; *invoke, implore*, 3, 264; *propitiate*, 3, 253; *invite*, 3, 70; *announce*, G. 1, 388; *summon*, 2, 668; *challenge*, 6, 172; *vie with* (adopted by some for *provocet*), G. 3, 194; *incite*, 7, 614; *assemble, rally*, 7, 508.

vŏlaemus (vŏlēmus), a, um, adj. (vola, the palm of the hand), *hand-filling; large;* subs.: **vŏlaemum (vŏlēm-),** i, n. (sc. pirum), *a large kind of pear, the warden pear*, G. 2, 82.

vŏlans, ntis, f., s. 1. volo at the end.

vŏlātilis, e, adj. (1. volo), *flying; missile, winged*, 4, 71.

Volcānia (Vul-), ae, f. (volcanius), *the island of Vulcan, Hiera; an island of volcanic origin off the northern coast of Sicily, and supposed by Vergil to be connected by subterranean channels with Aetna;* now *Volcano*, 8, 422.

Volcānius (Vul-), a, um, adj. (Volcanus), *pertaining to Vulcan; forged* or *wrought by Vulcan*, 12, 739, et al.; *of fire* or *flame*, 10, 408.

Volcānus (Vul-), i, m., *the god of fire and of the forge, son of Jupiter and Juno*, 8, 422; meton., *fire*, 2, 311, et al.

Volcens, ntis, s. Volscens.

vŏlēmus, i, s. volaemus.

vŏlens, ntis, s. 2. volo.

volgo, s. vulgo.

volgus, s. vulgus.

vŏlĭtans, ntis, m., s. volito.

vŏlĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, freq. n. (1. volo), *to fly about, whirl about*, G. 1, 368; *hover, flit*, 6, 329; *ride* or *gallop around*, 12, 126; *circulate, pass rapidly, fly*, G. 3, 9; pa. subs.: **vŏlĭtans,** ntis, m., *a flying thing, winged insect*, G. 3, 147.

volnĕro, s. vulnero.

volnĭfĭcus, s. vulnificus.

volnus, s. vulnus.

1. **vŏlo,** āvi, ātum, 1, n., *to fly*, 1, 300, et al.; of rumor, *to be spread rapidly, noised* or *spread abroad*, 3, 121; pa., subs.: **vŏlans,** ntis, f., *a winged creature; a bird*, 6, 239.

2. **vŏlo,** vŏlŭi, velle, irreg. and def. a. (3 pers. sing. pres. ind., **volt** or **vult;** 2 pers. pl., **voltis** or **vultis**), (βούλομαι), *to will, wish, desire, intend, purpose*, freq.; followed by the infinitive, with or without subject acc., by the subjunctive, or by a noun in the acc.; *wish, desire*, 2, 104, et al.; of the gods, *order, decree*, 5, 50, et al.; *be willing*, 1, 733; *think of, intend, mean*, E. 2, 58; of things, *to signify, mean*, 6, 318; p.: **vŏlens,** ntis, *while wishing, still wishing*, G. 4, 501; pa.: *willing, spontaneous*, G. 2, 500; *ready, unresisting, spontaneously*, 6, 146; *yielding, submissive*, G. 4, 561.

volpes, s. vulpes.

Volscens (Volcens), ntis, m., *a Latin chief*, 9, 370.

Volsci (Vul-), ōrum, *the Volsci* or *Volscians, a warlike tribe of Latium,* G. 2, 168, et al.

Volscus (Vul-), a, um, adj. (Volsci), *Volscian,* 7, 803.

volsus, a, um, p. of vello.

voltur, s. vultur.

Volturnus (Vul-), i, m., *a river of Campania,* now *the Voltorno,* 7, 729.

voltus, ūs, m., s. vultus.

vŏlūbĭlis, e, adj. (volvo), *turning, whirling, spinning,* 7, 382.

vŏlŭcer, ŭcris, ŭcre, adj. (1. volo), *having the power to fly;* of birds or winged creatures, *swift-winged,* 5, 488; of things, *winged, fleeting,* 2, 794; *swift,* 1, 317; *flying, light,* G. 2, 217; subs.: **volŭcris,** is, f., *a bird,* 3, 262; *a screech-owl,* G. 1, 470; *a vulture,* E. 6, 42.

vŏlūmen, ĭnis, n. (volvo), *a roll; fold, coil,* 2, 208; *joint, muscle,* G. 3, 192.

vŏluntas, ātis, f. (2. volo), *a willing; will, wish, desire,* 6, 675; *consent,* 4, 125.

vŏluptas, ātis, f. (volup), *satisfaction, delight, pleasure,* 3, 660.

Vŏlŭsus, i, m., *a follower of Turnus,* 11, 463.

vŏlūtābrum, i, n. (voluto), *a rolling* or *wallowing place; a slough, lair,* G. 3, 411.

vŏlūto, āvi, ātum, 1, intens. a. and n. (volvo), *to roll about;* act., *to roll back, re-echo,* 5, 149; *roll* or *send through, make resound,* 1, 725; of thought, *turn over, ponder, think over,* E. 9, 37; *meditate,* 1, 50; w. ellipsis of the acc., 4, 533; neut., *fall prostrate,* 3, 607.

vŏlūtus, a, um, p. of volvo.

volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3, a. (rel. to ἑλύω, *to wind*), *to roll,* 1, 86; *roll along* or *down,* 1, 101; *roll* or *cast up,* 3, 206; G. 1, 473; *toss, hurl,* 12, 906; *roll over, roll in the dust,* 12, 329; *cast, hurl down,* 1, 116; 9, 512; *roll, wheel,* 1, 163; of books, *open, unroll,* 1, 262; of the Fates, *fix the circle of events, decree, ordain, dispose,* 1, 22; 3, 376; of the mind, *revolve, meditate, reflect upon,* 1, 305; *to go through the circle or vicissitudes of things; pass, continue, live through,* G. 2, 295; *experience, endure, suffer,* 1, 9; **rotam volvere,** *to complete a cycle, period;* pass.: **volvi,** *roll over, roll,* 10, 590; *turn* or *wind about,* 7, 350; *to be shed, to flow,* 4, 449; *roll on, revolve,* 1, 269.

vōmer, and **vōmis,** ĕris, m., *a plowshare,* G. 1, 162; *plow,* 7, 635.

vŏmo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3, a. (ἐμέω), *to vomit; belch, vomit forth,* 5, 682; *pour forth,* G. 2, 462.

vŏrāgo, ĭnis, f. (voro), *a chasm, abyss, gulf, whirlpool,* 6, 296; *torrent,* 9, 105.

vŏro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (βιβρώσκω), *to swallow up,* 1, 117.

vorsus, a, um, p. of verto.

vortex, s. vertex.

vos and **vosmet,** s. tu.

vōtum, i, n., s. voveo.

vōtus, a, um, p. of voveo.

vŏvĕo, vōvi, vōtum, 2, a., *to make a pledge* or *vow to a deity; vow,* 10, 774; *consecrate, devote,* 11, 558; pa. subs.: **vōtum,** i, n., *a thing vowed; a conditional pledge made to some deity; a vow,* 5, 234; *prayer,* 4, 65; *votive offering,* 2, 17; *sacrifice,* 3, 279; *longing desire, hope,* G. 1, 47.

vox, ōcis, f. (ὄψ), *a voice,* 1, 328; *note, tone,* 6, 646; *speech,* G. 4, 320; *language,* 12, 825; *response, answer,* 2, 119; *sound,* 3, 556.

Vulcānia, Vulcānius, Vulcānus, s. Volcania, etc.

1\. **vulgo (volgo),** āvi, ātum, 1, a. (vulgus), *to make common* or *commonly known; spread abroad,* 1, 457; *divulge, disclose,* 10, 64.

2\. **vulgo (volgo),** adv., s. vulgus.

vulgus (volgus), i, n., rarely m., *the common people; populace, people,* 2, 39; *multitude,* 2, 798; *common soldiery,* 2, 99; *rabble, throng,* 1, 149; of animals, *the herd,* 1, 190; *the whole flock, body of the flock,* G. 3, 469; adv.: **vulgo,** *in the multitude; in common, generally,* 6, 283; *all around, everywhere,* 3, 643; E. 4, 25; *far and wide,* G. 3, 246; *as a common thing, very often,* G. 3, 363.

vulnĕro (volnĕro), āvi, ātum, 1, a. (vulnus), *to wound; offend, hurt, wound,* 8, 583.

vulnĭfĭcus (voln-), a, um, adj. (vulnus *and* facio), *wound-making; hurtful, deadly,* 8, 446.

vulnus (volnus), ĕris, n., *a wound,* 2, 436, and freq.; *blow,* 5, 433; *aim, thrust* (others, *weapon*), 2, 529; of the mind, *distress,* 12, 160; *heart-wound, passion,* 4, 2; of revenge, 1, 36.

vulpes (volpes), is, f. (rel. to ἀλώπηξ), *a fox,* E. 3, 91.

vulsus, a, um, p. of vello.

vultur (voltur), ŭris, m., *a vulture,* 6, 597.

Vulturnus, s. Volturnus.

vultus (voltus), ūs, m., *the look* or *expression of the face; face, visage, countenance,* 1, 209; *features,* 4, 556; *appearance, aspect,* 5, 848; *eyes, sight,* 2, 539.

X

Xanthō, ūs, f., Ξανθώ, *Xantho, a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris,* G. 4, 336.

Xanthus, i, m., Ξανθός. 1. *The Xanthus* or *Scamander, a river near Troy,* 5, 808, et al. 2. *A small river in Epirus named by Helenus after the Trojan Xanthus,* 3, 350. 3. *A river in Lycia,* now the *Etschen Tschai,* 4, 143.

Z

Zăcynthus, i, f., Ζάκυνθος, *an island in the Ionian sea opposite Elis,* now *Zante,* 3, 270.

Zĕphy̆rus, i, m., Ζέφυρος, *Zephyr* or *Favonius, the god of the west wind* 2, 417, et al.; *west wind,* 4, 562; *wind,* 10, 103.

zōna, ae, f., ζώνη, *a belt, girdle;* in astronomy, *a zone,* G. 1, 233.

[*8-]

Rhoades.